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CARVING SETS

We have a full line of splendid quality CARVING SETS in handsome cases. Handles in either Buck-horn, or Ivory, and silver mounted. Blades are English Hand Forged Shear Steel.

We have imported these goods direct from England, and having no middlemen's profit to pay, are able to offer them to the public at very attractive prices, ranging from

\$2.75 to \$15

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1017 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

"The Store That Serves You Best."

Suggestions for October Orders

When you desire something special you are sure to find it here. We know these are right and recommend them to you:

KING APPLES, per box	.....\$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25
ISLAND POTATOES, per sack	.....\$1.00
"DIXIE" PASTRY FLOUR, very fine, per sack	.....\$1.60
OILY'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, the Flour that makes the most bread, per sack	.....\$2.00
AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 pounds for	.....\$1.00
14 pound box	.....\$4.50
LARGE TESTED EGGS, per dozen	.....\$3.50
CORN, PEAS and BEANS, all newly canned goods, per tin	.....\$1.00
TOMATOES, 2 large tins for	.....\$2.50
CARNATION CREAM, 2 tins for	.....\$2.50
C. & B. MARMALADE, 7 pound tin	.....\$2.50
"DIXIE" TEA, per pound, 35c, 3 pounds for	.....\$1.00
JELLY POWDERS, all flavors, 3 packets for	.....\$2.50
PRIME CANADIAN CHEESE, per pound	.....\$2.00

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers
Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

The Cross Shoe

FOR WOMEN

We have just received a special shipment of these high grade American Shoes in

TAN CALE, TAN AND BUTTONED VELOUR CALE, PATENT, COLT AND VICI KID

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

King Edward Knows

A GOOD WHISKY

His choice is the "White Horse," belonging to Mackie & Co., Distillers, Limited, Islay and Glasgow, who have recently been granted the Royal Warrant, as Distillers to the King, for this famous product now known the world over as an absolutely pure, properly aged, fine flavored Whisky.

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR QUALITY IN THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

has also been awarded to "White Horse Whisky." Remember it is just as easy to drink this, the Whisky of Kings and connoisseurs, this absolutely pure Whisky, as it is to drink a second rate brand. Order it at your Hotel, Bar, Club or Restaurant, and insist upon your dealer supplying you with "White Horse" for home use.

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors,
Cor. Fort and Wharf Sts., Victoria.
Water St., Vancouver.

NEW YORK SEES GREAT PARADE

Republicans Organize Procession That Marches For Many Hours

WINDS UP BY TORCHLIGHT

Candidate Taft Takes Occasion to Give His Views to Labor Men

New York, Oct. 31.—Darkness had fallen tonight over the tail end of the great Republican parade, which began at 10 o'clock this morning, filed by the reviewing stand up town and disbanded, passing into history as one of the greatest political parades ever held in this city.

Beginning as a daylight demonstration in honor of Taft and Sherman, the parade came to a close as a torchlight procession, with thousands of twinkling lights dancing above the heads of the marching men.

It took seven hours and fifteen minutes for the vast army to pass in review before the grand stand, and it was variously estimated that there were from 50,000 to 60,000 men in line, the number probably being nearer the latter figure.

The suffragettes took an uninvited part in the demonstration, when the parade passed along Fifth avenue. From an upper story window a flock of yellow balloons, labelled "Votes for Women" were tossed over the heads of the marchers and a feminine voice shouted short speeches through a megaphone. "I vote for you, and we'll vote for Taft," was the bargain she proposed. The speaker was said to be a member of the Equality League for self-supporting women. In an effort to catch some of the balloons, the paraders rushed pell-mell about the avenue, and for a time struggled as in a football rush. The police were appealed to to arrest the offending party of women, but declined to act.

Before reviewing the parade, Judge Taft addressed an exclusively labor meeting, making his labor speech. In part he said: "Now I say that to vote for Mr. Bryan on the theory that he has no power to injure us by being president, by putting into action his peculiar economic theories, is to assume a condition that is not true."

Then in the course of an administration of four years, a great number

SHIPMENTS OF ORE REACH HIGH FIGURES

Production of Kootenay and Yale for Present Year is Nearly 1,500,000 Tons

Nelson, Oct. 31.—A noteworthy feature of the ore shipments for the week is the inclusion of a considerable tonnage of zinc from the White-water mine near Sandon. The White-water is also shipping lead ore to Trail. The total zinc shipments now amount to over 6,000 tons, a larger figure than has been attained in any one year. Of this all but 3,000 tons have gone to Oklahoma, the remainder having been shipped to Antwerp, 60 tons going forward today from Nelson. With the shipments of lead and zinc taken together, with the exception of the St. Eugene and White-water has this year shown itself to be the best year in Kootenay among the lead-silver-zinc properties. The Silver Hustler is shipping silver this week, and there are several mills which have started work. The total shipments for the year are now very close to a million and a half tons. The last year's total shipments were under 2,000,000 tons.

Following are the receipts at smelters and shipments from mines of the various districts of Southeastern British Columbia for the past week and year to date.

Boundary shipments—		
Mine	Week	Year
Granby	22,493	855,177
Mother Lode	1,958	206,768
Old Denora	650	52,336
Shoshone	2,691	19,522
Phoenix Amal	25	230
Other Mines	Nil	22,748
Total	33,817	1,166,281
Rossland shipments—		
Centre Star	3,889	119,892
Le Red	1,841	65,241
Le Red No. 2	502	24,531
St. Elmo	53	53
Other mines	Nil	1,272
Total	6,285	234,989
East of Columbia River—		
St. Eugene	942	21,243
White-water	75	1,579
White-water, zinc	180	6,375
White-water, milled	280	13,180
Porman milled	400	8,500
Queen, milled	400	8,500
North Star	124	3,488
Arlington Erie	47	2,239
22nd Relief, milled	145	2,200
Richmond	97	2,025
14th Relief	21	1,123
Hambler-Carlson	49	1,000
Silver Cup	57	729
Reed	36	371
Westmont	256	347
Kootenay Belle, milled	25	275
Slocan Sovereign	7	70
Slocan, milled	35	70
Alpha	29	29
Silver Hustler	29	29
Other mines	Nil	12,441
Total	3,946	87,941
Grand total	43,118	1,489,201

Smelter Receipts

Grand Forks	22,493	855,177
Greenwood	8,608	261,544
Boundary Falls	Nil	21,872
Northport	8,936	242,836
Northport	2,173	71,019
Marysville	Nil	5,730
Total	42,210	1,489,969

Lord Rector of Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 31.—Premier Herbert H. Asquith was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen university, defeating Sir Edward Carson by 424 votes to 270.

Veteran Police Magistrate

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 31.—Alex. Bartlett, Windsor's grand old man, and probably the oldest magistrate in Canada, announces his retirement on the occasion of his 88th birthday on December 31 of this year.

Calgary Municipal Affairs

Calgary, Oct. 31.—The library board yesterday decided upon the plans for the new public library. Those offered by McLean and Wright of Boston were accepted. Work will be started on the new building at once. Much interest is being taken in the approaching municipal contest. There are six mayoralty candidates, who are Ald. Hornby, Ald. Samis, Ald. Monarey, Ald. Stewart, R. R. Jamieson and C. T. Jones, all of whom announced positively their intention of remaining in the field.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page

- 1—Much trouble over Kaiser's interview. U. S. election forecasts. Great parade in New York.
- 2—Fell to death from lighthouse steps. May have ambitions that way himself. Hintus of Victoria in litigation case. Received medal from the Carnegie trust. Local and general news.
- 3—Ten veterans of Crimea in the city. Much trouble over interview, continued. Local news.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Arrivals at the city hotels.
- 6—News of the city. The weather.
- 7—Barnard's majority remains the same. School trustees' annual convention. World's doctors to meet in Vienna. Canadian attitude towards Englishmen.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sporting news.
- 10—Marine news.
- 11—Social and personal.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—Music and drama. General news.
- 15—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
- 16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
- 17—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches.
- 18—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Whaling in Vancouver Island waters, an important industry.
- 2—The presidential campaign in the United States.
- 3—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere.
- 4—An hour with the editor.
- 5—Imperial council is required. "The Infatuation of Eric," an interesting short story.
- 6—The ship life.
- 7—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 8—A swimmer of Nelson's time. Policy of the naval league. Distinguished prisoners.
- 9—For the young folks.
- 10—The Alpine club of Canada. The notification of consumption.
- 11—King Edward's closest friend.
- 12—The life and letters of Lord Macaulay. Teaching of psychology. Game animals of Africa.
- 13—Everything, anything possible," says Edison. Journey across the continent of Africa.
- 14—"The Haunted Cottage," by D. W. Higgins. Canada and Westminster Hall.

PARTY MANAGERS MADE FORECAST

Chairmen Hitchcock and Mack Professing Extreme Confidence

CLAIM DOUBTFUL STATES

Republicans Issue Another Denial in Regard to Standard Oil Funds

New York, Oct. 31.—The rival managers of the Republican and Democratic campaigns sent out today their final sweeping claims of victory. Against the 32 electoral votes claimed by Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock for Taft, Chairman Norman E. Mack set an estimate of 333 votes for Bryan.

The close of the campaign tonight found the Republican officers in the Metropolitan tower and the Democratic officers in the Hoffman House humming with activity. Both headquarters are to remain open tomorrow, and there will still be many details to be attended to on Monday. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft were still on the go tonight, in carrying out their record-breaking itineraries. Mr. Taft wound up at Rochester practically an entire week of campaigning in New York state. Mr. Bryan spoke tonight at Chicago, en route to his home at Lincoln.

There was a big parade of merchants and workers today in New York City in behalf of Mr. Taft. The long procession, which required several hours in passing, was reviewed by James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for vice-president, Secretary of State Root, who spoke here tonight, and Chairman Hitchcock.

New York state, as always, has been one of the great storm centres of the campaign, and tonight is claimed by both old parties for national and state tickets.

Chairman Mack's Estimate

Democratic Chairman Mack, in giving out his forecast tonight, declared it meant "a landslide for Mr. Bryan." He said: "In my estimate of electoral votes for Mr. Bryan, I include, in addition to the 19 votes of the solid south, the following states: Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 7; New York, 39; Kansas, 10; New Jersey, 12; North Dakota, 4; Oregon, 4; Rhode Island, 4; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3; Indiana, 10; Idaho, 3; Montana, 3; Ohio, 23; Nebraska, 8; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 164.

"California and Illinois I place in the doubtful column, but from the reports I have received from those states, the chances are extremely in favor of their being included in the landslide for Mr. Bryan.

"Maryland and Delaware I include, of course, in the solid south.

"I believe a Democratic victory is sure. The party is reunited, and a united effort throughout has been made for the success of the Democratic party. From ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, a Democratic victory is in the air."

Republican Denial Repeated

Republican headquarters, national and state, maintained today the same confident attitude as for the last two weeks. When shown the statement of Mr. Mack, charging that negotiations had been going on for ten days between Chairman Hitchcock, for the Republican national committee and the Standard Oil company, Mr. Hitchcock dictated the following statement:

"The assertion that there have been negotiations between myself and the Standard Oil company in reference to campaign contributions is absolutely untrue. So far as my knowledge goes, there has been no contribution to our campaign fund by any person connected with the Standard Oil company, no matter in what capacity, nor has any such person been solicited to contribute.

Mr. Hitchcock also stated that he had received additional information today from Ohio and Indiana which accentuated the opinion held by him for the past four weeks that those states are certain for the national and state tickets. Mr. Hitchcock also claimed that Montana will be Republican. He also repeated his claim about Nebraska and said his most recent report from various parts of Kentucky indicated that the outlook for a Republican victory there was decidedly encouraging. He claimed New Jersey for the Republicans by a satisfactory plurality. Mr. Hitchcock said there had never been any doubt in his mind about New York being for Taft and Hughes.

The New York state campaign closed tonight, so far as the Democrats are concerned, but Governor Hughes will continue in the fray until within a few hours of the opening of the polls. He is scheduled to make ten speeches in Greater New York on Monday night.

Republican leaders have been worried by reports of defection from Governor Hughes in various parts of the state, but said tonight they were confident that many voters had been won back. The Democrats are relying upon party unity for victory.

Claiming Ohio

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Henry A. Williams, chairman of the Republican state committee tonight said, "I am confident that Judge Taft will carry Ohio by not less than 75,000 plurality, and that the plurality of Governor Harris and the state ticket will be substantially the same.

W. L. Finley, Democratic state chairman, said tonight, "On the known vote from a poll of expressed preference, Mr. Bryan has a decisive plurality in the state of Ohio. I am very deliberate and extremely confident when I predict that his plurality in Ohio will exceed 50,000."

Almost Asphyxiated

Vancouver, Oct. 31.—Henry Flanders, manager of the local branch of the Golden Gate Yeast company, was

found lying unconscious on the floor of his office on Pender and Hornby street by his landlady and several friends. Volumes of deadly coal gas were pouring into the room from a disconnected hose of the gas stove, and Mr. Flanders was almost dead by the time that the neighbors battered in the door. He was taken to the General hospital and remained in a comatose condition for several hours, and it was at first thought that he would not recover from the effects of inhaling the gas, but the doctors at the hospital stated that he was doing well, last evening and was out of danger.

Armory for Kamloops

Kamloops, Oct. 31.—The newly organized mounted rifle corps are to have a fine new armory building all to themselves, according to Lieut. Col. Holmes, D.C.M. The colonel says that the present drill hall, not large enough for the two companies and he proposes to have another drill hall erected immediately to the east of the present building, the two to be connected by means of an arcade.

Gun Accident at Kamloops

Kamloops, Oct. 31.—Andrew Somerville, a young man of 22 years, is dead as the result of a gun accident at the Queen's hotel Tuesday night. He was playing out an old revolver, unconscious of the fact that one of the chambers held a loaded cartridge. The trigger caught and the weapon discharged sending the bullet through his body just touching the heart. He was taken to the General hospital at 10 o'clock and succumbed 3 hours later. At first it was suspected that he had suicided but investigation proved to the contrary. He made a statement to the doctor shortly after being taken to the hospital.

U. S. FLEET IGNORED AT CHINA'S CAPITAL

Nothing Said About It By the Chinese Papers or By Officials

Peking, Oct. 31.—The presence of the second squadron of the United States battleship fleet at Amoy, where the vessels arrived yesterday, and where the men are now being entertained by the Chinese government, is hardly known in Peking. The Chinese papers have said nothing at all about the visit, and the press here is doing nothing to publicize the fact. This probably is because the festivities in connection with the birthday of the Empress Dowager are coincident with the entertainment of the visiting Americans. The Chinese newspapers alone in Peking have any information regarding the doings at Amoy.

This silence is the more remarkable because the native press has during the past few weeks given much space to propagating the idea of an alliance with the United States.

Mutineers Shot Down

Summary Suppression of Rebellious Spirit in Company of Yildiz Kiosk Garrison

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—A threatened outbreak of a company of Turkish troops attached to the garrison at Yildiz Kiosk, was promptly put down this morning with a single volley of a loyal battalion. Three of the mutineers were killed and fifteen were wounded. The mutineers spirit manifested itself when the company was assembled, and threatened for a few moments to result in serious trouble. But a hurry order was issued and a battalion from a regiment recently brought in from Salonika was marched to the scene. One volley sufficed to cow the mutineers.

The rebellious troops were under orders to obey for the provinces but they refused to depart, withdrew to a field near the barracks and defied their officers.

The battalion from Salonika which was drafted into the capital especially because the men were staunch supporters of the constitution, were ordered to attack the rebels. They fired one volley with the result above set forth, after which the mutineers surrendered and were made prisoners. Later they were drawn up on the public square, tied together and exhibited to the assembled troops as rebels who had broken their military oath. This prompt suppression is expected to have a salutary effect on the remainder of the Yildiz Kiosk garrison, which is suspected of being antagonistic to the constitution.

Eighty-five of the mutineers are being held at the ministry of war, and are being court-martialed. The salute has been ordered the ring leaders and severe punishments for the others.

Summer Cottages Burned

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Thirty-six cottages at Windsor beach, a summer resort of Rochester, on Lake Ontario, about seven miles from the city, were completely destroyed by fire here Tuesday night and 5 o'clock this afternoon, entailing a loss estimated at \$17,000. The cottages formed a street along the lake front, and only four in the street were saved. All the cottages were owned by Rochester citizens. The loss includes the contents of the cottages and about \$1000 worth of tent outfits.

Morse Case Near an End

New York, Oct. 31.—The taking of evidence in the trial of C. W. Morse and A. L. Curtis on a charge of violating the national banking laws, was completed today Monday and will be devoted to arguments of the prosecution and defence before the jury, which has heard the testimony, and it will be Tuesday before the case is finally given to the jury. The federal statutes provide a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment for conviction on the charge of over-certification and misappropriation, and a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment. There is also a charge of conspiracy against Morse and Curtis and the statutes provide a penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000 for conviction on this charge.

MUCH TROUBLE OVER INTERVIEW

Chancellor Von Buelow Tenders Resignation to Emperor William

TAKES ALL RESPONSIBILITY

Kaiser Refuses to Accept Resignation and is Friendly to Prince

Berlin, Oct. 31.—According to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Prince Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, today offered his resignation to Emperor William in consequence of the publication in London of the interview with his majesty, for which the prince took responsibility. The emperor would not accept the chancellor's resignation, and at the same time permitted Prince Von Buelow to publish a full explanation so as to meet all unjustifiable attacks, that have been made upon his majesty.

Prince Von Buelow's explanation in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is as follows: "A great portion of the foreign and international press publishes criticism directed against his Majesty relative to the article in the London Daily Telegraph. These criticisms are founded on the assumption that the author permitted the publication of the article without the previous knowledge of the government authorities responsible for the imperial policy."

This assumption is unfounded. His Majesty received from a private Englishman, with a request that he be permitted to publish it, the manuscript of an article in which a series of conversations between the Emperor and several English personages, held at various times, were put together. The reason given for the request was in order to make known His Majesty's utterances to the largest possible number of English readers, thus serving to improve Anglo-German relations.

The Emperor for ward to this manuscript to the imperial chancery, who in turn sent it to the foreign office, with a note requesting careful scrutiny. The foreign office did not report anything objectionable in the contents, and publication thereupon followed.

When the chancellor, as a result of the publication in the Daily Telegraph, became aware of the contents of the manuscript, he explained to the Emperor that he personally had not read it, and that had he done so he would have hesitated and advised against its publication. He holds himself responsible and he desires to protect the official under him. At the same time, he offered to resign, but the Emperor would not accept his resignation. On the request of the Chancellor, however, his Majesty permitted the publication of this explanation, so that Prince Von Buelow would be in a position to meet unjustifiable attacks on the person of the Emperor."

Emperor William had tea this afternoon with Chancellor Von Buelow at the Prince's residence, and had a long conference with the Prince.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that during the visit of the Emperor to Prince Von Buelow this afternoon, he was particularly friendly to the Chancellor; hence no doubt can exist that the incident has in no wise disturbed the relations between his Majesty and the Chancellor.

British Indignation

London, Nov. 1.—The exploding flame of sensation started by the Daily Telegraph's published interview with Emperor William has been kindled to fiercer heat than ever by the announcement of Chancellor Von Buelow's resignation and the Emperor's refusal to accept it. In view of the evidence of irritation on the part of the German people with the Emperor's tendency to ignore his advisers and act upon his own responsibility, it is impossible to suppose that grave developments the affair may yet have in store.

The first idea in London was that Chancellor Von Buelow had at last found the burden of obedience to Emperor William, who has frequently interfered with the government's policy, too heavy to bear, but successive explanations of the steps which were issued from Wilhelmstrasse engendered the belief in official quarters here that the whole affair had been carefully premeditated, with a view to enabling the Emperor to impress his subjects.

Britishers, who are suspicious of every statement and action of the Berlin government, find it hard to believe that the government which was the first to create a press bureau as a regular part of diplomacy left such an important expression of the Emperor's views to the mercy of a subordinate official, and frankly refused to disavow the statement that the publication of the interview was arranged long after the Balkan crisis, and I was in no wise intended to break up the triple entente between Great Britain, France and Russia. Signs are not wanting that the irritation of the German people with their ruler may be diverted into renewed hostility against Great Britain.

The interview with Emperor William referred to is thus stated in a London despatch:

The Daily Telegraph gives the greatest prominence to an interview between the Kaiser and a representative Englishman, who long since has ceased from public to private life. The Englishman, who apparently is a diplomatist, writes: "Moments sometimes occur in the history of nations when calculated indiscretions prove of the highest public service. It is for that reason that I have decided to make known the substance of a long conversation which it was my recent privilege to have with Emperor William. I do so in the hope that it will help remove an obstinate misconception of his character and his feelings towards England, which I fear, is deeply rooted

(Continued on Page Three)

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Britishers, who are suspicious of every statement and action of the Berlin government, find it hard to believe that the government which was the first to create a press bureau as a regular part of diplomacy left such an important expression of the Emperor's views to the mercy of a subordinate official, and frankly refused to disavow the statement that the publication of the interview was arranged long after the Balkan crisis, and I was in no wise intended to break up the triple entente between Great Britain, France and Russia. Signs are not wanting that the irritation of the German people with their ruler may be diverted into renewed hostility against Great Britain.

The interview with Emperor William referred to is thus stated in a London despatch:

The Daily Telegraph gives the greatest prominence to an interview between the Kaiser and a representative Englishman, who long since has ceased from public to private life. The Englishman, who apparently is a diplomatist, writes: "Moments sometimes occur in the history of nations when calculated indiscretions prove of the highest public service. It is for that reason that I have decided to make known the substance of a long conversation which it was my recent privilege to have with Emperor William. I do so in the hope that it will help remove an obstinate misconception of his character and his feelings towards England, which I fear, is deeply rooted

(Continued on Page Three)

MUCH TROUBLE OVER INTERVIEW

Chancellor Von Buelow Tenders Resignation to Emperor William

TAKES ALL RESPONSIBILITY

Kaiser Refuses to Accept Resignation and is Friendly to Prince

Berlin, Oct. 31.—According to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Prince Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, today offered his resignation to Emperor William in consequence of the publication in London of the interview with his majesty, for which the prince took responsibility. The emperor would not accept the chancellor's resignation, and at the same time permitted Prince Von Buelow to publish a full explanation so as to meet all unjustifiable attacks, that have been made upon his majesty.

Prince Von Buelow's explanation in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is as follows: "A great portion of the foreign and international press publishes criticism directed against his Majesty relative to the article in the London Daily Telegraph. These criticisms are founded on the assumption that the author permitted the publication of the article without the previous knowledge of the government authorities responsible for the imperial policy."

This assumption is unfounded. His Majesty received from a private Englishman, with a request that he be permitted to publish it, the manuscript of an article in which a series of conversations between the Emperor and several English personages, held at various times, were put together. The reason given for the request was in order to make known His Majesty's utterances to the largest possible number of English readers, thus serving to improve Anglo-German relations.

The Emperor for ward to this manuscript to the imperial chancery, who in turn sent it to the foreign office, with a note requesting careful scrutiny. The foreign office did not report anything objectionable in the contents, and publication thereupon followed.

When the chancellor, as a result of the publication in the Daily Telegraph, became aware of the contents of the manuscript, he explained to the Emperor that he personally had not read it, and that had he done so he would have hesitated and advised against its publication. He holds himself responsible and he desires to protect the official under him. At the same time, he offered to resign, but the Emperor would not accept his resignation. On the request of the Chancellor, however, his Majesty permitted the publication of this explanation, so that Prince Von Buelow would be in a position to meet unjustifiable attacks on the person of the Emperor."

Emperor William had tea this afternoon with Chancellor Von Buelow at the Prince's residence, and had a long conference with the Prince.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that during the visit of the Emperor to Prince Von Buelow this afternoon, he was particularly friendly to the Chancellor; hence no doubt can exist that the incident has in no wise disturbed the relations between his Majesty and the Chancellor.

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Capt. F. W. Evans, R.N.R., formerly of the Empress of Japan, and until a few weeks ago resident at Shanghai, has been appointed honorary representative of the Merchant's Service Guild at Vancouver.
The steamer Umatilla is due from San Francisco with 66 tons of freight for this port.

A Georgia editor was asked: "Do hogs pay?" He replied: "A good many do not." They take the paper for several years and then have the postmaster mark it "refused" or "address unknown."—Alabama Beacon.
Sir Frederick Borden is suing the Cowansville (Que.), Observer for libel.

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FELL TO DEATH FROM LIGHTHOUSE STEPS

Fatal Accident to Miss Gertrude Richardson at Pachena

A fatal accident occurred at Pachena lighthouse on the west coast of Vancouver island yesterday morning. A special despatch to the Colonist from Pachena says: "Miss Gertrude Richardson sister of Mr. Richardson, a fog alarm engineer here fell about fifty feet this morning. Death was instantaneous. The deceased lady was on the steps leading down to the water. She is supposed to have slipped and being unable to regain footing, fell down on the rocks fifty feet below, being instantly killed."

Miss Richardson, with her brother, John Shirley Richardson, were formerly residents of Alberni before Mr. Richardson's recent appointment to the Pachena lighthouse.

Aiding Maternity Ward.

The ladies of the Emergency club will hold a sale of work in aid of the Maternity ward of the Jubilee hospital on Tuesday of this week, from three to seven in the afternoon. The sale will be held in the parlors of the Balmoral hotel, and among the attractions will be fortune telling by Middle Gypsyphelia. Home-made candy and afternoon tea will also be obtainable, and no admission fee will be charged.

Anglican Joint Movement

Bishop Perrin has called a meeting of men to consider the cause of missions on Wednesday evening next, in the Christchurch Cathedral school room, when matters of great importance will be discussed. This meeting is in part at all events, an outgrowth of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Notices calling attention to the event will be read today from the pulpits in all the city Anglican churches.

RECEIVED MEDAL FROM THE CARNEGIE TRUST

Hero Fund Commission Recognizes a Washington Woman

Although the Carnegie hero fund commission refused a medal to Mrs. Minnie Patterson for saving the lives of Capt. Allison and nine men of the bark Coloma by her heroic trip over the trail from Cape Beale to Banfield in a storm, a medal was awarded to Mrs. Marie V. B. Langdon, of Chelan county. Her heroism met with reward while, for some reason, that of Mrs. Patterson did not. The account of Mrs. Langdon's heroism is from Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Bravery of the sort that counts has been the means of recognition by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. To Mrs. Marie V. B. Langdon, of Talma, Chelan county, has been awarded a silver medal for heroic services performed almost one year ago when she saved the lives of all but one of the crew of the bark Coloma, which was wrecked on a rocky shore, a night of terror in the snow and ice crusts on the north banks of Lake Wenatchee.

"During a cold and bitter night in January last year a frail mother of several children awoke to find her home in flames. Sleeping children had to be carried to safety. The thermometer stood at 34 degrees below zero, and the snow lay three to four feet deep over the wide expanse. Barefooted and in her night clothes Mrs. Jacques attempted to save her babies. As she was doing this she forced them from the burning building. Home in flames and every article of personal belongings licked up and neighbors far away from the homestead settled upon by the Jacques family, the outlook was more than enough to dishearten a mother with helpless children.

"The nearest point was the Langdon home, three-quarters of a mile away. Struggling to make the destination, Mrs. Jacques found herself freezing. Tossing infants attempted to keep up with her. Breaking through the crust of the snow, blood from her limbs marked her path. Against her breast she held her baby. Finally she got down on her hands and knees and began to crawl.

"She called aloud in that frozen vastness and her call was answered. "Through the stillness of the night came the screams of a terrified woman. Mrs. Langdon heard and with bravery of the sort that counts she started out to trace the call of almost certain death. Hastily dressing and putting on snow shoes, Mrs. Langdon reached the side of the suffering woman and children. Taking the baby from the mother Mrs. Langdon made her way home, calling upon the mother to follow as best she could. A second trip was made for a small boy, staying on the side of his little sister, who had lain down and exhausted. Mrs. Langdon carried the little boy to shelter and then wrapped boy, mother and baby daughter together in blankets. Again facing the piercing cold, and with not a moment of rest, Mrs. Langdon again started for the little girl. Holding her to her breast she found life had flown. Mrs. Langdon's feet and hands were badly frozen by this time and her strength was almost gone. Slight of stature and weighing but ninety-eight pounds the task she had set herself to perform was great enough for a stronger person.

For this act of heroism Mrs. Langdon was awarded a silver medal after a careful investigation which was made by P. M. Wilmon, manager of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, who made a special trip to the Coast to ascertain the facts of the bravery reported to Mrs. Langdon."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Opening Social of Far West Lodge Held in Rooms

Far West Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias held their opening social in the K. of P. hall, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets last Friday night. After the business of the lodge was concluded a lengthy programme was carried out, beginning with phonographic selections by Geo. R. Shepard which were greatly enjoyed, pianoforte solos were given by Mr. Dobson, who also officiated as accompanist during the evening and to whom great credit was due for the efficient way in which he accompanied the different parts.

The programme was as follows: Piano solo, Mr. Dobson; comic song,

MAY HAVE AMBITIONS THAT WAY HIMSELF

But Mr. Sloan Merely Admits That He is Not Giving Way to McInnes

William Sloan, M. P.-elect for Comox-Atlin, was in the city last night, and was asked by a Colonist reporter if there was any truth in the report published in the Post-Intelligencer that there were negotiations on foot between him and Vancouver Liberals to make way for Mr. McInnes, who would receive a portfolio. Mr. Sloan said:

"Nothing of the kind has been discussed, and it would be very premature to discuss it seeing that there is no vacancy in the Cabinet as yet, and there may not be any. If the result of the election is that Mr. Templeman has to resign his office, it is quite possible that the new city of Prince Rupert may have some ambitions in the way of Cabinet representation. In any event I feel confident that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will see that British Columbia is not left without a representative in the Cabinet."

HINDUS OF VICTORIA IN LITIGATION CASE

Claims Suit of Clothes, \$30 and Bunch of Whiskers Were Taken

Another fight among the Hindu colony in Victoria has loomed up and there is every prospect of the usual kind of pecuniary loss to the colony this week. One Buda Singh states that Jug Singh, Santa Singh, Narain Singh and Bugwan Singh fell upon him on Friday afternoon and separated him from a suit of clothes, \$30 in cash not to mention a bunch of long black whiskers. The result was that Buda appeared in the police court yesterday and swore out warrants charging the four men with theft and assault, on which they were arrested later in the day. He has recovered the whiskers, which he is carrying about in his trouser pockets as evidence.

Santa Singh and his friends claim that Buda Singh is keeping back a stove which belongs to them, although the fact that this claim was made after the alleged assault looks as if the counter charge was an afterthought. However, on Monday the magistrate will have the very unenviable task of deciding which side is telling the fewer falsehoods. There have been several of these Hindu cases in the police court during the past year, and they have been met by all dismissed as justices trying the cases have found themselves unable to decide which party is telling the truth, and so have given the accused the benefit of the doubt.

QUALIFY AS DOCTORS

Seventeen Out of Thirty-Two Candidates May Practice in the Province

The semi-annual examinations for those who wish to practice as physicians in this province have been completed, and the results were announced yesterday. The examination was apparently a fairly stiff one, for our thirty-two candidates, but seventeen, or little more than half, were successful. The names of those who succeeded in satisfying the examiners are:

J. Arbuckle, F. J. Buller, H. L. Burris, C. A. Eggert, H. B. Gourlay, F. W. Brydson Jack, A. H. N. Kennedy, W. H. Lang, B. B. Marr, I. N. Mathers, A. Proudfoot, C. W. Prowd, G. E. Richards, G. E. Seldon, A. H. Wallace, W. C. Whitteker, C. S. Williams.

WHALERS HAVE HAD PROSPEROUS SEASON

Steamer Corwin Brought News of the Catches of the Fleet in Arctic Ocean

The whalers in the Arctic will have a larger catch this season than last year according to advices brought by the steamer Corwin, which has reached Seattle.

Information that reached the Corwin in Northern ports immediately prior to sailing for the Sound indicated that in spite of unfavorable conditions early in the summer the catch of the fleet of whalers for the season would be above the average. Practically all the whalers will soon leave to winter in San Francisco. A whale with a head weighing over 3,500 pounds was captured by the steamer Corwin. It is estimated that the haul from the mammal will return \$17,000 when marketed, and, so far as is recalled, this is the largest of the species ever taken in Bering sea.

The Corwin stood by and rendered valuable aid to the whaler bowhead when that vessel was afire in Nome harbor. Capt. West states that indications point conclusively to the origin of the fire as incendiary, set by members of the crew, who anticipated they would be released from further service in the Arctic by the destruction of the steamer. Prompt work by crews from the Corwin and other vessels saved the bowhead from serious injury.

The Corwin brought to Nome from Chamisso Island, in Kotzebue sound, a number of curios that had been collected by Commissioner John A. Macdonald for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Among these articles were two monuments placed in 1826 and 1838 by crews of the British ships Blossom, Herald and Plover while on an expedition for the relief of the Franklin exploring party.

The United States produced 51,720,612 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$121,966,147 at the mines last year, according to the geological survey.

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Mr. Sloan, who naturally feels very well pleased with his return by acclamation, will return to Nanaimo this morning. It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Sloan is the only Liberal member of the House of Commons who has been returned at two consecutive elections by acclamation. He is very proud of his position as representative of what is certain to become the most progressive and one of the most important constituencies in Western Canada during the life of the new Parliament.

Riotous eastern harvesters tried to take possession of a C. P. R. train near Winnipeg, and refused to pay their fares.

The grain crop of western Canada is valued at \$125,000,000.

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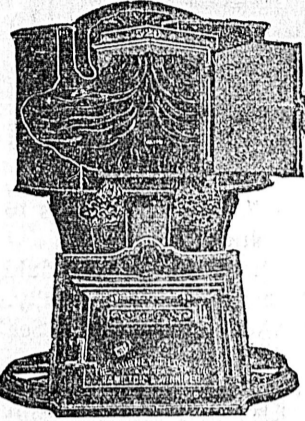
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TEN VETERANS OF CRIMEA IN CITY

Will Be Present at Inkerman Banquet—The Programme

The following veterans of the Crimean Campaign, ten in number, who live in this city, and who are all, of course, well up in the years, will be the guests of honor at the Inkerman commemoration banquet which takes place in the Dominion hotel upon Thursday evening next in the Dominion hotel: Major Wilson, late of the 42nd Highlanders, Capt. Curtis, R.N., Messrs. Farnie, B. Robinson, J. K. nedy, Leighton, D. Barry, T. Harman, J. Elsworth and J. Bartlett. They will, of course, wear their medals, while in some instances they will appear in their old uniforms.

At a largely attended meeting of the members of the British Campaigners' association on Friday evening the president, Mr. A. J. Brace, in the chair, the final arrangements were made in connection with this event. The campaigners are taking a very warm interest in this banquet, and are so busily engaged in selling tickets that according to present expectations the issue will be exhausted by Tuesday evening.

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley delivers the address of the evening, while the list of speakers includes the Hon. Mr. McBride and Capt. A. E. McPhillips, as well as several of the Crimean veterans who will recount a number of their stirring experiences. The room will be adorned with special decorations, such as British flags and pictures, representing historic scenes in the Crimean Peninsula. Capt. Curtis, R.N., in particular, will tell of the part which he took in the strenuous and prolonged siege of Sebastopol.

The net proceeds of the banquet will be set aside as the nucleus of a relief fund which will be used, on occasion requires, for the relief of all veterans who may happen to be in need of such assistance.

The official programme is as follows: (1) Toast, the King; (2) the chairman's address; (3) song, "The Veteran's Song," Mr. C. Griffiths; (4) oration re Crimean campaign, Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley; (5) song, "The Midshipmite"; (6) moving vote of thanks to speaker, Hon. Richard McBride; (7) seconding vote of thanks, Capt. A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.; (8) song, "The Deathless Army," Mr. John G. Brown; (9) toast, Our Guests, which will be proposed by Col. J. G. Holmes, D.O.C.; (10) song, "Boys of the Old Brigade," Mr. George Phillips; (11) response, by Capt. Curtis, R.N., and Major Wilson, late of the 42nd Highlanders; (12) song, "The Soldiers of the King," Mr. Jesse Evans, followed by reminiscences of veterans. The orchestra of the Fifth Regiment will play during the evening; the accompanist being Mr. A. Berwick. God Save the King.

The list of invited guests is as follows: The Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Jas. Dunsinuir, the Premier, the Hon. Richard McBride, his Worship the Mayor, Dr. Lewis Hall; the D.O.C. Col. J. G. Holmes; Capt. Parry, of H. M. S. Eborac; Col. Crawford, of the H.M.S. Shearwater; Capt. Edwards, of H.M.S. Algerine; Col. Hall, of the 5th Regiment; Col. E. G. Prior, Col. F. B. Gregory, Col. Richard Wolfenden, Mr. C. H. Lugin, editor of the Colonist, Mr. R. Dunn, editor of the Times, G. H. Barnard, M.P., Hon. W. Templeman, U. S. Consul A. E. Smith, Capt. A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.E., Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, the executive of the Canadian club, the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Judge Lammann, Messrs. Luke Pither, T. W. Paterson, R. Taylor, P. Jones, J. Porman, A. W. McCurdy, J. H. Lawson, Jr., F. J. Clarke and D. Dolg.

The Campaigners' association will in due time be incorporated, and will be placed upon a sound financial footing.

This will be the first of a series of commemorations of eventful battles and sieges which have occurred from time to time in the history of England and of the Empire, and it is hoped that the educational value of these remembrances will not form their least interesting feature.

PROPOSED SERVICE CLUB

Over Seventy Names of Those Desirous of Joining Handed in

The proposed Imperial Service club is developing apace. Already, although only a week has passed since the idea was first mooted, some 70 names have been handed in of men wishing to join and it is expected that by Wednesday they will number 100.

A place has been secured on Government street for the club rooms and a meeting will be held next Friday evening, the night after the dinner to the Crimean veterans, in one of the rooms at the A.O.U.W. hall to establish the club, elect officers and ratify what has been done by the promoters. It is hoped that all interested will attend, whether they have handed in their names or not, and help to give the club a good send off.

School Anniversary.

The anniversary of the inception of the Chinese Methodist Mission will be observed on Monday evening at the rooms of the institution. An excellent musical programme has been prepared including choruses and a number of vocal selections. There also will be a number of recitations given by members of the school. No admission will be charged but there will be a collection.

The Recital at the Empress.

The salon and the palm room at the Empress last evening were comfortably crowded upon the occasion of the second chamber concert, given by Miss Cordella Grylls, and her different numbers were heartily applauded. The programme included the following suggestions: (1) Who is Sylvia? Schubert; (2) Morning, Landon Ronald; (3) Should He Uphold, Bishop; (4) a. Lovers in the Lane, b. You and I, Liza Lehmann; (5) a. Love, b. Memory, E. R. Park; (6) On the Banks of Allan Water, Old English. During the present week, owing to an engagement in Seattle on Saturday evening next Miss Grylls will sing only upon one occasion, upon Thursday evening.

ANOTHER DELAY

Football Dance Can't Take Place on 9th Inst.—Meeting on Wednesday

The Victoria District Association Football League's proposed concert and dance, originally fixed for Saturday night, then postponed to the 9th inst., cannot be brought off on the latter date. It has been learned that

Sample's hall will not be available then and the question of making other and definite arrangements will be brought up at a meeting of the association to be held next Wednesday evening.

St. John's Church Social.

On Tuesday evening next at St. John's hall, Herald street, a social evening will be held at which stereoscopic lantern views will be shown.

Pythian Sisters' Dance.

The first big dance given by the Pythian Sisters this season will take place in the lower A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening next. Miss Thain's orchestra will be in attendance.

Bank Clearings for Month.

The total bank clearings of the Victoria Clearing house for the month of October amounted to \$5,062,689. For the same month of the preceding years the clearings were as follows: 1907, \$3,394,664; 1908, \$5,678,017; 1909, 3,076,101; 1904, \$3,011,830; 1903, \$3,439,337.

Daughters of Pity.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of Pity, P.R.I.J. hospital, takes place tomorrow at the board of trade rooms at 2 p.m. The record of the year's work will be presented and addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Fitzgibbon and Rev. W. W. Bolton.

Registrations for Municipal Election.

While the total of those entitled to vote at the approaching municipal elections will fall not far short of those qualified to do so last January, there will yet be nearly 600 less who qualify as householders owing to the recent change in the act by which women cannot qualify by payment of dog tax.

It was estimated on Saturday afternoon when the total number of those qualified to vote as householders amounted to about 1,150 as compared with 1,750 last year. The property owners are somewhat more numerous.

MUCH TROUBLE OVER INTERVIEW

(Continued from Page One)

In the ordinary Englishman's breast. "His Majesty spoke with impulsive and unusual frankness, saying: 'You English are as mad, mad, mad as March hares. What has come over you that you so completely are given over to suspicions that are quite unworthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done?' I declared, with all the emphasis at my command, in my speech at Guildhall, my dear friend, upon peace and it was one of my dearest wishes to live on the best terms with England."

Misinterpret Actions.

"Have I ever been false to my word? Falseness and prevarication are alien to my nature. My actions ought to speak for themselves, but you do not listen to them. Those who misinterpret distort them. That is a personal insult which I resent."

"To be forever misjudged and to have repeated offers of friendship washed and scrutinized with jealous mistrust taxes my patience severely. I have said time after time that I am a friend of England. Your press, or at least a considerable section of it, bids the people of England refuse my proffered hand. It insinuates, on the other hand, the head of a dagger. I am convinced the nation will not let its will be overruled by the press."

"Reverting to his efforts to show his friendship for England the Kaiser said they had not been hostile to England throughout the Boer war. Undoubtedly the newspapers were hostile and public opinion was hostile."

Turned Down Boer Delegates

"But what," he asked, "did official Germany do, and what brought to a sudden stop, indeed, to an absolute collapse, that European tour of the Boer delegates, who were striving to obtain European intervention? They were fated in Holland, France, who gave them a rapturous welcome. They wished to come to Berlin, where the German people would have crowned them with flowers, but when they asked me to receive them I refused."

"Agitation immediately died away and the delegation returned empty-handed. Was that a sign of a secret enemy. Again when the struggle was at its height the German government was invited by France and Russia to join them in calling upon England to end the war. The answer was that I could only save the Boer republic, but also to humiliate England to the dust. What was my reply? I said so far from Germany joining any concerted European action to bring pressure against England to bring always keep aloof from politics that would bring her into complications with a sea power like England."

"Posterity will one day read the exact terms of the telegram now in the archives of Windsor Castle in which I informed the sovereign of England of the answer I returned to those who sought to compel me to join in their word should know what my actions were in the hour of their adversity."

Planned for English Success
"Nor was that all. During your black week in December, 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction bringing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. I did more. I had one of my officers procure as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants on both sides and the actual positions of the opposing forces. With the figures before me, I worked out what I considered the best plan of campaign under the circumstances and submitted it to my general staff for criticism. When I despatched it to England, that document likewise is among the state papers at Windsor awaiting the impartial verdict of history."

"Let me add, as a curious coincidence the plan which I formulated ran much on the same lines as that actually adopted by Gen. Roberts and carried by him into successful operation. Was that the act of one who wished England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say."

ROYAL MINES' PROGRESS.

Railway and Other Work Well Advanced Towards Completion—Force to Be Increased

Leithridge, Oct. 31.—A spirit of activity pervades Royal city. Ties are being distributed along the grading, which is completed, and the steel will be laid as soon as it arrives on the ground, which it is expected will be during the coming week.

The new slope of down 200 feet. Work on the water system and well as progressing, and water will be delivered to the works through a temporary water system, which will be used until the completion of the permanent system during the coming week.

Several cars of tippie material are now on the ground and work will be commenced on the tippie during the coming week.

A large rooming house, capable of accommodating 100 men, is under construction, and on completion the staff of men on the work will be materially increased.

Mexico plans to spend \$25,000,000 in the near future in experiments in irrigation.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

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The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

Warm Coats Yet Stylish

OUR WARM, comfortable, and durable winter coats for ladies, in new tweeds, smart serges, and closely woven coatings, have the additional merit of being perfect in style and particularly well tailored. For outdoor wear at this season of the year nothing can surpass them. At our moderate prices, every lady can afford a really warm, comfortable, and decidedly smart winter coat. We give splendid values at the following prices, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00

Children's Bearskin Coats

JUST THE SMARTEST and best of wear for the little tots at this changeable season. We have a splendid stock. Bearskin coats with tucked silk collar at \$3.50 and at \$2.50

Bearskin coats with bearskin collars, silk edged, at \$4.75

Bearskin Coats with scalloped bearskin collars, trimmed with silk medallions at \$5.50



ONE OF OUR EVENING GOWNS

In dainty, pale blue chiffon; an Empire gown of softly clinging form, with folded satin vest, fine lace laced sleeves, shirred and lace edged, silk lined; skirt has seven rows of tucks and silk drop; and the price is only \$37.50

Stylish Furs Yet Warm

MOST FURS have style, of some sort; good; bad; or indifferent, but some furs have a nasty draughty feeling, due to poor workmanship in mounting and finishing. We claim the latest and most excellent styles and the finest workmanship and finish for our furs; ladies not only look well, but feel comfortable and warm, when wearing a Campbell fur, be it either stole, collar or collarette. The prices are the only low thing about our furs and they are ridiculously low, for instance: Ermine from \$2.75 to . . . \$7.50
Marmout from \$5 to \$19.50
Grey Squirrel from \$8.50 to \$13.50
Magnificent Martin Stoles, at \$35.00 and \$40.00

Separate Sheath Skirts

THESE ARE individual and exclusive separate skirts in volles and Panamas, the latest modified sheath motif, laced side and high waists, in mouse gray, white, champagne, dull green, cream, and black, for evening or home wear, prices from \$9.50 to . . . \$20.00

The Ladies' Store

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Melrose's Great Sale of Wallpapers

Many Victorians and people living in the vicinity have this past week availed themselves of our present low prices—the best values on record—on Wall and Ceiling Papers, Friezes, etc. We are forced to offer many of our prettiest designs to make room for immense shipments, several carloads now on the way. To clear quickly we still sell for the next few days:

Wallpapers That Will Beautify Any Home Tremendous Bargains

\$1.00 Papers for 35¢
60c Papers for 25¢
40c Papers for 25¢
25c Papers for 15¢
Per double roll.

Other papers in proportion. Householders and those who contemplate building a house should not fail to secure some of these, the best wallpaper values ever offered in Victoria. Inspection invited.

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MAYNARD & SON

Auctioneers

Have received instructions to sell at **DEMERS HOTEL** Oak Dell Park, Colwood

ON WEDNESDAY
2.00 p. m.

Horses, Cows, Poultry, Farm Implements, Wagons, etc

Including 2 Jersey thoroughbred cows, 3 1/2 Jersey cows, 1 part Jersey cow, 1 part Durham cow, 1 Holstein steer, 4 heifers, 1 Jersey thoroughbred, and a number of other cattle; 1 bay mare about 1,000, drive or work single or double, bay horse 4 years old, sorrel mare 6 years old, heavy work horse 8 years old, work single or double, 1,500 lbs., 1 Shire bred mare 8 years old, work single or double, first class farm horse, due to foal April 28; heavy express wagon, light road wagon, farm wagons, carts, buggies, separators, churns, butter makers, etc. There will be lots of other stocks, implements, etc., in this sale that are not mentioned here. Train leaves at 9 o'clock, returning at 7.30. Lunch on the grounds.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
Salesroom Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

MAYNARD & SON

Auctioneers

Under instructions from Mr. T. C. Birnie we will sell at his residence
769 HILL STREET (WORK ESTATE)
(Behind North Ward School.)

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 6
2.00 p. m.
All His

Elegant and Almost New Furniture and Effects

Handsome Gourlay Piano
Large Oak Roller Top Desk
Almost new Taylor Safe, (1600 lbs.)
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This is a very fine line of furniture. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

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Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Mrs. Tunnard, will sell by Public Auction at her residence, 8 Stadacona Avenue (off Cadboro Bay Road) on

Tuesday, November 3
AT 2.00 P. M.

The Whole of Her

Household Furniture AND EFFECTS

Including Mission Oak Extension Table, 6 Mission Oak Dining Room Chairs, Card Table, Oak Book Shelf, Mission Oak Bookcase containing 20 vols., "International Library of Famous Literature," edited by Edward Garnett, C. B., L.L.D., and published by Edward Lloyd, Ltd., London, England; Up. Lounge, Armchairs, Fender, Fire Screens, Cozy Corner, Urn, Chair (Wicker), Oil Table, Kitchen Table, Chairs, Kitchen Stove, Large Oil Stove with Oven, pair of Scales, Irons, Sauce Pans, Jam Jars, Crockery, Glasses, 2 Double Iron Beds, Mattresses, Walnut Bedroom Set, Bureaus and Washstands, Toilet Ware, 2 Good Carpet Squares, Matting and other goods too numerous to mention. On view the morning of the sale.

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Divided into 1500 shares of \$100 each of which 750 shares are now offered for subscription at \$100.

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From whom all particulars can be obtained. Phone 1324.

839 PANDORA AVENUE

Owing to the property having changed hands and the purchasers desiring to occupy the premises, the present tenant has instructed

E. W. STUBINGTON

(The New Auctioneer)
to dispose of the whole of her well-kept **Household Furniture and Effects**

by Public Auction on the premises as above on

Wednesday, Nov. 4th inst.

Including, amongst other things, a very valuable oil painting by Elsheimer, dated 1643; New Drop Head Singer Sewing Machine, Hand Sewing Machine, 2 good Bed Lounges, Sofa, Oak Dining Extension Table, Leather Top Writing Table, Lace and Tapestry Curtains nearly new, a large assortment of Blankets, Sheets, Towels, etc., etc., Handsome Dinner Service, China, Enamelware, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Range, Heaters, Carpets, Linoleum, Rugs, etc., Diningroom Chairs, Rockers, Children's High Chairs, Bed Washstands, Bureaus, New English Kitchen Dresser, Table and Chairs.

Sale commences 2 o'clock; on view morning of sale.

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Oysters and Shell Fish a Specialty

The Best in the market is not too good for our patrons.
Cleanliness and good attention. Reserved seats for families.
Try the Maryland

Lunch Commences at 11.30

K. METRO, Proprietor

The factory of the Humphrey Glass company at Trenton, N. S., was burned yesterday.

A.O.F.—Don't forget Court Victoria's social dance, Wednesday Nov. 4, in Sir William Wallace hall. Foresters and their friends welcome. Ladies will kindly bring refreshments.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It will come as a surprise to most people to learn that despite the great industrial depression in the United States for the past year, the Steel Trust earned no less than \$27,000,000 net for the third quarter of 1908. These earnings are certainly phenomenal, when conditions are considered. A New York correspondent writes in this connection:

These earnings means that the trust is going to earn more than its dividends in this year of depression. They mean that when the trust gets the advantage of the economies made possible through the Gary plant in a year of good business it will earn \$200,000,000 net. The truth about the Steel Trust is becoming sensational and the only shadow over the picture so far as the stockholders are concerned, is that its enormous earnings may cause Congress to give the tariff a real revision instead of the "re-adjustment" that has been planned. As soon as the trust takes over the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which it is expected to do, it will be in a position to dictate about what it wants. The trust is now in a position to reduce the half of 1 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 on the preferred.

We have before us a special cable dispatch describing Count Zeppelin's remarkable flight in his airship on October 27, an extract from which will be read with especial interest just now in view of the latest, marvellous achievement of the daring aeronaut:

After manoeuvring above lake Constance in full view of the city for some time, the airship made its way toward the Swiss frontier, disappearing in the direction of Tyrol. It returned to its moorings about sunset. It had been originally intended to make a flight of only three hours and the royal family expected the Prince to lunch at 2 o'clock, but the Prince was so charmed with his successful aerial voyage that he extended the cruise until he was driven home by approaching darkness. In all, the airship carried five men, two of them being mechanics, and after some water ballast had been cast off the airship rose gracefully and was soon lost in the haze. Press correspondents followed it in a racing motor boat, but were unable to keep the airship in sight, as it soon attained a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. Soon, however, the airship reappeared above the lake, emerging from a cloud bank like some uncanny visitor from an unknown world. Count Zeppelin evidently wished to show the Prince some manoeuvring by the craft, and he descended to about 200 feet from the surface of the water, turning from right to left and from left to right like a well drilled file of soldiers. Then suddenly the airship mounted a thousand feet and shot into the clouds, only the mighty hum of its propellers indicating the course it had taken.

Journalism, as it is practiced by the "yellow" newspapers in the United States, is a fearful and wonderful thing. Just read this extract from a dispatch from New York which appeared in a recent issue of the San Francisco:

Mr. Bryan apparently has the constitution of a Rocky Mountain burro and the stomach of an ostrich. Tammany men are talking today in amazement of a light repast Mr. Bryan consumed at nearly 2 o'clock this morning after he had concluded his morning of meetings and was making his way to City Hall Park for the night workers' meeting.

He was walking down Broadway with Charles F. Murphy and several other prominent New York Democrats when he announced that he was hungry, and Mr. Murphy steered him to a restaurant where he ate all-night.

Mr. Bryan took a seat at a table, shed his overcoat, and after looking over the bill of fare, gracefully hid assortment of victuals:

Sausages and buckwheat cakes. A plate of sinkers. Two crullers. Bowl of custards. Two cups of coffee.

After which he spoke for thirty-five minutes from the City Hall steps, went back to the Hoffman House and slept without a quail or a dream until it was time to get up this morning.

On January 1st next there will be an international conference at Shanghai. Ten governments, Great Britain, the United States, China, Japan, Russia, France, Portugal, Persia and Siam are to be represented. Dr. Hamilton Wright, acting chairman of the United States commission, in an interview at San Francisco the other day, prior to his departure for the Orient, made some surprising statements, showing the tremendous trade in illicit opium.

Medical experts agree that 100,000 pounds of opium a year in this country can possibly be used for legitimate medicinal purposes. And yet the custom records show that 500,000 pounds a year of alleged medicinal opium are coming into the country, and in addition 150,000 pounds of smoking opium for which there is no legitimate demand. All the opium in excess of the legitimate medicinal demand is used by drug fiends and opium smokers. Among the Chinese in the United States about 20 per cent. are confirmed opium smokers, 30 per cent. occasional smokers, 25 per cent. smokers at rare intervals, like holidays, and 25 per cent. never touch or want it. Among Americans opium smoking is nearly confined to criminals and people of low morals. I have estimates from responsible manufacturers in the East that from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of morphine in the United States is used illicitly, and that 75 per cent. of the opium imported into this country is manufactured into morphine.

Wigg—So you believe in signs, eh? Well, there must be ways making new friends what is that the sign of?

Wagg—It's generally a sign that his old friends are onto him.—Philadelphia Record.

"I wouldn't do for politics, I guess," said a young girl. "I'd simply vote the way papa votes."

"In that," remarked an observer, "you wouldn't differ so very much from most men."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, November 2, 1868.

Raffle—Piper's second group of political cartoons will be raffled at the Boomerang hotel tonight.

Ball—The first of the season's subscription balls was given at the Alhambra last evening and proved an immense success.

Naval Inspection—H. M. S. Zeebo will proceed to Royal Roads tomorrow for gun practice and drill. Before returning to the harbor she will be officially inspected by Admiral Hastings.

Another Whale—News was brought to town on Saturday that Mr. Dawson's party at Saanich, had killed another whale, the largest of the season. It is supposed that it will yield at least one hundred and twenty barrels of oil. For killing Mr. Dawson used the bomb rocket.

The Steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday afternoon from New Westminster. Among the passengers were Messrs. Maclell, Tutch and Good. We are pleased to learn that His Excellency the Governor is much better, and that it is probable that he will return to Victoria on Tuesday or Wednesday on the Sparrowhawk.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnot Knox, Lord Bishop of Manchester, who is the President of this year's Church Congress, took today orders in 1870. He was a scholar of Corpus Christi, Oxford, his early education having taken place at St. Paul's School. He became Bishop of Coventry in 1894, and was translated to Manchester in 1903. He has, says the Globe, taken a leading part in the debates on the education controversy. He is sixty-seven years of age, having been born at Bangor in 1847. The family may well be a clerical one, since his father was in holy orders, and his maternal grandfather was a Bishop of Lahore. Dr. Knox's sons are all scholars of exceptional brilliancy. The eldest was senior classic a few years ago; two more are now at Oxford; and the younger, who is secretary of the Canning Club, has won a series of high distinctions. He has a gift for light verse, and is one of the best writers of Greek lambics in the University.

If past history and present geography alone had counted, Timovo, where Bulgarian independence has been proclaimed, should, says the Daily Chronicle, have become the capital of the Bulgaria created by the Treaty of Berlin. It was the ancient capital of the Bulgarian Tsars for two hundred years—from 1186 until it was captured by the Turks in 1394; and a glance at the map will show that it is about the most central town of Bulgaria. If population had counted, Ruzhuk, on the Danube, should have been chosen, since it was then twice as big as either Timovo or Sofia. But the choice fell upon Sofia, tucked away in a corner of the principality, though it was at that time a future was borne in mind. Sofia's proximity to Macedonia has been very important. The refugee population from Macedonia alone is twice as great now as the entire population of Sofia was in 1878.

A campaign against the wearing of hats by women in churches and chapels has been started in Brooklyn, and it promises, according to the Christian World, to be a remarkably vigorous campaign, too. In America, as in England, the absurdities of fashions dictated that women should now wear hats built on a colossal scale, with forms as large as umbrellas. Dr. Myers, an influential Baptist minister, leads the Brooklyn campaign. His argument is that the huge artificial flower decorated hats which women carry on their heads obliterate the preacher from the view of most of the congregation. Moreover, the "glorious creations of the milliner's art" distract the wearers and their neighbors. Dr. Myers has succeeded in inducing the women of his church to surrender their hats and join with him in the crusade.

Mrs. Isabella Rotch, of Harrow, who has celebrated her one hundredth birthday, has received scores of congratulatory messages and telegrams from all over the world. Dr. Butler, a past head master at Harrow School, now master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was among her many distinguished visitors, and good wishes were also received from Bishop Welldon, another ex-head master. For eighty years Mrs. Rotch has been a resident of Harrow. Her husband was born in Paris during the days of the Revolution. When quite young he had the exciting experience of being smuggled past the barriers in an empty flour barrel. He received his education in Paris and was afterwards called to the English bar, becoming a member of the North Circuit. He was also returned as the first member of Parliament for Knaresborough after the Reform Act.

When Miss Madge Temple appears at the Coliseum in the song "Come and be my rainbow," the refrain of which has captured America, she will, says the Pall Mall Gazette, wear the largest and costliest hat on record, easily beating Miss Marie George's "hat" at Drury Lane. Its circumference is fourteen feet, and its cost \$125. Made of the finest straw, this "creation" will be surmounted by fifteen ostrich feathers of the value of \$115. Some of the plumes are two yards long, and are arranged to droop most gracefully and picturesquely over the back. Precaution has been taken by the wearer to insure this magnificent construction to its fullest value, and special measures have had to be taken by the police to prevent obstruction in front of the premises where the hat is on view.

A story has been going the round of the papers narrating how a golfer was added in his game by a crow, which carried off his ball and dropped it on the green. To be of any advantage to the golfer I fancy that, according to the rules of the game, the crow must have picked up the ball while it was still moving, and that seems a most unlikely action on the part of a British crow. In India, however, says a writer in the Country, the uninvited part which kites may take in a round of golf, or even a cricket match, by carrying off a moving ball, is a contingency which has to be reckoned with occasionally. Lizards have been known to carry golf balls into their holes also; and another feature of the royal and ancient game in the East is the caution which players have to observe in knocking their balls out of holes. Snakes coiled up therein or lively scorpions running round in the confined space are by no means unknown.

The British and Foreign Bible society conceived during the last twelve months legacies to the value of £54,747.

BRITISH OPINION

The Daily Mail says:—The interview between Sir Edward Grey and M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, on Saturday has brought within measurable distance a solution of the Balkan problem. Though no decision can be taken till the Cabinet meets to-day, we may assume that the two Ministers have come to an understanding, and that the prospect of a conference of the Powers is in no way diminished. France, Russia, Italy and Great Britain have agreed on the principle that the Treaty of Berlin cannot be abrogated without the consent of its signatories. If Austria chooses to invade the terms of that convention, she must submit to the judgment of the Powers, as she insisted that Russia should submit in 1871. Baron Aehrenthal's conduct invests himself of the responsibility to Europe. He may "steal the corn," but he cannot "forswear the sack." Nor is he likely to allow judgment to go by default by refusing to take part in a conference before which the issues are clearly defined. On this point the British government may seem to be in accord with the Austrians. We, too, insist that the terms of reference shall be defined, for we have no desire to consider claims put forward on the theory that two wrongs can make a right, and that one good turn at robbery deserves another. One claim alone can have our sympathy and support, and that is the claim of Turkey to be compensated for the loss of her suzerainty over Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The risk of Serbia entering upon a suicidal war seems to have passed, says the Daily News, but of less desperate complications the European situation is as full as ever. The correspondent warns us that at least one of Baron Aehrenthal's friends may have to pay for his complaisance, and while we are bound to accept M. Isvolsky's assurance that he did not in advance approve of Austria's action, the fact that he does not disclaim a foreknowledge which was not shared by the British government makes us wonder whether the official protestations of Anglo-Russian friendship have all the value that has in some quarters been attributed to them. There is every prospect now of an agreement upon the fundamental idea of a European conference, a result for which we have to thank the firm stand taken by Sir Edward Grey, Serbia, Greece and even little Montenegro may be assured that in this championing international honesty Great Britain has not forgotten their specific claims, and that if their governments can continue to restrain the ardour of turbulent patriots they will not lose by reference of those claims to a council of the nations.

The session of parliament which opens today must, says the Daily Mail, by the nature of things be a most critical one for the government. The Liberal party has burnt its boats and announced its intention of standing or falling by the licensing bill. The wise imagination that recent reverses in by-elections might have altered the attitude of Ministers will have been undeceived by Mr. Asquith's speech on Saturday at Leeds. The Ministry, he said, have put their hands to the plough, and, whatever their fortunes may be, they are not going to turn back. Is this to be taken as an announcement that if the House of Commons rejects the measure, the government will appeal to the country? It is difficult to see any other meaning in the words. On the question of unemployment the government will certainly be pressed in the House of Commons. Is it too much to hope that they will introduce a special supplementary vote for shipbuilding, and thus strengthen the fleet and give employment to thousands of artisans who have been deprived of work by past economies upon the navy?

The Standard says:—Today in parliament the government will again take up the heavy burden of discussion on the licensing bill. During the recess we have had many proposals of its aims and objects. The Prime Minister, speaking at Leeds on Saturday, gave one, which, if not new, contained a novel suggestion. He said it provided the chance of rescuing the people of this country from a heavy and most demoralizing yoke. This has a noble sound. But what does it mean? Put in a sentence the bill proposes to reduce a number of public houses and to confiscate the remainder. Presumably, then, the yoke which demoralizes has something to do with the present conditions which regulate the public-house. Perhaps the notice was suggested by the sign of "The Plough," to which, said the Prime Minister, the government had put their hands. But what is the public house? It is a place where men meet, buy drink. They are not pledged to buy it, as Mr. Asquith might seem to imply. But if they do they are under police supervision while they consume it. So is the publican. By reducing the number of public-houses therefore the government proposes to reduce the number of the only places in which liquor is sold and bought under the direct control of the law. Obviously therefore the lightening of the demoralizing yoke mentioned by Mr. Asquith means the partial release of the drinking interest from legal supervision. Does the Prime Minister mean that he would rather see England free than England sober? And if he does not mean that, what does he mean?

The Morning Post has a special article from an anonymous contributor on "Unionist Policy in Relation to Ireland." In the course of this article, which the Post commends to the notice of its readers, the writer says: The Unionist policy with relation to Ireland must take account of the country, which is evidenced by the persistent decline in population and of the political unrest. To enforce respect for the existing law remains the primary duty of the government of the day. But some positive constructive policy of rehabilitation in which all sections of the Irish people would be prepared to co-operate is essential. Tariff reform alone offers the basis for such a policy. Tariff reform would lighten the burden of Irish taxation by transferring a certain amount of taxation from imported articles, such as tea and sugar, to other imported articles of a kind produced at home by the majority of Irish taxpayers for their own consumption, such as butter and meat. Also, by giving Irish agriculturists preference in the markets of the United Kingdom against all overseas competitors, and by making possible the starting of important new industries, such as sugar beet and tobacco, it would confer upon Ireland the economic advantages which she has a right to expect from the Union. Tariff reform is thus the natural complement of the land purchase policy already developed by the

AT THE CITY HOTELS

- At the Empress—
R. Stewart, Vancouver.
O. Kloeber, Port Townsend.
Mrs. Kloeber, Port Townsend.
Count Hoyos, Vienna.
C. Hoyos, Vienna.
J. W. Collis, Vancouver.
W. G. Kent, Montreal.
H. J. Wade, Vancouver.
J. R. Seymour, Vancouver.
W. Godfrey, Vancouver.
H. O. Wilson, Montreal.
S. A. Harding, London, Eng.
H. H. France, London, Eng.
G. E. Cox, London, Eng.
H. Lanyon, Harrow, B.
Mr. and Mrs. Milward, Sydney, N. S. W.
John Rowe, Seattle.
Philip Rowe, Seattle.
Mrs. Benjamin S. Grosscup, Tacoma.
M. B. Haynes, Seattle.
Mrs. Hanes, Seattle.
C. E. S. Akassiz, Tacoma.
Mrs. Agassiz, Tacoma.
William Clarke, Tacoma.
Mrs. Wm. Clarke, Tacoma.
Henry Burchell, Thetis Island.
Mrs. Burchell, Thetis Island.
Mrs. A. Henney, Thetis Island.
H. Lardner, Vancouver.
Geo. Wilkins, Los Angeles.
Mrs. G. Wilkins, Los Angeles.
Herman Meyer, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Meyer, Los Angeles.
William Sloan, Nanaimo.
C. Hoard, Nanaimo.
L. C. Smith, Vancouver.
- At the Driard —
R. G. Ward, New Westminster.
W. T. Johnstone, Ottawa.
J. Totton, London.
A. Wardlaw, Toronto.
A. Frost, Ladysmith.
G. S. F. Jaquith, Toronto.
H. L. Stevens, Montreal.
A. D. Stock, Vancouver.
F. H. Davidson, Vancouver.
H. C. Panton, San Francisco.
James C. Jay, Vancouver.
H. R. Coombes, Seattle.
Percy H. Schorr, Tacoma.
H. C. Gould, Seattle.
E. C. Nutt, Seattle.
George Innes, Seattle.
A. W. Humphreys, Portland.
W. Plimton, New Westminster.
G. C. Newton, Vancouver.
A. S. Sinclair, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. George Mountford, Vancouver.
- A. J. Maxwell, Vancouver.
H. Soggeko, London, Ont.
W. Cherrill, Vancouver.
B. Goodall, Vancouver.
R. Fringle, Los Angeles.
C. J. Eater, New Westminster.
William Howe, Agassiz.
H. C. Tate, Vancouver.
E. A. Payne, Vancouver.
H. C. Barnes, Vancouver.
A. Eastland, Vancouver.
W. Winstone, Vancouver.
Wm. G. Abbott, Vancouver.

Corset Selection is Most Important

The fit of a lady's costume depends almost entirely upon the choice of her Corset, for a woman's figure is what she makes it. This season the clinging, sheath-like style of gown seems to be the dominating influence, therefore more than ever do the costume models depend upon the perfectly fitting corset beneath. Famous throughout the world of fashion for graceful, symmetrical effects are

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- LADIES' HIGH BUST CORSET, long habit hip, with the fashionable long bust line. Per pair \$1.75
- LADIES' BRASSIERE TOP CORSETS, made of strong white linenette material, extra long line bust with the new effective brassiere top. Per pair \$1.75
- LADIES' HEAVY WHITE COUTIL CORSETS, white only, long hips and medium bust, an extremely stylish model. Per pair \$2.50
- CORSETS FOR PLUMP FIGURES, white only, made of heavy batiste, very heavily boned and strongly made, an unrivalled model for reducing the form. Per pair, \$5.00 and \$3.25
- LADIES' SILK COUTIL CORSETS, white only, extra long habit hips and bust, a most charming model for present day costume. Per pair \$5.00
- NURSING CORSETS, white only, extra good quality, fine glove-fitting designs. Per pair \$1.75
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Thirteen Hundred Dollars Profit
The amount realized at Dominion Park on September 10 for the benefit of the Harvey Institute and Western Hospital was \$1,375. The joint committees warmly thank the many ladies who assisted to make the day a success, and especially to the Daughters of the Empire, Miss Hyaline Freeman, who so ably conducted the Musical Shrine, Miss Livingston, the Misses Cohen and Miss Munroe.

"Very well, sir," cried Dr. Kwack after his quarrel with the undertaker. "I'll make you sorry for this."
"What are you going to do?" sneered the undertaker, trotting from the parlour.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

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Seven-roomed house, with all conveniences, \$30.00 per month.
Six-roomed Bungalow, with all modern conveniences, \$25.00 per month.

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Swift's Premium Bacon, per lb.	30c
B. C. Hams, per lb.	25c
B. C. Bacon, per lb.	25c
Eastern Eggs, fresh in, per dozen	35c
Kipperd Herrings, 2 lbs. for	25c

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Quality Shoe Man.
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To Address Baraca Class.
Mr. W. H. Irwin, the organizing secretary of the Manitoba Sunday School Union, will address the men's Baraca Bible class of the First Baptist church, in Victoria hall, this afternoon.

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NEWS OF THE CITY

To Give Entertainment
Miss Maude Underhill will give an entertainment in St. Mark's parish room, Boleskin road avenue, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

St. Andrew's Young People.
The subject for the weekly meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Young People's society for Monday night will be of a devotional character.

Mr. Jay Unwell
Police Magistrate Jay was again prevented by illness from presiding over the sittings of the police court yesterday morning. Justice of the Peace Dalby took his place on the bench, and sentenced a couple of drunks to the usual fine.

Mr. Fulton to Campaign
Hon. P. J. Fulton, K.C., chief commissioner of lands and works, leaves for the mainland tomorrow to take part in the election contest in Yale-Cariboo. He will address meetings at Kamloops and elsewhere on behalf of Martin Burrell's candidature.

Many Chinese Go
During the month just closed, there were twenty-two Chinese who paid the head tax of \$500 at this port, and 646 Chinese were registered at the customhouse as leaving this city for China. During the same time hundreds left Vancouver.

No Judge in Town
There has been no judge of the Supreme court in town for the past week, with the result that there have been no chamber sittings. The chances for a judge for the coming week are considered to be slim, and lawyers and litigants alike are being put to a great deal of inconvenience.

New Music Studio Opened.
Jesse A. Longfield, teacher of the violin, viola and organ, has opened a new studio, known as the "Victoria Violin School." It is situated at 2527 Government street (near the Fountain). Mr. Longfield will be pleased to meet all his pupils and all intending ones at the above address.

Presbyterian Women's Missions.
Miss Jamison, of Toronto, the traveling secretary of the Women's Missionary Board of the Presbyterian church in Canada, is expected to assist the pastor this evening at First Presbyterian church, and give an address on the great work of the Christian church in the world.

Salvation Army Rally.
A great Salvation meeting will be held in the Salvation Army hall, Broad street, Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Staff Capt. Hayes will give a short talk; subject, "The Traitor," and Capt. Knudson will sing "Sins of Years Are Numbered." The songsters will also take part. This service promises to be very interesting.

Social Evening Arranged
A social will be held in St. John's Hall, Gerald street, on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, to give the whole congregation and their friends an opportunity of becoming acquainted. There will be a small fee taken at the door to defray expenses. A musical and literary entertainment will be given and refreshments served. All are welcome.

Illustrated Lecture.
The Rev. W. Leslie Clay will deliver two illustrated lectures in St. Andrew's Hall, entitled "First Glimpses of the Old World," on Nov. 15th and Dec. 16th. At the request of the women's societies of the church, Mr. Clay has consented to give an account of his recent visit to Europe, and so interesting a subject will doubtless attract large audiences.

No Cases Tomorrow
Judge Lammiman has announced that he will not try any of the cases on the county court docket on Monday on account of the arguments on the re-count which will begin at noon. He will go through the list as usual, settling dates for the trials, and will hear the judgment summonses, but there will be no further county court business tomorrow.

Cadets at the Butts
The High school cadet corps held its regular target practice at the Clover Point range yesterday morning, with the new Mark II Ross rifle, with No. 3 sight. This rifle was highly complimented by the cadets and it is hoped that it will improve their shooting. The scores on a whole were very good, the following being a few of the best out of a possible of 25: Lieut. Boggs 28, Cadet McCallum 23, Sergt. Maj. Swain 27, Cadet Boggs 24, Sergt. Shopland 22, L. C. Hanna 22, Cadets McDougal 21, Stevens 19, Elford 19.

Laymen's Missionary Movement
This movement recently introduced in Victoria is taking strong hold in all the churches and very substantial increases in missionary subscription, and missionary interest must inevitably follow. The latest important step is a men's missionary banquet to be held in Metropolitan hall on Friday, November 13th, at 6 p.m., when the men of the city will meet in conference to discuss this very live topic. Good speakers will be secured to lead the conference by brief addresses. These will be followed by a very full and general discussion. The missionary committee are looking confidently for definite results from this conference.

Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculosis Fair.
Preparations are being rapidly completed for the large fair which the Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculosis society proposes holding in the A.O.U.W. hall this month, beginning Thursday, the 26th inst., and continuing Friday and Saturday during the afternoon and evening. For many months the energetic members of the society have been accumulating articles for their stalls, sewing parties are quite the order of the day—and they feel certain that when the fair is formally opened those who are kind enough to patronize it will find it a most satisfactory place in which to do their Christmas shopping. One of the most attractive corners will be the Oriental booth, over which will preside Mrs. Frank Barnard. Mrs. Love has undertaken the fancy work stall, and the dock, always attractive, will be in Miss Little's charge. Mrs. Beauchamp Tye will preside over the fish pond, and Miss Traup over the post office. Mrs. Rasmussen, with a large staff of assistants, will be in charge of the Christmas stamp, which is a novelty in Victoria and is expected to prove most popular. People who are desirous of having their fortunes told may apply to Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Tom Gore, and Mrs. Gordon Hunter, all of whom will be in attendance to read the future and recall the past. [Frames

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will find our carriages a comfort and convenience for afternoon shopping.
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and bags will be on sale by Mrs. Galletly and Mrs. Coles respectively, and Miss Day, with her Christmas tree, will certainly be the centre of attraction for the children, while both they and children of a larger growth will find endless amusement in making butterflies at Mrs. Lammiman's stall. And in Victoria, the City of Gardens, of course the flower stall must be one of the most important features, and Miss Johnston will take care that its reputation is upheld. Needless to say, a dainty tearoom will be much in evidence, with Mrs. Genge, who is a past-mistress in the art of organizing such things, at the head of an efficient staff of helpers. One of the evening attractions will be a band concert, while various side-shows will be open at all times. So it can easily be seen that the energetic society has a busy month ahead of it, and the members beg that all their friends will assist them to the best of their ability both now and at the fair to make it a huge success, for funds to help on the campaign against the grim enemy tuberculosis are more than ever urgently required.

Meetings in Grand Theatre.
The first of a series of five evening meetings for men only in the New Grand theatre will be addressed at 8.30 o'clock this evening by Rev. Dr. Spencer. Special music will be provided, and the service will be bright and attractive. The series has been arranged by the Y.M.C.A. committee on religious work, and if they are as successful as it is expected they will be it is altogether probable that they will be continued throughout the winter season.

Excursion Rates
Arrangements have been made by the members of the Arctic Brotherhood for special steamship rates on the Princess Victoria in connection with the grand camp meeting to be held at Victoria on November 4. President Thomas Bruce announces that the Princess Victoria will take members of the order from Seattle and vicinity on November 4 at 8.30 a.m., and returning on November 8 at the rate of \$2.50 for the round trip. The tickets will be in charge of the Arctic club. It is expected about 400 members will take advantage of this rate.

ALL SAINTS' DAY
Festival of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches Today
This being not only the first Sunday in the month, but also All Saints' Day, the communion service will be celebrated in Christ Church cathedral both at 8 a.m. and at the 11 o'clock service. The day will be similarly observed, not only in the Anglican churches in the city, but also throughout the world. Bishop Perrin will preach the sermon at the morning service, while the Rev. Canon Beauland will preach the sermon this evening. All Saints' Day can only fall upon Sunday once in every six years. Today is All Saints' Day, which will be observed in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, while tomorrow is All Souls' Day in the R. C. calendar. The latter celebration does not, however, rank as a fete d'obligation—or obligatory festival—as is the case with the former festival. In Central America, and probably in Mexico and throughout South America, the very pleasant custom which might be imitated with advantage elsewhere is every year observed of carefully cleaning up, painting and decorating with artificial flowers as well as in other ways, the tombstones and graves in the cemeteries for these two days—All Saints' and All Souls'—which always fall on Nov. 1 and Nov. 2. And although it must be admitted that practically every grave in these cities of the dead is sadly neglected during the remainder of the year, this apparent indifference is most agreeably relieved by the wonderful care and attention which characterizes this period of the season. Even the graves of the poorest of the poor, marked by a plain wooden cross, which is even frequently unpainted, is not altogether forgotten. Many of these Spanish-Indian American burying places moreover, contain far finer as well as very expensive monuments, consisting of equestrian figures or groups of statuary than can be found in almost any part of these northern regions.

THE WEATHER
Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., October 31, 1908.
SYNOISIS.
An important storm area is spreading inland over this island and a moderate southerly gale has already set in on the coast from Estevan to the Columbia river. Fresh to high winds may prevail on the Straits and Sound. Zero temperatures continue in the Yukon and decidedly cold weather in northern British Columbia. The weather is generally fair in the Prairie provinces.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	25	47
Vancouver	27	45
New Westminster	36	44
Kamloops	30	38
Barkerville	6	32
Alma	2	32
Dawson	Zero	12
Calgary	18	below 8
Winnipeg	24	36
Portland, Ore.	52	42
San Francisco, Cal.	50	66

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Ladies' White Thibet Stoles, from, each... \$4.75 to \$10.00
Muffs to match, at, each... \$4.50
A large assortment of dark Stoles and Throws, from, each... \$2.50 to \$15.00
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American Amateur Championship, twenty-five contestants using five different makes of machines.
THE SEVEN FIRST positions won on the "Underwood."
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FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Fresh or high winds, mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled with showers, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Fresh or high winds on the gulf, mostly from the eastward and southward, unsettled with rain, not much change in temperature.
SATURDAY.
Highest... 47
Lowest... 35
Mean... 41
Rain, 14 inch; sunshine 12 minutes.
Victoria weather for October, 1908:
Highest temperature... 66.7
Lowest temperature... 31.2
Mean temperature... 49.28
Total precipitation for the month 2.43 inch; average amount 2.68 inches; bright sunshine 109 hours, 18 minutes; mean daily proportion .32. (Constant sunshine being 1.)

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We do all Home Cooking at Ring-shaws', corner Yates and Broad, and we make fresh daily, veal and ham and pork pies, in all sizes. We are making a specialty of our breakfast menu just now; hot cakes and syrup, waffles, force and cream, Malta Vita, and all other breakfast foods which are served every morning at 7.45. Phone us your order when requiring wreaths, sprays, bouquets or pot plants of any description. Phone 1424.

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SCHOOL TRUSTEES'
ANNUAL CONVENTION

Delegates From Various British Columbia Districts Will Gather at Revelstoke

Representatives of the different centres throughout the province intended being present at the fifth annual convention of the British Columbia association of school trustees which will take place on the 18th and 19th of this month at Revelstoke. The forthcoming sessions are expected to mark the inauguration of several movements for improvements in the west along educational lines. A number of questions of vital import will be raised. The secretary of the organization, J. J. Douglas, in giving notice of the dates of the gathering expresses the hope that everyone who holds the office of school trustee in the province will make it a point to be in attendance.

Appended is the complete programme:
First Session—Wed. Nov. 18, 9.30 a.m.
Enrolment; chairman's address; appointment of committees; opening of discussion on any subject of interest to delegates.

Second Session—Wed. Nov. 18, 2 p.m.
Resolved, that principals and secretaries of school boards be notified by circular of any proposed change in the course of study or in the text books (public schools at least six months and high schools a year) (Revelstoke board).

Resolved, that the government be urged to early establish a model school in the Kootenays (Nelson board).
Address by representative from Alberta Trustees' association.
Resolved, that in publishing the names of pupils passing the examinations they be in alphabetical order, with total marks obtained by each, and that publishing the number writing from any one centre (or school) be discontinued; and also, that when the questions are published in the annual report the marks for each question, or part thereof, be shown (Revelstoke board).

Resolved, that this institute record its disapproval of the order to trustees and teachers re flag, dated July, 1903, and that we strongly maintain the school boards insistence of the use of the Canadian ensign.

Third Session—Wed. Nov. 18, 7.30 p.m.
Resolved, that the government be urged to appoint a supervisor of health for the province, and that supervisors appointed by the cities or municipalities should receive a government grant as do the regular teachers (Burnaby board).

Address by Dr. C. J. Fagan—"Notes on Public Health."
Resolved, that the government be taken as will enable the preparation of a set of text-books for Western Canada (Chilliwack board).

Address by second representative from the Trustees' association of Alberta.
Fourth Session—Thurs. Nov. 19, 9.30 a.m.
Discussion—"How the school, particularly the high school, curriculum can be made more practical."

Resolved, that attention should be called to the growing tendency to (as in telephone calls) substitute the name of the letter O for naught (Richmond board).
Paper by the secretary of association—"How the efficiency of our schools can be increased, based upon personal experience in visiting many of the leading schools of Canada and the United States."

Additional resolutions; question drawer; reports of special committees; election of officers and arrangements for next convention.

Fifth Session
Thursday, November 19, 2 p.m.
Resolved, that for each set of examination papers issued (entrance, junior grade, etc.) a committee of three should be appointed (one to retire each year), and whose names should be printed at head of each examination paper, and whose duties shall be:

(a) To see that each paper is of uniform difficulty with previous sets;
(b) To see that all questions are of sufficient importance to find a place on the paper;
(c) To see that all papers are of reasonable length;
(d) To see that questions are of such a nature that a solution is possible.
Unfinished and concluding business.

Sixth Session
Thursday, November 19, 7.30 p.m.
Addresses by Hon. Richard McBride, Th. H. Taylor, M.P.P., and others.
The officers follow: P. Peebles, Westminster, president; C. H. Strutt, Kamloops, vice president; J. J. Douglas, Vancouver, secretary-treasurer; executive: His Worship Mayor Planta, Nanaimo; H. N. Coursler, Revelstoke.

The secretary addresses to the delegates the following:

The arrangement of programme is only a general guide. Resolutions may be re-arranged.
Delegates' wives and friends are cordially invited to be present at all sessions.

Some very important resolutions have come to hand from the Westminster, Vancouver and South Vancouver boards. They will be published before the convention begins and placed in the hands of all delegates.

The public and high schools of Revelstoke will be in operation and it will be a pleasure to visit them. Soon earlier in the year, the school grounds are the model for the province.

Directions to delegates: Purchase a first class ticket at your station for Revelstoke and ask the ticket agent to give you a standard certificate. If travelling over several companies' lines take a certificate from each. (Present this certificate to the secretary at the convention.) You will be returned free (if enough delegates), or, if not free then one-third rate. Tickets may be purchased as early as your station as the Saturday preceding. Be sure to purchase at least 10 minutes before train starts. Delegates' wives and friends are included.

Better write Mr. H. N. Coursler, Revelstoke, chairman of the committee, as to securing your rooms, etc. Come prepared to take an active part in the discussions. But come! This association is now regarded as the most important educational factor in British Columbia. It has accomplished a very great deal for the schools—take one instance alone, i.e., securing free text books (already partly in force). All schools reap the benefit. All should help bear the duties. There is greater benefit yet to be derived. It can be had only by united action of our schools. At any cost of British Columbia. The fact alone of the (rightful) cost of education and the growing need for bettering the administration is reason for every part of the Province contributing its full share of attendance at our convention. Your year much will be discussed of far-reaching importance to our educational future, and we are to be honored with two representatives from the Province of Alberta. The two days offer an educational course to all who are entrusted with the administration of our schools. Let your boards even inconvenience, let your boards send delegates. We will look for many schools not yet represented. It is your duty to participate.

A set of resolutions will be submitted by the South Vancouver Municipal School board and questions involved will be thrown open to discussion.
Sec. 112. Resolved: That we instruct our delegate to the Trustees' convention to introduce an amendment to Sec. 112 of the School Act to read "It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in council from time to time to grant to the board of school trustees of cities, towns and rural municipalities all or any portions of lands set apart as school reserves, etc."

Sec. 113.—The said lands when granted and conveyed to, and vested in the several boards of school trustees shall be held, etc.
Sec. 113.—The boards of school trustees of cities, towns and rural municipalities may, etc.
Sec. 33.—That the school year shall end December 31 instead of June 30.

Generally that the board of school trustees of any city or rural municipality shall be given full power to handle all school funds, submit by-laws and generally administer school affairs independent of the council and in the same manner as the order business of the city and rural municipality shall administer by the council.

Resolutions offered by Vancouver city board.
The board of school trustees be given full power to conduct night classes for all pupils who are not included under the compulsory clauses of the Public School Act.
That government assistance by way of a grant to be given to boards conducting night classes.
That no child be permitted to leave school, or be engaged in any wage earning occupation until he or she has passed into the senior grade of the public school.

That the Public Schools' Act be made more explicit as to the power of the school boards to provide education to pupils who have passed the age of 16 years.
That school boards be given power to buy uniforms and equipment for cadet corps.
That the care of boulevards around school sites be placed under the control of school boards who shall be empowered to expend money thereon.
That school boards be allowed to strike a rate for school purposes.
That school monies collected by the council be placed to the credit of the school board to be by them disbursed.

BARNARD'S MAJORITY
REMAINS THE SAME

Curious Result of Re-Count As It has Gone Up to Date—Arguments Tomorrow

The recount of the votes cast at the local election was continued before Judge P. Lampman yesterday morning until 1:30 p.m., when the matter was adjourned until Monday at noon. The contents of the remainder of the twenty-five ballot boxes were gone through and counted, and forty-seven ballots were laid aside for discussion later. All told there were 88 ballots which were counted on election day which have been reserved for argument on Monday, in addition to the 92 spoiled and rejected ballots which were not reckoned in by the returning officers.

The remarkable thing about the count is that if all the ballots thus reserved are thrown out, and the returning officer's decision in the other cases sustained, Mr. Barnard's majority will remain at 21. In other words the additional ballots in dispute are exactly evenly divided between the two candidates.

The arguments on all these will be heard on Monday at noon, after which Judge Lampman will deliver the decision which will finally settle the representation of Victoria at Ottawa.

World's Doctors To Meet in Vienna

D. O. M. Jones, of This City, is a Member of the Canadian Committee

The Sixteenth International Medical Congress will be held at Budapest, Hungary, under the distinguished patronage of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, from the 29th of August to the 4th of September, inclusive.

A Canadian committee to represent the medical profession of Canada at this congress has been formed, composed as follows: Doctors W. H. B. Atkins, A. H. Garratt, Edmund E. King, Jas. M. MacCallum, Geo. R. McDonald, C. Shering, Ryerson, and Adam H. Wright, of Toronto; Doctors H. S. Birkett and F. Shepherd, of Montreal, Que.; Dr. J. D. Courtenay, Ottawa; Dr. Jas. Third, Kingston; Dr. Ingersoll Olmsted, Hamilton; Dr. J. D. Wilson, London; Dr. Jas. H. Duncan, Chatham; Dr. T. T. Tunstall, Vancouver; Dr. O. M. Jones, Victoria, and Dr. H. Halpenny, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The secretary of the committee is Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, 50 College Street, Toronto.

This is likely to be the most important medical congress held for many years, and any member of the profession of medicine in Canada who wishes to attend would do well to communicate with a member of the above committee in order to secure fuller information.

Interest in Article From London Times Commenting Upon Colonist Editorial

The article reprinted from the London Times in the Colonist of yesterday regarding the attitude of Canadians to immigrant Englishmen has excited a great deal of interest. Together with the editorial upon the same subject, it has come in for criticism and there are doubtless many who believe that they have views upon the subject, which will set the matter in a different light. The following letter was received by the Colonist yesterday:

The Editor of the Colonist,
Dear Sir—Having read the article in the London Times "Englishmen in Canada," and the editorial in the Colonist this morning, I would like to say something. There is no doubt that as the Times says, the many have to suffer for the faults of the few. As an Englishman who has lived in Australia and South Africa, as well as Canada, I speak from a wider point of view. The fault on the Englishman's side is not so much his as the nature of his bringing up and environment. He is, so to speak, bolstered up and feels as if he will always have money to fall back upon or left him instead of being made to fight the battle of life before it is too late. He lives in a country where class distinction is very marked.

The fault on the Canadian side is in passing judgment too soon on an Englishman without understanding him, and without finding out whether he is a good, useful one or a bad one. Let us forget the word English, and use the word British in the widest sense. What both Canadians and Englishmen want is to find out the best qualities in each, and to assimilate and develop those qualities to their utmost and to remember that we belong to one great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood and are not separate nations, but one, with equal rights and opportunities for all. Yours very truly,

GILBERT BURROWS.

What idea of the English lady will these Suffragettes give the world? Has there been anything like it since the frenzied indecencies of the women in the French Revolution? It is fair to remember that the intrusion of women into political strife owes its origin to the party, calling itself Conservative, which set up the Prime Minister's League Party in its scramble for power and place, spares not even the domestic hearth or the cradle. The revelation is opportune. The woman who would go into politics is not the gentlewoman and mother, but the rampant Suffragette. The Prime Minister, a thorough opportunist, was apparently going to give way on the question of female suffrage. His political backbone may perhaps be a little stiffened by this display.

Meantime the Suffragette, though, she has not the vote, has local influence which she will use at elections, playing, as other eccentric parties and movements do on the balance of the regular parties, and thus forcing them to capitulate. The Pension bill would hardly have passed by a free vote of the whole house. It was probably passed by a section playing on the balance of party.—Bylander in Toronto Sun.

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Jello—3 pkts. for.....25c	Trophy Jelly Powder—4 pkts. for25c
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Best Japan Rice—4 lbs. for25c or 18 lbs. for\$1.00	Pearl Tapioca—3 lbs. for.25c
Magic Baking Powder—12 oz. can20c 5 lb. can90c	Prices' or Royal Baking Powder—12 oz. can....40c
Malta Vita—Per pkt....10c	Crosse & Blackwell's New Mixed Peel—Per lb.....20c
English Malt Vinegar—Quart bottle .....15c	Herrings in Tomato Sauce—2 tins for .....25c
Pearline—2 pkts. for.....25c	Rising Sun Stove Polish—3 pkts. for .....25c
Pure Gold Custard Powder—Per pkt.10c	Island Potatoes—Per sack of 100 lbs.90c

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SUNDAY MEN'S MEETING

4 O'CLOCK

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SONG SERVICE, 3.45

All men welcome. Fellowship tea, 6 o'clock.

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Best for all special and ordinary occasions— for outdoor or indoor wear.

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In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

It is well that the Women's Council has devoted its attention to the matter of objectionable literature. This is a subject in which women everywhere are intensely interested and which they can do much to control. If the mothers of families were determined that their children should read none but good books and newspapers of an elevating tendency few others would be imported or published. It is because women are too careless or too ignorant to keep a strict oversight of the books that are read in their homes that so much harm is done by them. Such a body of educated and cultured women as those who compose the national Council have much to create a more healthy public opinion in regard to reading. It must be remembered that though legislation can accomplish much it is by every individual woman's being watchful and intelligent that the current of literature of a country can be kept pure.

There is no way in which some of the long dark nights of winter can be better spent than by meeting together in small groups and read and to study. Literary societies may be old-fashioned and their members may not always have much learning and regard to perfect taste. But it is impossible to spend an evening in reading and discussing any really good book without the dullest member deriving some benefit. It is a good sign to see that a number of these clubs have already started. Literary society should not be too large nor is it for those who are inexperienced in the work to undertake the study of difficult authors. There is too little serious reading in these days and any society that has for its aim the acquiring of knowledge and the expression of thought, will do good work.

ALL SAINTS' DAY

It is more than fifteen centuries since the Christian church recognized that there were more holy men and women in the world than could be commemorated individually and so instituted the festival of All Saints. At first the day appointed for keeping it was in the springtime but it is long since the first of November, the time of the year, when in the northern hemisphere all things in nature speak but of death and decay, has been fixed for its observance.

While the church looks beyond this world to the future state of those who have lived lives of holiness here, there are many to whom the day recalls the memory of the men and women, be they many or few, whose faith has been strong and whose lives have been pure.

In the hurry and turmoil, no less than in the weariness and stagnation that come to all at some periods of their lives it is good to look back and recall those lives that have been lived on a higher plane than our own. There are few indeed, who have not met with characters so beautiful that they deserve to be placed in the long roll of those who are known as All Saints. Among all classes and all creeds, of every degree of intellectual attainment they were and are to be found sweetening and blessing this world of ours.

Long ago, a tiny woman lived in a pioneer settlement where the people were poor and life was hard. Wherever she went the children crept to her side and listened while she sang the sweet songs and hymns for which they begged. Her life held many cares and her duties were often greater than her strength, but she never seemed too weary or too much occupied to caress the little ones and to give of her rare gift of music to brighten the lives which had all too little of beauty in them. It may seem but a small title to sainthood but faith and love and purity formed the atmosphere around her and none breathed it without becoming stronger and healthier.

In a mining camp a young man settled. He had gone into the mine as a boy and had spent but few years at school. But he was strong and resolute as well as intelligent. He set to work to overcome the defects in his education and soon became a leader among his fellows. His religion was part of his life and he gave many, perhaps most, of his waking hours to the study of the Bible. Few knew it, for while no concealment was attempted there was no ostentation. His character was refined and purified by the inner life which he led. His mind, slow but powerful, grappled with the problems of the day and he acted according to the truth as he saw it. A homely saint you will say. Yes, but in the rough and

tumble of this life such men are needed. Men who live by the truth and who stand fast by what they believe to be right.

In a city, with all a city's temptations, a lady whose hair was prematurely touched with silver made her home. Each room afforded evidence that in the one she had left refinement and plenty reigned. Although very often, anxiety and embarrassment must have been present no sign was given, even to the most intimate friend. The large family was carefully educated and boys and girls learned to seek their chief enjoyment at home. While they were young this gentle lady devoted her every talent to their upbringing and the accomplishments learned long ago were carefully treasured for their service. The charity that thinketh no evil, the faith that could see light in the darkest hour, the strength upon which the weak or doubting could rely were some of the qualities revealed in many who learned to love and revere this humble gentle Christian woman.

A beautiful boy who thought no task too humble to perform for the mother he loved; a young man of great talents, put aside ambition at the call of duty; a teacher whose high ideals, clear insight and great enthusiasm influenced many lives, a student who sought the truth and was not afraid in the face of opposition to tell what he had found. A poet who died of an uttering disease when he had given utterance to but a few of the noble thoughts and lovely images with which his busy brain was filled was what the pitying world saw. A few knew of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty, of love and of patience that in another age and under other circumstances would have won a martyr's crown.

These are but some of those who have made the world in which one person has lived, a better place. None of them dreamed that they were saints. Yet all who, trusting in a strength beyond their own, live out their unselfish lives deserve to be remembered on All Saints' Day. The more of these we can recall to mind, the better will we fill our own places in the world.

TRIED RECIPES

Apples With Cream.

Peel and remove the cores from apples of uniform size, one to each person. Put into a sauce pan with sweetened water sufficient to cover them, cover the pan closely, and boil slowly until they begin to soften. If preferred, they may be steamed, but in that case, sugar must be added to the sauce. When they are beginning to soften, take them out of the vessel, and let cool, after which set on ice. When to be served, pile whipped cream around them, filling the cavity left by the removal of the core. Squeeze whipped cream, or thin icing over the top through a pastry tube, and serve on pretty dishes.

Apple Pudding.

Peel and chop three or four apples, or slice very thin. Lay in the bottom of a well buttered pudding dish a layer of slices, then a layer of breadcrumbs with a little brown sugar and ground cinnamon to taste, then the apples etc., until the dish is full, letting the last layer be crumbs, and in this put generous lumps of butter. Bake in a moderate oven, and serve with any desired sauce.

Sally Lunn.

Sift together one and one-half cups of flour, half a cupful of corn starch, two tablespoonsfuls of sugar and a saltspoonful of salt. Warm a scant cupful of milk and melt in this three tablespoonsfuls of butter. Stir into the flour, adding also half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little lukewarm water. Beat very well; add one egg, yolk and white beaten separately. Pour all into a buttered cake pan and let rise until double its bulk, about two hours. Sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar and bake in a moderately hot oven. Serve warm, cut into squares. If set over night for breakfast one-fourth as much yeast is required.

"Isn't Jebbs a believer in the faith cure?"

"He is."

"Is it true that he wouldn't have a doctor for his wife the other day when she was ill?"

"It is quite true."

"Well, I saw a doctor go into his house just now."

"Oh, that's all right. He's ill now himself."—Tit-Bits.

WOMAN'S WORK

The ladies' committee of the orphanage are exerting every effort to make the coming chrysanthemum show at the Carnegie library, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 4th and 5th. It will be a pleasing and attractive event, everyone attending whilst enjoying the sight of choice flowers and music and the refreshing allurements of the tea-room and candy stall, will yet have the satisfaction of feeling that they are at the same time assisting in the welfare of the children of the Home.

Nearly every week applications for admittance are received, and the large family thereby increased. This annual appeal to the generosity of the public is necessary in order to maintain the Home in its present sanitary order and comfort. The ladies who have the internal management of this institution in hand are proud of their splendid orphanage buildings, as also of the many beautiful flowers that to none in kind, tactful care and management of 50 children, more or less of varying age, temperament and dispositions—surely no easy task. Strangers or new residents and any one who have not yet seen the orphanage at Hillside avenue are cordially invited to visit and inspect the Home. Tuesday and Saturday afternoons are visitors' days, when the matron is always happy to show callers over the buildings. An effort is being made this year at the approaching show to interest children in their less fortunate little brothers and sisters by the additional attraction of the ever delightful brain pie and the assurance of an unlimited supply of delicious candy.

The much appreciated generosity of the City band and also of the Plow-wright mandolin orchestra, who have consented to give their services during the evenings assure the public that there will be no more enjoyable way of spending their time than by visiting the chrysanthemum show, which will be open on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 4th and 5th.

Fall Colors.

Many of the novelties in color are among the greens this year. Not in many seasons has green figured so prominently among modish materials as it does now and never have so many delicious shades of this color been offered.

A curious bronze green in a host of shades, from the very dark to the very light, is a favorite, and these same tones dashed with gray are excellent, especially in the satins, which bring out all these odd neutral colorings more effectively than do any of the dull surface stuffs. Still, the broadcloths are beautiful in all these new shapes, and such broadcloths! It seemed last year that the manufacturers had said their last word in regard to fineness, suppleness and silkiness of broadcloth, but this fall brings out cloths surpassing those of last season in a tremendous range of colors.

The browns—bright chardonnay, deeper cedar, leaf brown, etc.—promise well and many blues besides the peacock shades are in evidence, with navy, kingfisher, Copenhagen, and the light shades, such as ciel and turquoise, in the lead.

As for grays, they are legion, and no only is gray popular for frock material, but for relieving color as well. One sees it combined with any and every color in the new millinery, with blues, greens, berry shades, amethyst, etc., and perhaps of the grayish note in many of these shades they harmonize most delightfully with the grays.

There are numerous variations upon the smoke and taupe grays—smoky-brownish hues more generally becoming than bluer shades and having a certain quiet elegance that has commended them to women of taste ever since London smoke and elephant and taupe made their appearance several seasons ago. The new shades in these grays must be seen to be appreciated. Their distribution can hardly be explained in words. It depends upon a more fraction of a tone, and these soft shades are particularly good in satin, where the luster reds them from lifelessness while robbing them of none of their soft neutrality.—Chicago News.

Among the blunders reported from the schools are the following, some of which may be new: "Bigamy is when a man tries to serve two masters." "The law allowing only one wife is called monogamy." "A lie is an abomination in the sight of the Lord, and a very present help in time of trouble." "The liver is an internal organ of the body." "The Priest and the Levite passed on the other side because the man had been robbed already." "Soldiers live in a fort; where their wives live is called a fortress." "A buttress is the wife of a butler." "A schoolmaster is called a pedagogue." "Filiage means a list of your descendants." "The wife of a prime minister is called a primate."

A Russian woman, Mme. Poppova, has joined the ranks of inventors with a rudderless airship which she has christened "The Annulated Dragon," in virtue of the peculiar shape adopted for the body of the air bag furnishing the lifting power.

Mme. Poppova's aim has been to abolish the inconveniences arising from the attachment of rudders of the ordinary type, whose action, together with that of variable gusts of winds, endangers the balloon's equilibrium and safety. "The Annulated Dragon," it is claimed, adapts itself naturally to every variety and strength of wind by a system of hoops which also serve to steer it.

Need of Water

While it is necessary to provide the active growing child with a substantial mid-day lunch, it is quite as necessary to see that he has access to plenty of pure drinking water. With out plenty of good drinking water good health cannot long continue. This is one point on which parents of school children cannot be too careful and no mistaken idea of neighborliness should keep them from insisting that the water supply be sufficient, convenient and safe. In cold weather the children will probably need a little extra admonition to make them drink as much as they ought. Not a little of the sickness among school children in the winter season can be traced to the fact that they do not drink enough water, waste matter remains in the system

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Seeded Raisins, 2 packets	25¢
Good Cooking Apples, per box	\$1.00
Hungarian Flour, per sack	\$1.75
Large Tested Eggs, per dozen	35¢
Choice Prunes, per lb.	5¢
Extra Choice Ceylon Tea, per lb.	35¢

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We hope that women who claim their rights will use them soberly and well. It is of ill omen that most of the novels that throw morality to the winds and picture vicious living in seductive colors as an exercise of freedom and self-realization are written by women. Women are the natural custodians of a high moral standard, and if they lower the standard they will fall themselves and drag men down with them.—Christian World.

And clogs the body machinery unless plenty of water is supplied.

Need of Water

While it is necessary to provide the active growing child with a substantial mid-day lunch, it is quite as necessary to see that he has access to plenty of pure drinking water. With out plenty of good drinking water good health cannot long continue. This is one point on which parents of school children cannot be too careful and no mistaken idea of neighborliness should keep them from insisting that the water supply be sufficient, convenient and safe. In cold weather the children will probably need a little extra admonition to make them drink as much as they ought. Not a little of the sickness among school children in the winter season can be traced to the fact that they do not drink enough water, waste matter remains in the system

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The Sporting World

EXCITING MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Victoria West and Garrison
Soccer Teams Each Ob-
tained Two Goals

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Civilians Handicapped Owing
to the Condition of the
Grounds

The Victoria West and Garrison soccer teams played to a draw in a local league match which took place yesterday afternoon, before a small crowd, at the Royal Athletic grounds. Two goals were secured by each side. The last to be converted was made by the West and it was obtained only a few minutes before the call of time. Without a doubt it was a narrow escape for the green jerseyed lads from the western district. They struggled desperately when they found that the trend of events was against them and their pluck was the element which came to their rescue and enabled them to put themselves on even terms before the finish.

On the whole the exhibition was first class. Of course neither teams put up such gilt-edged combination or gave evidence of a defence which would render them outside the bounds of criticism. When the heaviness of the ground is considered, however, it must be acknowledged that the article put up was, perhaps, the best that has been seen here for this season. And it must be said that the uncertain footing, owing to the softness of the turf, terribly handicapped the civilians. Of course, the same thing had to be contended with by the Garrison, but in this they had the advantage because of their superior weight. Victoria West couldn't use the speed, nor, to any extent, the combination which, heretofore, has carried them to victory. A touch from one of the soldiers would send them off their feet and the former would be the masters of the situation. While it is right that this should be explained, it is but just to state that the Garrison eleven put up a steady and a fairly fast contest in all departments, and are fully entitled to credit for holding the league leaders down to a draw.

Garrison's Advantage

The match started with the Garrison working down the grade. And they took advantage of the fact in every possible manner. Largely on that account and, also, owing to the heaviness of the ground, they were able to confine the play to the Victoria West's end of the field, practically throughout the entire half. By this it is meant that Beane, the latter team's custodian, was kept busy stopping shots. That was not the case. Play was maintained pretty well on the lower side of centre field. When the Garrison tried to get closer in they were for the most part forced to retire. Once or twice they got well into the danger zone, but then either Whyte or Preston rose to the occasion and sent the sphere towards the other end of the area. And then again Victoria West occasionally managed to get clear of their checks and to take their turn in making an attack. Indeed several times it looked as though they were going to get a lead on the Garrison despite the slippery field and in spite of the fact that their usual team work failed to operate successfully because of the unusual circumstances.

V. W. Defence Shattered

This fairly even play continued until with a few minutes of half time. And then something happened to Victoria West's defence. Its front was shattered by an attack, well directed, forceful, and effective. Down the Garrison forwards came in a body. The ball shot from one foot to another. First one man and then another among the lads in green were evaded. Finally Buxton got possession of the ball right in front of Beane and the latter had no more chance of preventing a goal than a mule would have of kicking a locomotive from a railway track. The Garri-

son adherents cheered, hats flew into the air, canes were thrown hither and thither and everybody got busy rooting.

Centre Forward O'Kell, of the Victoria Wests, came up with the ball, placed and kicked it off in a manner which bespoke determination to show the opposing side a few wrinkles in the game. But he wasn't given much opportunity. Very soon after the whistle sounded and the teams left the field for the usual half time intermission.

One to Nil

One to nil! That was the way the score stood when the halves lined up again. And it was against Victoria West! Spectators watched the resumption of operations with keen interest than has been evinced in a soccer game here this year. It looked as though the leaders thus far in the race for the local championship were going to be put "down and out" by the Garrison. But as play continued it was apparent that the civilians were not going to let victory slip through their fingers without an effort, and a determined one. Each green jerseyed man stood to his guns and fought for the desired opening with commendable grit. As far as pluck is concerned, however, they met those worthy of their steel. "Tommy" Atkins wasn't going to be done out of a triumph if it could be avoided. And so the battle waged fierce and with varying advantage. Still it really looked as though Victoria West were beginning to overcome the handicaps aforementioned and to find the weak spots in the lineup of the other eleven.

Garrison Protest

While the Garrison were not slow to attack when they got the chance, the Victoria West boys seemed to have the ball in their opponent's territory most of the time. However, they didn't score. Again and again they went in on to count out again. Their supporters were beginning to get disappointed but it wasn't so with them. They persevered and their patience was rewarded. The second goal of the match was scored when the teams were bunched about the Garrison's goal. From an open stand the scoring shot by O'Kell looked a little high, but Referee Whyte decreed that it was a point. The captain of the soldier's eleven protested. The referee consulted the linesmen. One said the ball had gone under and the other that it had shot under the bar. As they disagreed Mr. Whyte's decision held and the sphere was kicked off from centre field, not before, however, the Garrison had given formal notice of protest before the association.

On Even Basis

Now the score stood 1 to 1. The teams were off again with a rush. Both were thoroughly roused and they went at it hammer and tongs. But their frenzied zeal didn't improve matters, rather interfering with cool judgment and the possibility of bringing off effective combination. And so after play of this style had progressed for some minutes and its folly was realized, the boys set down to earnest endeavor. The Garrison got the first advantage and it counted. They carried the ball forward in splendid formation. It was centred from the left wing. Beane came out to meet the rush. He stooped and slapped the ball. It rebounded on the body of one of the Garrison men and was taken into the goal mouth over the head of the unfortunate Beane. Again there was nothing to it and Carter converted without difficulty for which exploit he was tendered the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiers who decked the side-lines.

Situation Saved

Time was flying and Victoria West had another point to make to even matters and two to win. It was a desperate situation, but West went in with a will. It wasn't long before they succeeded. And during this period it was noticeable that Preston on the left wing did yeoman service for the civilians and that both the backs were right into the game. Rightly they took chances at this stage, coming well forward and forcing the issue. Others who brought themselves into prominence were O'Kell, Tait and Bridgen, the only weak point apparent being the left wing and more particularly the outside position. Had the place been in stronger hands it is likely that more goals would have been scored against the Garrison. As it was from a rush in which the entire eleven seemed to participate the opposing defence was nullified and during the melee Kroeger banged the ball through the goal.

The fierce manner with which the teams played for the remainder of the time, both having a winning goal in sight, was exhilarating, but it was fruitless.

Ed. Whyte, secretary of the Vancouver Island league, made an impar-

lian referee, his conduct of the match, although a protest arose, being exceptional.

The personnel of the respective teams follow:
Victoria West: Goal, Beane; full-backs, Messrs. Whyte and Prevost; half-backs, Messrs. Hall, Petticrew and Cowper; forwards, Messrs. Tait, O'Kell, Sedger, Kroeger and Bridgen.
Garrison: Goal, Jones; full-backs, Messrs. Sullivan and Degan; half-backs, Messrs. Dunn, Buxton (P.) and O'Leary; forwards, Garrod, Thomas, Elton, Carter and Buxton (F.).

The standing of the teams competing in the senior league follows:

	Pld.	W.	L.	Dwn.	Pts.
Victoria West	5	4	0	1	9
Esquimalt	4	3	1	0	6
J. B. A. A.	4	2	2	0	4
Garrison	4	1	2	1	3
Fifth Regiment	4	0	4	0	0

Had the regulations, which require that goal nets be used in all league matches, been adhered to yesterday in the Victoria West-Garrison match, the protest which the soldiers have entered could never have arisen. As these nets can be obtained in the city it certainly seems to be the duty of some of the officials of the Western District league to see that they are used, at least where it is possible without inconvenience.

Really it is remarkable the way in which the Garrison have improved since the opening of the season. Although it must be stated in favor of the Victoria Wests that they were handicapped because of the heavy ground, yet their opponents must be given credit for a better style and more speed than they have yet displayed.

Ed. Whyte makes a good referee. He is quick to make a decision, and usually is perfectly just in his verdicts, at the same time adhering to his word once it has been passed.

The Victoria West team, though quick and clever throughout, is just a little too light. The lack of weight will be felt from now on during the season, as it is likely that soft turf will be the rule rather than the exception.

That man Prevost, of Victoria West's right wing, is a little wonder, although it is, perhaps, not wise to say so. He has first class judgment and is light on his feet.

VANCOUVER BADLY BEATS LADYSMITH

The Island Football Team Had
Hard Luck in Mainland P.
C. L. Game

Vancouver, Oct. 31.—Ladysmith soccer team was badly beaten in the Pacific Coast league fixture here this afternoon, Vancouver winning by five goals to nil. The Island team had excuses, however. Jimmy Adam, the star centre forward, was injured right at the start and had to retire for the entire first half. He was on for most of the second period, but again had to retire before the finish. Brass, another forward, twisted his ankle early in the game, and he had to quit also, so that for most of the time Ladysmith played nine men to eleven. Vancouver's defence was perfect, both backs and halves playing in great form. The forwards were good, also, but on the play should have had more goals. Ladysmith's defense was strong, while three of the forwards did good service. The ground was in wretched condition, after three days' rain. Jones, Snowcross and Robertson scored in the first half while Snowcross and Robertson reported in the second period.

The respective teams follow:
Vancouver—Horn, McLean, Gunzeon, Graham, Strang, Forrest, Anderson, Snowcross, Nanson, Robertson and Jones.
Ladysmith—Dongan, Morrison, Christian, Main, Strong, Wynne, McDowell, McQuirk, Adam, Brass, Provins. Referee—Bradshaw, Nanaimo.

Danny Maher, the American jockey, is gradually forging ahead from W. Higgs, his nearest rival in the race for the jockey championship. Since Wootton was disqualified and Higgs reached the century, Maher has had the best of matters, though Higgs has not had so many chances. Out of 365 mounts Maher has won 106 while Higgs has been successful on 101 occasions in 542 mounts. Wootton rode 98 winners out of 487.

POWELL IS STILL ACHIEVING SUCCESS

Former Victorian Tennis Player
Obtains Another Notable
Triumph

Robert Powell, formerly of Victoria, and now a resident of London where he is studying for the bar, who held the tennis championship of the Pacific Northwest before leaving the country, is continuing to meet with success in the different sporting events in which he has participated in the Old Country. It was only about a month ago that the news was received that he had captured the All-Scottish championship. Now comes the intelligence that he is entering in another tournament and is doing just as well. An English exchange referring to a match in which the ex-Victorian engaged but a few weeks ago says:

"The most interesting match at Queen's Club yesterday was that in the singles, between A. H. Lowe and R. B. Powell. The latter, a semi-finalist at the Wimbledon championship meeting, in the summer took the first set with the loss of only one game. Then, however, the old Oxonian improved, and, though beaten in the next set, he ran right away from Powell in the third, which he captured at 6-1. Powell, however, steadied himself, and, showing cleverness and skill in advancing to the net, won the next set, and the match. Low it should be mentioned, had cramp in the right thumb towards the close, which, of course, was a handicap."

AUSTRALIAN RUGGERS CAPTURE THIRD GAME

Colonial Football Team Meet-
ing With Remarkable Suc-
cess in Their Tour

On the grounds of the Camborne football club, the Australian Rugby fifteen won the third match of their tour, beating Cornwall by three goals and one try (18 points) to one goal (five points).

The turf was in capital order for a fast game, and a good southeasterly breeze served to temper the heat of the sun. About 12,000 spectators were present when Cornwall kicked off against the wind and sun. The style of the game was scrambling, and apparently this will always be the case with the Australians until their opponents "set the tone." The visitors kick and rush methods can have no other effect. In the first two minutes of the game B. Bennetts, the Cornish left-wing three-quarter back, hurt his ankle badly in effecting a tackle, and he was of little use for the rest of the game. As against Devon, the visitors began scoring after 20 minutes' play, when Griffier touched down near goal after a fine bit of work by the Australian captain, which was carried on by Woods, half-back, and McKivatt, the five-eighth. Carmichael converted this try, but failed to do so with his next kick, after McKivatt had scored. Another try was scored by the Australian captain, Dr. Moran, just before half-time, and as Carmichael converted with a fine kick the players crossed over with the score 13 points to nothing.

The Australian forwards had played splendidly, but the backs rather badly. The whole team played much more together during the early part of the second half during when McKivatt scored a fine try, which Carmichael converted. Then a most unusual accident happened to the visitors. Their touch judge Flannigan was heavily thrown when a Cornishman tackled the Australian right-wing three-quarter near the touch and goal lines, and the Cornishman had his leg broken. This accident coming just a week after a similar injury to Burge at Devonport, together with Mandible's injury in the Gloucester match last Thursday, deprives the visitors of three players, two of them probably for the whole tour.

The Cornishmen, especially their forwards, seemed inspired rather than demoralized by the third goal scored against them, and they had quite as much of the rest of the game as their opponents. However well the Cornish forwards played they could not obtain the mastery in the scrummage for possession of the ball, and this factor it was that really turned the day. The Australians went in for keeping the ball "tight" and made very few really serious efforts to score, and this may have conveyed a false impression as to Cornwall's share in the game when playing with the wind. The home fifteen were rewarded by a try scored by A. Lawry after a forward rush, and Solomon kicked a goal. To the champion county thus belongs what honor attaches to scoring the first goal against the visitors.—London Daily Mail.

LEFEVRE SEVERELY INJURED IN GAME

Fifth Regiment Soccer Team's
Custodian Broke Collar
Bone

The Fifth Regiment soccer team went down to defeat in a friendly match played yesterday afternoon with the J. B. A. A. at the Oak Bay grounds. The score was 5 goals to 3. Although the militia boys put up a plucky struggle they were outwitted in every department. Their defense was not as strong, their halfbacks were not as steady, nor were their forwards as fast as those of the J. B. A. A. Despite the handicap, however, their efforts throughout were well sustained and, though the James Bays managed to put in the three winning points.

During the first half, while the ball for the most part was in the vicinity of the Fifth Regiment goal, the latter were successful in holding their opponents at bay. The J. B. A. A. attacked again and again only to be repelled. Occasionally the militia boys took a hand in the aggressive work and it speaks well for directness and the strength of their rushes that they were able to put the ball under the bar

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three times. Two points were made by the J. B. A. A. starters so that when the usual intermission was called, the opposing teams were almost on an even basis.

LeFevre Injured

The game was marked by one marring feature, namely, the injury sustained by LeFevre, custodian for the Fifth Regiment in the first part of the contest. It was after the second goal had been scored. Some of the J. B. A. A. forwards rushed and LeFevre was thrown to the ground. LeFevre jumped up and continued to play, however, and none thought he was badly hurt. Though pretty sick he continued through the half and offered to play to the finish, but was told to remain off the field. Still he waited about until the match was through, and then came into town with his team mates and interviewed Dr. Robertson. The latter informed him that it was a case of a bad break of the collar bone, and LeFevre was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. It is expected that he will be able to leave in the course of a week at the outside.

The match was refereed by L. Stokes to the satisfaction of all concerned.

NORTH WARD TEAM BEAT BEACON HILL

Interesting Junior Football Match Yes-
terday Afternoon—How the
Leagues Stand

Yesterday in a drizzling rain the Beacon Hill junior players met defeat at the hands of the boys from the northern section of town. At 2 o'clock the boys came together for the first time this year. It was soon noticed that the Hills were playing short, North Ward having advantage of size and weight. In the first half with North Ward playing uphill no score was registered on either side, though North Ward's goal sometimes had close calls.

The North Ward's weight soon began to tell in the second half, and from a scrimmage in front of goal McGregor scored. Soon after Taylor added another, and M. Scott for the Hills got one. McGregor with a fine shot scored the last goal.

Joe Dakers proved an efficient referee.

Standing of League.

The standing of the league is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.
High School	1	0	1
North Ward	1	1	0
Beacon Hill	1	1	1

AT BEACON HILL

North Ward Second Division Soccer
Players Defeated Victoria
West

The North Ward and Victoria West second division soccer football teams played an interesting friendly match yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill. The outcome was victory for the former by a score of 2 to 1. At half time the eleven were on an even basis. Very shortly after the commencement Fairall (C.) managed to put the ball between the posts for the Wests. Some minutes after the exponents from the northern end of the city registered a point, Johnson doing the trick. In the second half honors were very evenly divided until towards the finish when Johnson, for North Ward again succeeded in finding an opening and in successfully availing himself of it. Thus the contest ended with the teams standing respectively as indicated.

ENJOYABLE RUN

Y. M. C. A. Junior Harriers Held Fort-
nightly Outing Yesterday
Afternoon

The Y.M.C.A. junior harriers held their fortnightly run yesterday from the Royal Athletic park. The pack got away at about 2.30 o'clock and struck across country through the exhibition grounds. A splendid pace was set by L. Beckwith while the bunch was kept well together by the whip, C. Baylis. Although about six miles was covered, the boys finished fresh. About half a mile from home the usual race was called for and it was won with ease by C. Baylis. Second to come in was "Bouncer" Day, and the race closely followed. It is proposed to hold the first race of the season about the end of the month.

HEAVYWEIGHT BOUT MAY BE ARRANGED

Mortimore, a Colored Boxer, and Mc-
Namee Likely to Meet Here

A heavyweight "go" in all probability will take place between Oscar Mortimore, a colored boxer of some reputation in the pugilistic world, and Alex. McNamee, formerly of Work Point Garrison, at an early date. The former, with his manager, W. Allen, called at the Colonist office last night and requested an announcement to the effect that Mortimore would challenge McNamee to a fifteen or twenty-round bout to be brought off here on such a date as will give the principals a reasonable period for training, it being understood that they should enter the ring at catch weights.

Mortimore, from what can be gathered, has a first class record, although he is comparatively new to the game. He has fought something like fifteen men, has been successful fourteen times and has figured in one draw. The latter was with George Paris, the Vancouver man who took so prominent a part in the recent Vancouver-Westminster cross-river. As McNamee is a fighter of experience and skill it is assured that the contemplated meeting, to say the least, would be interesting.

E. G. Prior & Co., L'd. L'ty

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Bar Iron—Tank Plate—Tubing—Belting
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General Hardware.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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A good, serviceable Overcoat or a good warm Vest make an excellent investment just now. Most excellent values here just now for men and boys:

Men's Fancy Wool Vests, all the latest styles and colorings, \$2.75 to\$4.00
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Boys' Reffer Jackets, rare bargains if you want them.

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NEW STOCK OF FOOTBALLS

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Offer the following subject to prior sale.

200 Canadian Northwest Oil 57c
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WE WILL BUY

5000 British Columbia Amalgamated Coal 63½
2 Pacific Whaling 75.00
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HUGH McLEAN, ESQ., (of McLean Bros., Contractors), Vice-President.
COL. T. H. TRACEY, M. C., Sec. of C. E. P. L. S., D. L. S., etc., (formerly City Engineer of Vancouver).
A. M. TYSON, ESQ., (Merchant of Vancouver).

MAJOR DUFF STUART, (Vice-President of Clarke & Stuart, Ltd.).
W. H. KEARY, ESQ., (Mayor of New Westminster).
T. F. NEELANDS, ESQ., (Ex-Mayor of Vancouver).
FRED L. KING (President of the Keystone Oil Co., Ltd.), Managing Director.

100,000 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares of One Dollar each, and 125,000 Ordinary Shares of One Dollar each are now offered to the public.

Payable 10 per cent. on application, 15 per cent. on allotment and the balance in eight calls of not more than 10 per cent. at intervals of not less than a month.

The 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares will receive an annual dividend of 8 per cent., commencing June, 1909, payable out of the net profits of the Company before any dividends are paid on the Ordinary Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS

The Company has been formed for the purpose of refining crude oil and manufacturing Asphaltum, Lubricating Oils, Distillate and Greases.

SITE FOR REFINERY

A site has been secured from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Port Moody, on the Burrard Inlet, which embraces the whole of the site of their old terminus and depot at this point, covering eight and a half acres, with a waterfrontage of 1,500 feet. This is a most advantageous site for a refinery, and a valuable asset to the company, having a deep-water anchorage, and over half the land being cleared and ready for erection of the works.

MARKETS

The amount of Asphalt used in THIS PROVINCE ALONE last year was over 6,000 tons, and all Canada imported from the United States over 60,000 tons, all of which would be liable to 35 per cent. duty if a local manufactory existed, as the duty, which is at present in abeyance, would then be enforced.

In addition to the local market we would have Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, all of whom import from California, and as we have better freight rates than that country and a preferential tariff with New Zealand, we shall undoubtedly secure those markets.

INFORMATION, PROSPECTUSES AND A PPLICATION FORMS TO BE HAD FROM

HARMAN & PUNNETT

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Your children need a hot drink of some kind.

Don't give them tea or coffee. These are bad enough for "grown-ups", but far worse for children.

Suchard's Cocoa is good for them—better than any other drink you can give them. Made with half water and half milk it is a perfect food, more nourishing and more digestible than clear milk, as well as less expensive.

Give them Suchard's Cocoa for breakfast and supper—see how they like it—and watch them grow healthy on it.

64

W. H. MALKIN CO., LTD., VANCOUVER

SERIOUSLY HURT

Vancouver Rugby Team's Full Back is Threatened With Concussion of the Brain
A despatch from Berkeley, Cal., and dated October 30th, says that C. Watson, the crack full back of the Vancouver Rugby football team, who was

Injured in Wednesday's game with the University of California, is in a serious condition at the student's infirmary this morning, and is thought to have concussion of the brain. He was accidentally kicked in the head, and the heavy football shoe is supposed to have injured a portion of the skull which is pressing on the brain.

Watson received the injury during a scrimmage and had to be carried off the field. He was removed to the Delta Hospital, but late last Wednesday night, when his injury was diagnosed and he became feebler, he was taken to the student's infirmary for treatment. Whether he will recover is a matter of conjecture.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Beauchamp Plender arrived in town during last week from Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin from Duncan are paying a visit to Victoria.

H. G. H. Wilkinson, London England is spending the winter at the Dallas.

J. Fife Smith, Vancouver, is spending a few days at the Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilkins, of Los Angeles, are staying at the Empress.

R. E. Burdick left by the steamer Charming last night for Winnipeg.

Mr. H. B. Ferguson, of Dawson, is at the Empress.

Madame Tenaille and family, France, are spending a few weeks in town, and are guests at the Dallas.

Miss F. Wills, 634 Johnson street, has returned from the mainland, where she has been spending a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Simpson and daughter are making their home at the Dallas during the winter.

W. H. Godfrey, London England, is spending a few weeks in Victoria, he is a guest at the Dallas.

Madame Stoess and daughter leave for their home in Seattle for spending the summer at the Dallas Hotel.

H. O. Wilson, of the stationery purchasing department of the C. P. R., spent yesterday in the city.

W. Sloan, M.P. for Comox-Atlin district, arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria, yesterday from Seattle.

Miss B. Richards was a passenger from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

A. Lindsay, of the Wellington Collier Co. arrived from the mainland yesterday on the steamer Princess Royal.

W. W. B. McInnes was among the passengers from Vancouver yesterday by the steamer Princess Royal.

Lloyd Dickinson was among the passengers from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Whatcom.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Grosscup, of Tacoma, arrived in Victoria yesterday. She is stopping at the Empress.

Mr. Robert V. Williamson, of Manchester, Eng., is registered at the Empress.

Mr. R. P. Roberts, of Dawson, Y. T., arrived in town yesterday, and is registered at the Balmoral.

Mrs. G. Choate and Misses C. and J. Choate, left yesterday for St. Thomas, Ont., by the C.P.R.

Mr. F. A. Fletcher of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., is on a business trip to Vernon.

Capt. Musgrave who has been for some time in Prince Rupert has returned to Victoria.

Captain Clive Phillips Wolley and Mrs. Wolley of Pier Island have been guests in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson, who are going to the Old Country are leaving for Montreal from whence they will take the Allan line to Liverpool.

Mr. C. E. Cox and Mr. H. W. Prance of London, England who are touring Canada are spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Phil Austin will hold her post-nuptial reception at her residence at 554 Niagara street on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Colonel and the Honorable Mrs. Eastwood from England are visiting Victoria and are staying at the Empress.

Mrs. H. A. Goward will receive on the first Friday in November at her new residence at Oak Bay and after on the first Friday of each month.

David Logan, of Cloose, arrived yesterday from the west coast by the steamer Tees and is a guest at the Balmoral hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Agassiz and family, of Tacoma, who are making a week-end trip, are staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Beach, with their family, arrived in town yesterday from Ottawa, and are stopping at the Empress.

A party of Thetis Islanders are staying at the Empress. Among them are Major and Miss Hennege and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burchell.

The Rev. E. A. S. Rowe, secretary of the Vancouver Baptist Association, returned home yesterday after spending a few days in Victoria.

John P. Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries, has left for the mainland on business connected with his department.

Attorney-General Bowser is expected back tonight in order to be on hand for the meeting of the executive on Monday.

J. H. Gray, of Gray, Hamilton, Donald and Johnson, was a passenger from Seattle by the steamer Whatcom yesterday.

Mrs. A. W. Elliott, 1203 Pandora Avenue, will receive her friends next Tuesday and the first Tuesday in each month hereafter.

Mrs. Hartley and son, from Vancouver, are spending the week end in town and are guests at the Dallas Hotel.

Mr. W. S. Snell of Coxon & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, who has been on a business visit to the city during the week returned yesterday by the mid-day boat.

Capt. Burley of Tacoma, pilot of the Blue Funnel line, and H. Chichester, of Dodwell & Co's Tacoma office, arrived by the steamer Princess Victoria yesterday to meet the incoming steamer Antheus.

John Milward, Australian manager of the Pacific cable, accompanied by Mrs. Milward, left for Vancouver yesterday on business connected with his company prior to returning home on the Aorangi.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baden-Powell with their family and governess, who

have spent the past three months at the Dallas Hotel have left for Japan. Mr. Baden-Powell is a brother to General Baden-Powell.

Mrs. J. Macdonald Pahey (nee Lugin, Victoria, B.C.) will receive with Mrs. George L. Watson at 101 Jameson Avenue on Thursday next, 29th inst., and afterwards on first and third Tuesday at 31 Willocks street.—Toronto Globe.

Mrs. Rev. A. E. Roberts held her post nuptial reception last Tuesday afternoon and evening at the Methodist Parsonage, Victoria West. There was a very large number of callers, both among members of the congregation as well as other friends from different parts of the city. Mrs. Roberts received her guests in a lovely gown of brown silk with French lace trimmings. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Cassie Monteith and by Mrs. A. C. Stevens, who presided over the refreshment table. The rooms were tastefully decorated with white chrysanthemums, ferns and carnations. During the evening Mr. A. R. Dobson gave several selections on the piano. Mrs. Roberts announces that she will be at home every Tuesday both afternoon and evening.

Cards are out for the opening dance of the invitation club, which will be held at the A. O. U. W. hall on Friday, Nov. 6. The club will be conducted along the lines of the Assembly club, which was so successful a couple of years ago. An orchestra of eight pieces from the city band has been engaged for the club's dances during the season and the hall will be specially decorated for the opening occasion. The dances will be held on the first Friday of each month, and will be for sale. The floor committee are: A. C. Grant, W. H. P. Sweeney, L. A. Wattlett, W. H. Lout, B. Shaw, and Peter McQuade, and the chaperons Mrs. M. E. McQuade, Mrs. R. A. C. Grant and Mrs. Anton Henderson.

On Friday evening, the Misses Ellis were hostesses at a most delightful Halloween dance at their residence on Gorge road. The decorations of the rooms and supper tables which were very dainty and artistic were carried out in chrysanthemums and ferns, and the dance music was provided by Miss Thain's orchestra. Among the guests were the Misses Pitts, the Misses Mackay, Miss Dupont, Miss Cross, Miss Gillespie, Miss V. Pooley, Miss Paula Irving, Miss Kelly, Miss Burbridge, Miss Peters, Miss Bevan, Miss Browne, Miss Walker, Miss Eligh Spencer, (Vancouver), Messrs. Ard, Bromley, Browne, Haggerty, Gillespie, Williams, Wilkerson, Spalding, Beaton, Beaven, Parker Kingscote, and many others.

Engineer Dorlen, of the tug Glyde, on Lake St. Francis was shot in the arm by a hunter's stray bullet. A. T. Taylor, late of McGill, has been elected to the London county council, beating the first lady candidate put forward.

CORNS CURED IN 24 HOURS
You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scars, contains no acids, is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balsams. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists in bottles. Refuse substitutes.
POTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

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the furnishings of a
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doing a business that brings in from \$350 to \$500 a month clear of expenses. Price \$13,000. Only

\$5000 Cash
Also
A Beautiful Home

with two acres of land close to car and sea; eight rooms, partly furnished, all modern improvements. The land is in a high state of cultivation, only**\$6000**
Terms. This property is absurdly cheap. Also


A MODERN SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW

and one acre of land near the Gorge and car. A snap at**\$5000**
Also: The most up-to-date young fruit orchard near the city.

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Scott's Emulsion

sold in nearly all the countries of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World" : : : : :
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126 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.

University School

FOR BOYS. VICTORIA, B.C.
Warden, Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A., Camb. Principals: R. V. Harvey, M.A., Camb. Univ.; J. C. Barnacle, Esq., London Univ. Assistants: E. Yates, B.A., Oxford Univ.; F. A. Sparks, Esq., Oxford Univ. Bursar, Capt. H. J. Rous Oullin, late Assistant Bursar of Lancing College.
Excellent accommodation for boarders. Cadet Corps, manual training, chemical laboratory. The School has purchased a new property of 15 acres, which is now being laid out in playing fields, drill grounds, etc. Extensive new brick buildings now in course of erection at Mount Talmie.
Apply—The Bursar. Phone 65
School Office: 1205 Broad Street.

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A Home School
Burton, Vashon Island, Washington
Between Tacoma and Seattle
Offers every school advantage in an ideal location to
BOYS, YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN
Fully Equipped
Lower School, Academy
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Perhaps the place for YOUR son or daughter
For Illustrated catalogue, address
W. G. PARKS, M. S., President.

Primary School

Make your little ones happy! Send them to St. Ann's school on Blanchard street. The most thoroughly equipped little school making a specialty of Primary and Kindergarten work in the city; singing and physical culture included in the regular program. Children constantly under supervision. Good manners emphasized. All grades up to the third reader. School opens August 31, 1908, conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. Apply at the Kindergarten school, Blanchard St., between 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

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Teacher of Violin, Viola and Organ
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In changing your place of residence you cannot do better than give us your order to take charge of moving you. belongings. We have thoroughly competent men to do the work and absolutely guarantee satisfaction at moderate prices. Call at our office and read some of the unsolicited testimonials that we have to show you regarding charges and our system of removing furniture. Office never closes.
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Houses Built on the Installment Plan
D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
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Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.



The Perry

Madison St. & Bora Ave.
Seattle
Washington
Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience
Centrally located and commanding a view of the Olympics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound.
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WHY NOT BUILD NOW?

And take advantage of the low prices. I am prepared to give you not only close figures, but guarantee a good job. As of always, use dry lumber in the frame work, and thoroughly kiln dried No. 1 interior finish, and the best mechanics to put it together. I can also assist you in your plans if you give us a call. Absolute satisfaction, quick delivery and personal supervision guaranteed.
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Patron and Visitor
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Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq., J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.
Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, The Royal Navy, R.M.C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.
Aims: Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.
The Christmas term commenced Monday, September 7th, at 2.30 p.m.
Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

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In the
SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS INSTITUTE
536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
Full Commercial Stenographic, Telegraphy and Engineering courses.
Instruction Individual. Teachers all Specialists. Results, the Best.
Write for Particulars
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Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Preparation for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.
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Can be heard at your homes. We have some of his songs on the Victor records, very fine and distinct. The singer is
EMILIO DE GOGORZA
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Agents for Gounlay Piano and dealers in musical instruments and sheet music.
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Special class for training small boys. This school is well recommended. Certified teachers employed.
Principal, **H. W. SUTTIE,**
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Western Clothing House

533 Johnson St., Op. Queens Hotel
Will Continue Their
FORCED SALE
ONE WEEK MORE
This has been made necessary by the same difficulty and trouble that compelled us to have this
Forced Sale
and to throw our large and complete stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Waterproof Clothing, Shoes, Blankets, Furnishings, Trunks, Hats, etc., entirely at your mercy
Only One Week More.
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WHITE'S Beef, Iron & Wine

\$1.00 per Bottle
Composed of fresh beef, extract of iron and the best sherry wine. It is one of the best tonics of the age. Unrivalled when the system has become run down. Try a bottle and be convinced.
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Telephone 201.

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One third cash
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months at 7 per
cent

Five per cent
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YATES ESTATE GORGE AND BURNSIDE ROADS

We are placing this beautiful piece of suburban property on the market at greatly reduced prices, and can offer lots of large size at from \$100 per lot up. This subdivision is situate just outside the city limits, has four frontages, is nearly all cleared and a large proportion under cultivation. Two lines of car service are in close proximity, and the Gorge and new City Parks are only a step away. The majority of these lots are so situated as to command an excellent view of the surrounding country, the soil is good, being free from rock, and would prove excellent for fruit growing and gardening in general. Special inducements to those purchasing an acre or more. Maps may be had on application.

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1408 STADACONA AVENUE—Bungalow containing parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, 3 bed rooms and all modern conveniences. This is situated between Elford street and Belmont avenue and should rent readily. Rent\$32.50
510 BETA STREET—Just off the Douglas street car line, modern two-storey dwelling in good repair containing 6 rooms. Rent.....\$14.00
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720 POWDERLEY AVENUE—Victoria West, modern 5-roomed cottage close to the Gorge car line. Rent\$15.00
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Acre on Fernwood Road with 9-roomed house in good condition. Has all conveniences, sewer and electric light put in recently, new bath-room fitted up. Rents for \$25 monthly.

PURE WATER SPRING IN BASEMENT

10 cherry trees, 4 pear trees, 4 apple trees, 6 plum trees, Logan berries, blackberries, raspberries; 290 feet on Fernwood Road and 150 feet deep, 3 frontages; a good piece for cutting up right away, or holding and watching the value go up.

\$5,250 Terms
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Oak Bay Avenue

New Seven-roomed Dwelling, concrete foundation, electric light and bells, septic tank, stable, corner lot 54 x 140, fine black loam with no rock.

Price \$2950

Terms, \$400 cash and \$25 per month, with 6 per cent. interest.

This property is well built and never been occupied, and is being sold at several hundred dollars below value.

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41 GOVERNMENT STREET

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GRANT STREET

Lot 50x145 for\$525.00
Adjoining lots held at \$750 each.

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Close to Dallas Road, lot 58x184 for\$1,750.00
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Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

A Bargain on Fairfield Estate

Three Lots on Bushby Street
50x120 each. Half
Cash

\$1,350

First-Class Buy on Moss St.

Between May St. and Manitoba Ave. 2 2-5 Acres. Half
Cash, balance 12
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\$5,500

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FOR SALE

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

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We have the following sums
of **SEVEN PER CENT MONEY**
which we are prepared to loan
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**\$500 \$800 \$1000
\$3000 \$4000**

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1890

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TELEPHONE
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OAK BAY

WILMOT PLACE EXTENSION

I have for immediate sale a few lots in this desirable locality at an extremely low price. These lots are large, being 55x135, and are within one minute from Oak Bay car line. The land is well situated and covered with some fine oak trees. The soil is good, being free from water, etc. Adjoining lots are held at \$600 per lot. In order to effect a quick sale, the owner has placed these lots at the low figure of \$450, and on easy terms, viz: \$125 cash and balance in monthly payments of \$20 per month without interest. I have also some desirable acreage property in the Oak Bay district, close to the sea, on high ground, with fine view of Mount Baker and the Straits. For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

Look These Over

They are Genuine Values, and are better than
the description.

No. 1—A 5-room modern cosy cottage on a large cleared lot, 60 feet frontage, close to car line and close to the high school, new with good concrete foundation. Price \$2,000. Terms small cash payment and balance by the month on easy terms.

No. 2—8-room residence, No. 317 Phoenix Place, close to the Swan Pond, Beacon Hill Park. A beautiful residence with large modern rooms and a magnificent situation, large lot and nice garden and flowers. For sale for \$4,500 on your own terms, or will rent on a lease to good tenant for \$35 per month.

No. 3—9-room house on Carberry gardens—new and modern, large lot, look this house over and make us an offer on it. Easy terms.

No. 4—6-room house on North Hampshire road, modern and cosy, on a large cleared lot in a good situation. This is a chance to get a good house cheap. Our price is \$250 below cost, and we will sell on your own monthly terms.

No. 5—beautiful lot on Langford Street, Victoria West, nice high situation and good soil, concrete sidewalks, boulevards, stone curbs, sewers, water, churches and close to school. Cheap \$550, on your terms.

No. 6—The last and the best piece of waterfrontage on the Gorge, 82 feet frontage, good fruit, the best situation for a waterfrontage residence in Victoria, close to the car. Price only \$4,000, on easy terms.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

"Buy Cheap While Sluggards Sleep"

Far seeing men like Sir Thomas Shaughnessy have faith in Vancouver Island and Victoria, and believe that their future is assured, as witness the expansion of the C.P.R. here and throughout the Island. A few more people of like calibre and foresight would make Victoria the Los Angeles of B. C. And why should it not be so? It is the most beautifully situated city in Canada, and has the finest climate. Vancouver Island is rich in timber, rich in minerals, rich in coal fields, rich in fisheries, rich in fruit lands and rich in climate. We are now in the midst of a slight financial depression and, on this account, some real bargains may be had. The financial conditions are much improved already, and soon there will be something doing. And those who are fortunate enough to have some well selected inside property will make rich. Just think what it would feel like to own a central corner block on Government street. The whole secret of success in speculation is in buying while property is low and in selling it when high. This is only common horse sense.

Now, here is a bargain. Will you take it or will you procrastinate as usual?

One good lot, close to Parliament Buildings, close to Park and close to beach. Price \$1,000. Adjoining lots \$2,000.

If real estate were to move a little, the pessimists and the kickers would be tumbling over each other to get this lot at double the money.

LATIMER & NEY

629 Fort St., Cor. Broad

A Choice Acreage Buy

42 acres, 20 acres cleared and cultivated, balance nearly all slashed and seeded down, good 6-room cottage, large barn and stable for 20 animals, chicken houses, runs and outbuildings, nicely located with fine view of the surrounding country. 4 miles from city hall on good wagon road and in a thickly populated district. Price only \$6,300.

Five Acres and Cottage

On Holland avenue, 4 miles from City Hall, 3½ acres cleared, balance partly cleared, deep black loam that will grow anything, very suitable for combined fruit and chicken ranch, 60 young fruit trees, new 6-room cottage, new stable and chicken house, all wire fenced. It is the cheapest bit of dirt in the district, at the price of \$2,000.

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

Esquimalt Road, within City limits, 1 lot 95x120\$700
Facing Park, 1 lot 56x170. Easy terms\$1,250
\$300 cash, \$25 per month, will buy 6-room cottage on 51x125 lot, nice garden, fruit trees, just outside City limits on car line. Total price\$1,600
\$300 cash, \$25 per month, will buy new 5-room cottage in nice garden, 15 minutes from Postoffice. Total price\$2,500
\$300 cash, \$25 per month, will buy 5-room cottage in Victoria West, sewer connected and electric light. On two lots. Total price\$2,300
Large well-built 8-room house, 85x120 lot, near in, well situated on car line. Terms \$3,000

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

INSURANCE

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
 - (2) It has a level situation.
 - (3) It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
 - (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application.
Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

A Pretty Bungalow on Car Line, with 1 Acre of Garden

highly cultivated, fruit trees, shrubs and a great variety of rose trees. On any reasonable terms to suit purchaser. Price\$5,000

WANTED

A house and lot, handy to V. & S. Railway Station or Douglas Street car line. Price about \$2,500.

WANTED

House to exchange for some well situated residential lots

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort St.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance written.

Cut This Out

A large well established firm wants to rent 3 floors in a Brick Block. We have the Corner they Want. Who will buy and build! The corner can be bought cheap. The tenant is a good one and the investment is gilt edge. Look us up and get particulars.

Timber, Farms and Houses for sale. Houses rented and Insurance written.

5-5 acre Fruit Ranch, close in; good house and barn; horse, cow, chickens, equipment.....\$4,000
A snap and easy terms.

Fine, new 8-room House for rent at \$25.00.

**THE GRIFFITH
COMPANY**

Mahon Building

Phone 1462.

Room 11.

FOR RENT

First Class Store on Government street opposite postoffice
Offices in MacGregor Block, cor. View and Broad.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

1205 Broad Street.

Telephone 65

P.O. Box 167



Seal of Quality.

DUNLOP AUTOMOBILE TIRES

We are now carrying in stock

DUNLOP CLINCHER

QUICK DETACHABLE

DUNLOP PERFECTED

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND TUBES

In all Sizes

J. L. BECKWITH & CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

Mahon Building, Langley Street,

Victoria, B. C.

SPLENDID DRILL

Large Attendance at Hockey Practice
on Oak Bay Grounds Yesterday

There was a large attendance at hockey practice yesterday afternoon. Practically all members of the Victoria club were present and one of the most beneficial and pleasant drills of the season took place. It has been decided that the number of practices

will be augmented from this date forth in order that the eleven may be in proper shape to meet the Seattle representatives on the occasion of their visit this month.

From practically every curling club in the Northwest—even to the smallest—donations are being sent in for the \$3000 fund required to send a representative Canadian curling team to the big championship bonspiel in Scotland.

A New Jersey man thinks he can build an automobile that will run at the rate of 140 miles an hour. This should be called the dodgeless machine.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Time, The Place, and The Girl.

It is a pleasure to announce the return of the big musical comedy success, "The Time, The Place, and The Girl," which comes to the Victoria Theatre for one night only, Monday, November 2nd, for this company proved one of the most pleasing shows of the season, last year, and it is said to be even better this year. While the principles are practically the same as last season, with that inimitable comedian John E. Young heading the cast, the chorus has been augmented by a number of good singers and dancers, and the costumes are all new and the scenic effects fresh from the studio.

Another feature is the \$1,000 Prize Beauty Broullers, said to be the prettiest bunch of dainty misses ever secured for a traveling company; there are ten of them, and it is said they scarcely vary a pound in weight or an inch in height, also that they are exceedingly pretty and wonderful dancers.

Elizabeth Goodall, the beautiful and statuesque comedienne, so well remembered for her excellent work in the role of "Molly the Nurse," has the same part this year; while "The Girl" is played by dainty Lillian Goldsmith, said to be the smallest prima donna in the business.

The remainder of the cast is in able hands, and the magnificent chorus, for which all the Askin-Singer shows are noted, will make this one of the events of the season at the Victoria.

Hallowe'en Concert

Tomorrow evening in the large lecture hall of First Presbyterian Church, the annual Hallowe'en concert, under the auspices of the choir, will take place, beginning at 8 p.m. prompt. This event is looked forward to by many Scottish people in the city as one of the big events of the year and the result has been large attendances and very successful concerts. The concert this year is expected to equal any previous efforts. Mr. Brown, in whose charge the arrangements have been placed, has arranged a programme of exceptional merit, including a number of artists who have never sung at this concert before, and many of them quite new to Victorians, among the latter are: Miss Cocker, Mrs. Switzer (elocutionist), Mrs. D. C. Reid, Mr. A. Fraser, baritone (late Glasgow, Scotland), Mr. W. Brown, humorous vocalist (late Ayr, Scotland), Mr. Scott Ross, tenor (late Seattle, formerly Scotland), Mr. Galt, bass (another recent arrival from Auld Scotia), and Mr. Taylor, the latter well known to many Scots in the city. Among those taking part and who have assisted on

previous occasions, will be found Mrs. Bertram, soprano; Mr. G. H. Laurigan, flute and piccolo soloist; Mr. W. Bryce, violinist; Mrs. P. Gordon; Mr. R. Morrison and Mr. J. G. Brown, Mrs. Lewis Hall, again acting as accompanist. Another new departure will be the dispensing of refreshments at the close of the programme. These will include the good old fashioned oat cakes and cheese, shortbread, "sweet milk" and "Pattie" comes with coffee by the index of the choir. It is confidently expected that the capacity of the hall, large as it is, will be taxed to its fullest extent.

The New Grand.

Mme. Kessley's Marionettes are announced as the feature of a big line arranged for the coming week at the New Grand. The stage setting represents a miniature stage with stage boxes and orchestra, and a number of lifelike figures are manipulated so as to give a realistic performance. This will be a great treat for old and young alike during the week. Other good numbers will be "The La Sello Trio of acrobats and tumblers; The Pelots comedy jugglers; Sam Hood minstrel comedian; Thos. J. Price, singing an illustrated song; "Sweet Polly Primmie; two new moving pictures, entitled "The Boundary" and "Susceptible Youth" and the orchestra will play as an overture the 5th Nocturne, by Ley Bach, arranged by M. Nagel.

The Pantages.

It looks like a fine show promised at the Pantages next week. The La Monts are Musicians with especial liking for the Banjo, they are also pleasing vocalists and the combination is always pleasing. Lester and Quinn if salary bespeaks quality are the best song and dance comedians in the business. Watson & Co., are bringing a howling farce comedy called "The Dog Catcher" which would indicate something lively; Joseph O'Brien, expert juggling gun spinner is also announced to appear his particular style of entertainment keeps an audience continually guessing and consequently interested. The illustrated song by De Vera has the gushing title "Somebody Loves You Dear." The Biograph will present a double set of Motion Pictures, "A Love Affair" and "His First Frock Coat" each of which would indicate something funny.

NELSON HAS STANLEY TROPHY IN VIEW

British Columbia Hockey Team
Will Challenge Kenora
Champions

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 1.—Crack players identified with the championship hockey team of Kenora, Ont., are coming west to Nelson, B.C., this winter, when the club, backed by the Patrick brothers, millionaire lumbermen, will make an effort to bring the Stanley trophy cup to the little city on Kootenay lake.

G. H. Nelson, who was cover on the Nelson team last year, made the foregoing announcement during his present stay in Spokane.

The four men coming from the Kenora team are Tom Phillips, generally admitted to be the fastest and greatest forward in the hockey world, and St. Griffiths, Bordeaux and Kennedy, all fast and experienced players. This quartette was the backbone of the Kenora team which brought the Stanley cup west of Montreal last year for the first time since its origin. Then there will be Frank Patrick, brother of Lester Patrick, the sensational point of the Nelson team. Young Patrick was last year captain of the Montreal Victorias. These two crack players are sons of one of the Patricks who operate the big lumber plant in Nelson and it is the Patricks who are behind the plan. They are putting up \$2,500 for the expenses of the team to go east and are furnishing the lumber for a fine big new ice rink, the largest west of Winnipeg, to be constructed at Nelson. This rink will be regulation size, with a sheet of ice 180 by 90 feet. The plant will have an estimated cost of \$13,000.

It is the plan of the promoters to start the Nelson team back toward Montreal about January 15 and to have the team play exhibition games at Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg, and possibly Ottawa and Toronto on the way.

Mr. Wilson says that in Nelson there is keen regret that Spokane does not put in a big ice rink and support a crack hockey team. All British Columbia was delighted when Spokane sent a hockey team to Rossland two years ago and repeated it last year, but was much distressed when the chances of Spokane becoming a big centre of interest were practically killed by the abandonment of the big artificial ice rink in Cannon street a year ago.

In this connection it may be mentioned there is a plan on foot now to organize a hockey team to play in a Northwest league to be formed with Calgary, Nelson and several other Canadian and American cities. There are several former fast players in the Spokane country and they are keenly interested.

If Nelson succeeds in bringing the Stanley cup, emblematic of the Canadian hockey championship, it will not be the first time that a team in the Northwest captured an athletic championship of Canada. The lacrosse honors came to the great team at New Westminster, B.C., which was gathered much in the same manner as the one to represent Nelson this winter, the players coming from the crack teams all over Canada.

STOCKS IN LONDON

Tone Generally Steady Because of Better Situation in Near East—Money Rates Go Higher

London, Oct. 31.—The stock exchange was enabled to maintain a steady tone throughout the past week, owing to the more settled political outlook in the near east, and in spite of general slackness of business values generally were dearer. Investors picked up good securities, and bonds were held steady until the end of the week, when dearer money caused quotations to drop to $\frac{1}{4}$ below last Saturday's prices. The strength of the Paris bourse reflected good advances in foreign bonds, as well as in Kafirs, while Mexican rails recovered a fair portion of last week's declines. American securities continued on the

THE INSTITUTE HALL

View Street

ON THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1909
Commencing at 8.30 p.m., a

CONCERT

Will Be Given By

Mr. CLEMENT GOSS

Assisted by Miss Muriel Hall (piano (pupil of Miss Miles), Mr. Frank Armstrong, violin, and Miss Miles, A.R.C.M., and Mr. E. H. Russell, accompanists. Tickets \$1.00 (reserved seats) and 50c, may be had, and seats booked, at Messrs. M. W. Walitt & Co., Limited, Government Street.

ATLANTIC CAFE

Johnson St., adjoining Atlantic Hotel

EXCLUSIVE WHITE UNION LABOR

In all departments

Open Day and Night

Terms Moderate.

Robt. Mee, Manager.

Tenders Wanted

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of November, 1909, for the purchase of

20 Acres

fronting on the Lagoon, adjoining the estate of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, and known as SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, B. C.

This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street.

Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PARKER," care of

E. M. JOHNSON,
P. O. Box No. 188, Victoria, B. C.
Office Address, 620 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

For further particulars or information apply at office. The highest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

THE NEW

Victoria Bargain Store

New and Second-Hand Goods.

We have a fine, clean new stock of all kinds of useful articles for the housewives of Victoria. Come in and see us.

Corner Broad and Broughton St

Near Weller Bros.

up-grade, with much improvement, being in sympathy with the strength in Harriman loans. Union Pacific averaged a net gain of 2 1/2 points. Other issues finished 1 to 2 points higher than last Saturday.

Grand Trunk experienced a sharp bump on the publication of an expected good September statement.

The money market tightened owing to week-end requirements, while discount rates hardened in sympathy, together with the persistent French demand for gold.

THEATRE

ONE LAUGHING NIGHT MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Back Again and Better Than Ever

The TIME The PLACE and The GIRL

With JOHN E. YOUNG
And Company of Fifty People. The \$1,000 Prize Beauty Broullers, 30 Show Girls, 12 Song Hits
Seats on Sale Friday, Oct. 30. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

NEW GRAND

Week of 2nd November

THE SENSATION OF EUROPE—Mme. Kessley's Marionettes.

THE LA SELLO TRIO—The most daring and sensational Risley Marvells on earth.

THE PELOTS—Odd and humorous jugglers.

SAM HOOD—The Man from Kentucky.

THOS. J. PRICE—Song Illustrators: "Sweet Polly Primrose."

NEW MOVING PICTURES.
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

PANTAGES THEATRE

WEEK NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

AL WATSON & CO.
Howling Farce Comedy, "The Dog Catcher."

THE LA MONTES
Banjoists and Vocalists.

LESTER & QUINN
Dancing Songsters.

JUST O'BRIEN,
Gunspinning Juggler.

HARRY DE VERA,
Illustrated Song.

BIOPHAPH
His First Frock Coat, Etc.

GRAND

Chrysanthemum Show

In Aid of the

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE

at the

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Wednesday and Thursday, 4th and 5th

November, from 3 to 10 p. m.

Afternoon Tea, Home-made Candy, Fish Pond.

Concert in the Evening
Admission 25 cents.

MRS. SIMPSON

Will re-open her

CLASSES IN DANCING

IN A. O. U. W. HALL

Upstairs. Adults Wednesday evening,

Oct. 7; children Saturday afternoon,

Oct. 10. Particulars

MRS. SIMPSON, 637 St. John's.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

TO VICTORIA INVESTORS

The accompanying cut illustrates a new amusement device which is to be erected at the Gorge Park in readiness for the season 1909. In the pleasure parks of the United States, Eastern Canada and Europe the "Shoot the Chutes" is the most popular and profitable of all amusements. Victoria will have the only one of its kind in Canada, west of Toronto.

It Has Been Ascertained

that irrespective of any other means of communication with the Gorge Park, the passengers carried over the street railway to said Park during the season of 4 1/2 months of the present year, 1908, approximated 335,000.

The Provisional Directors have received tenders covering the construction and complete equipment and the present issue of 10,425 shares will cover all cost and leave a fair margin for working capital. The remaining shares out of the total of 25,000 authorized will be held in the Treasury of the Company for future expansion of the business, if desired.

Assuming that one-fourth (1/4) of that number will use the chute once during the season of 1909, the estimated net profit on the present proposed issue of 10,425 shares for the first year alone would be \$5,340, which would enable the Company to pay a very substantial dividend.

CONSIDER

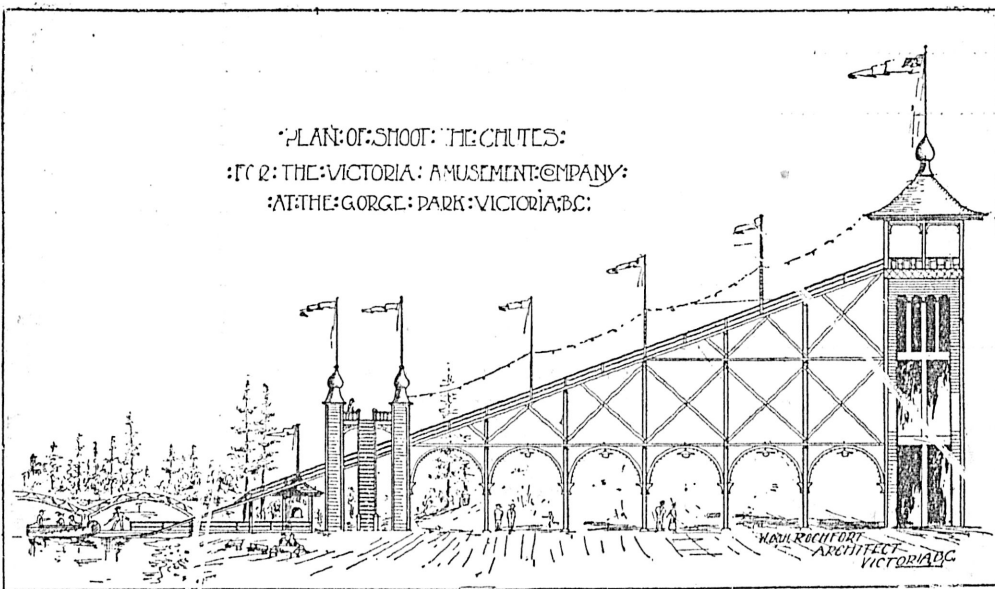
that the year 1909, being the year of the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, with reduced transportation rates from all parts of Canada and the United States, will bring to Victoria a larger number of tourists and visitors than ever before in the history of the city. Therefore, it is reasonable to estimate that the profits from an amusement device, which is an untried novelty to thousands of such visitors, may readily be double that of the above figures.

For further particulars, prospectus, etc., apply to the Company's broker

GRIFFIN W. JONES,

Metropolitan Block, Victoria. P.O. Box 536. Phone 282.

"PLAN OF SHOOT THE CHUTES:
TO THE VICTORIA AMUSEMENT COMPANY:
AT THE GORGE PARK VICTORIA B.C."



The Victoria Amusement Company Limited

Authorized Capital \$25,000, in Shares of \$1.00 Each

Provisional Directors:

J. A. HINTON, Hinton Electric Co.
W. D. O. ROCHFORD, Architect.
ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS, Chartered Accountant.
WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, Mining Engineer.

Secretary:

A. V. KENAH, A. C. A.

Bankers:

Royal Bank of Canada.

Solicitor:

A. S. INNES.

Registered Office:

Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria.

Form of Application

To the Directors of
The Victoria Amusement Co., Ltd.

Date

Gentlemen:

I hand you herewith Certified Cheque for \$..... being \$1.00 per Share on Shares in the above named Company and I request you to allot me that number of Shares on the terms of the Company's prospectus dated the Twenty-first day of October, 1908, I agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the shares allotted to me hereunder.

Name in full (Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address

Description

Signature

NEW YORK STOCK MARKETS

Reported by F. W. Stevenson, Commission Broker, 21 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

New York, Oct. 31.—There was considerable profit taking today on account of the evening up over the week-end and profit taking. This selling caused some stopovers to be caught and the market closed weak. Steel common was well supported when the stock was weak. There was considerable stock put on the market today, but was absorbed by good buying. We look for an irregular market on Monday without much tendency either way. Traders are not inclined to go short of stocks and are in a rut.

Open. Low. Bid. Closing

Amal. Copper	79 3/4	78 3/4	79	78 3/4
Am. Car	42 1/2	41 3/4	42 1/2	41 3/4
do pfd	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2
Am. Ice	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Loco.	50 1/2	49 3/4	50 1/2	49 3/4
Am. Sugar	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am. Smelt	92	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Amalgamated Mining	46	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am. Woolen	93	92 1/2	93	92 1/2
Atchafalpa	96	95 1/2	96	95 1/2
do pfd	96	95 1/2	96	95 1/2
B. and O.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
B. C. P. R.	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Central Leather	25	24 1/2	25	24 1/2
C. and G. W.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
C. M. and S. P.	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2
C. and N. W.	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2
C. and O.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
C. P. and I.	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
Colo. Sou.	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
do 2nd pfd	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2
do 1st pfd	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2
C. and A.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Corn Products	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Del. and Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
D. and R. G.	67	66 1/2	67	66 1/2
do pfd	67	66 1/2	67	66 1/2
Erle	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2
do 2nd pfd	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
do 1st pfd	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Ill. Central	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2
L. and N.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Manhattan Ry.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Mex. Cent.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
M. K. and T.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mich. Cons.	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Mo. Pac.	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2
Nat. Lead	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2
do pfd	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
M. St. P. and S.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Mackay	73	72 1/2	73	72 1/2
do pfd	73	72 1/2	73	72 1/2
Newhouse	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Pac. Coast	75	74 1/2	75	74 1/2
N. Y. C.	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. and West	41	40 1/2	41	40 1/2
N. and W.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Cons. Gas	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
North Am.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Nor. Pac.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Pac. Mail	26	25 1/2	26	25 1/2
Penn. Ry.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Peo. Gas	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.	34	33 1/2	34	33 1/2
do pfd	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
Reading	133	130 1/2	133	130 1/2
do 2nd pfd	88	87 1/2	88	87 1/2
do 1st pfd	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Rep. Iron and S.	24	23 1/2	24	23 1/2
do pfd	24	23 1/2	24	23 1/2
Rock Island	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
do pfd	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Gen. Elec.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
S. L. and S. F. 2d	29	29	29	29
do 1st pfd	55	55	55	55
St. L. and S. W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
do pfd	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Southern Pac.	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
Southern Ry.	118	117 1/2	118	117 1/2
do pfd	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	53

BOSTON COPPER MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Tenn. Copper	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Texas & Pac.	173 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Union Pacific	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
do pfd	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Rubber	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
do pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Steel	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
do pfd	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Wabash	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Western Union	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
do pfd	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Distilled Sec.	63	62	62
Greater Ore. Cfs.	133	132	132 1/2
Virginia Chem.	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int. Pump	29	29	29
Westinghouse	82 1/2	81 1/2	82
Iowa Central	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Third Ave.	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Total sales, 231,900 shares.			

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour

Royal Household, a bag	\$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.00
Royal Standard	\$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	\$1.75
Culgar, a bag	\$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	\$1.75
Snowflake, per bag	\$1.70
Monette's Best, per bbl.	\$1.70
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.70
Three Star, per sack	\$2.00

Foodstuffs

Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.60
soats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	\$1.75
Good Wheat, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.70
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$2.25
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$2.25
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	\$2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$16.00
Hay, Alameda Clover, per ton	\$16.00

Vegetables

Celery, per head	.05
Lettuce, two heads	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.25
Onions, 5 lbs. for	.25
Green Beans, 5 bunches	\$1.00
Potatoes, per sack	.20 to .25
Cauliflower, each	.02
Cabbage, low, per lb.	.02
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.02
Green Peas, per lb.	.08
Peas, per lb.	.08
Tomatoes, per basket	.25
Beet, per lb.	.10
Cucumbers, each	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	.25

Dairy Produce

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.60
Eastern, per dozen	.35
Butter—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.05
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Mantoloba, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy, per lb.	.25 to .30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Gowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	.40
Alberni Creamery, per lb.	.40
Mushrooms, per lb.	.50

Fruit

Grape Fruit, per doz.	1.00 to 1.50
Oranges, per dozen	.25 to .50
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Pigs, cooking, per lb.	.08 to .10
Apples, per box	.00 to 1.75
Bananas, per doz.	.30
Pigs, table, per lb.	.25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	.15
Plums, per basket	.25 to .60
Pineapples, each	.60
Peaches, Wash., per lb.	.10
Plums, Okanagan, per box	\$1.50
Plums, per basket	.25
Melons, Cal., each	.05 to .20
Prunes, per basket	.25
Grapes, Calif., per basket	.60
Grapes, Concord, per basket	.75
Cranberries, 3 lbs.	.40 to .45

Nuts

Walnuts, per lb.	.30
Brazils, per lb.	.30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	.75
Almonds, Cal., per lb.	.30
Cocoanuts, each	.15

Pecans, per lb. .30
Chestnuts, per lb. .30

Fish

Cod, salted, per lb.	.10 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	.08 to .10
Cod, fresh, per lb.	.10 to .12
Smoked Herring	.12 1/2
Crabs, 3 for	.25
Black Bass, per lb.	.06 to .08
Golichians, salt, per lb.	.15 to .18
Black Cod, salt, per lb.	.12 1/2
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Salmon, fresh white, per lb.	.08 to .10
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	.10 to .12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	.20
Shrimps, per lb.	.25 to .30
Smelts, per lb.	.08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	.12 1/2
Finnish Haddock, per lb.	.20

Meat and Poultry

Beef, per lb.	.08 to .13
Lamb, per lb.	.15 to .25
Mutton, per lb.	.12 1/2 to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18 to .20
Guinea Fowls, each	\$1.00

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

BUSHELL—At their residence, 16 South Turner street, on the morning of October 31, 1938, the wife of K. C. Bushell, of a daughter.

DIED.

COLLISTER—At Buffalo, N. Y., on the 25th inst., Capt. R. Collister, J. P., a native of the Isle of Man, aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from his late residence, Craigflower Road and Arcadia St. at 2 p. m., and from Christ Church Cathedral at 3 p. m.

Friends please accept this intimation.

GRIFFITHS—At his residence, St. George's Hotel, Esquimalt road, Thomas Griffiths, aged 47 years; a native of South Wales.

The funeral will take place from St. George's Hotel, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. C. Griffiths and family offer their sincere thanks to friends for their many kindnesses during their bereavement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

LOST—On Friday, a lady's handbag containing a purse with some money and receipts. Reward at this office, or phone J-227. n1

WANTED—Girl as general help. Apply 638 Princess Ave. n1

BARGAINS in furniture, stoves and heaters; auction prices. I am open to purchase all household effects, etc., for cash. A. J. Winstone, 1211 Blanchard, near Yates. n1

MRS. BOWERS BUNNETT is showing samples of the latest Paris style hand embroideries for coats, dresses, etc.; also Xmas gifts, at "The Aberdeen," from 10 to 12 noon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. Inspection invited. n1

WANTED—To rent, a farm, within six miles of the city, good water and buildings; fair sized acreage. Box 635, Colonist. n1

WANTED—To let contract to clear from 20 to 40 acres of land. Apply Oldfield, Box 406, City. n1

REMEMBER that Celina Rebekah Lodge No. 1 will hold a dance in I. O. O. F. hall, Tuesday, November 10, at 9 p. m. Proceeds to go to the Home of Aged and Infirm Women. Prize luncheon contest. Tickets 50 cents each. n1

FOR SALE—Two express wagons and two sets of single express harness, all in good condition. Apply Ledingham's blacksmith shop, Johnson St. n1

BOARD and comfortable rooms for two; modern conveniences. 59 Menzies St. n1

FOR SALE—Express wagon; also new cover, suitable for grocer. A. S. Beaumont P. O. Esquimalt. n1

WANTED—An apprentice to the manufacturing jewelry trade. Apply Wilkerson, the jeweler, 915 Government St. n1

TO BE SOLD—The new furniture of small house, including kitchen range, open and oil stoves, bread maker, kitchen utensils, china, glass, plate, new bed, mattress, blankets, bed sofa, chairs, tables, carpets, etc. All new in August. Apply any day this week, corner of Tennyson and Kelvin Roads. n1

TO LET—Well furnished, suitable housekeeping rooms, heated by furnace; no children. 1175 Yates St. n1

YOUNG MAN used to stock and with knowledge of fruit raising, seeks employment on up-to-date farm. Apply Box 645, Colonist, Victoria, B. C. n1

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Removed to 1010 Yates St. Business Hours 10 to 2.30.

REQUIRED AT ONCE—Competent housemaid and nursemaid combined. (City.)

WANTED—Experienced waitress. City. LADY SEEKS POSITION as useful traveling companion. n1

FOR SALE—Two young Jersey cows, with calf. Mrs. Bayley, Old Esquimalt road. n1

FOR RENT—Four furnished housekeeping rooms with pantry, \$20 per month. Apply 2523 Rock Bay avenue. n1

TO LET—Furnished or partly furnished six room house; immediate possession, nice grounds, stable, chicken house, good locality. Apply from 11 till 3 p. m., 803 Hillside avenue. n1

FOR RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms. Inquire 1426 Douglas street. n1

ANNUAL HALLOWEEN CONCERT—First Presbyterian Church schoolroom, Monday evening, 2nd November. Splendid programme by best artists in city. Scotch refreshments at close. Admission 25c. n1

TO LET—Furnished bedroom and suite of housekeeping rooms. 1120 Vancouver street. n1

WANTED—At once, good working jeweler. Redfern's, Government street. n1

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—in centre of city, good paying business, well fitted, moderate rent. Apply Harman & Punnett, 622 Troncoe Ave. n1

WANTED—Competent woman for general housework; wages \$25 a month. Apply P. O. Box 126, Chemalunus, B. C. n1

TO LET—Bed and sitting room, close to car line, with or without board; terms moderate. Ballyteerin, opposite greenhouses, Esquimalt Road. n1

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN requires situation, good character, used to horses, housework, etc.; willing for anything. A. W. W. C. T. U. M., Yates St. n1

MISS UNDERHILL, assisted by local talent, will give an entertainment in St. Mark's parish room, Boleslawn Road, on Tuesday, 3rd November. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds in aid of Parish Room fund. n1

WANTED—A partner for the woods on shares; expenses small. Apply Bowser's Drug Store, Government St. n1

We Offer

Subject to Prior Sale

94 Western Oil Cons. (par \$10)	.75
3000 Cariboo McKinney	.02 1/2
1000 Portland Canal M & D Co.	.30
1000 Int. Coal and Coke	.62
30 Nicola Val. Coal & Coke	.77 1/2
10 Gt. West Permanent Loan	\$120.00
1000 Alberta Coal	.12
7 Brain Switch	.45.00
10 B. C. Trust Corporation	105.00
100 North Vancouver Ferry	Par
1000 B. C. Amalgamated	.06
5 Consol. Smelters	.72
2000 Diamond Vale	.11
25 Dominion Trust	130.00
1000 Amer. Canadian Oil	.10
1000 Royal Collieries	.35
55 Vane. Engineering Works	100.00

WAGBORN, GWYN & COMPANY
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING

JESSE A. LONGFIELD—(From Hopkinson's, England) tunes and repairs pianos, harmoniums, American organs, pipe organs, etc., on reasonable terms. Prompt attention given to all orders. 2527 Government St., Victoria, B. C. Phone 1849. P. O. Drawer 575. n1

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

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14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOVT STREET

PRIVATE WIRES TO ALL EXCHANGES.

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The Raincoat

The Semi-ready raincoat is tailored long—almost to the boot tops.

Every interior part is carefully hand worked—in addition to needle moulding and pressing the shrunken canvas and hair-cloth into shape—the fabric itself is so cut that the entire coat hangs gracefully.

The back is full—we build raincoats with and without belts—just as you desire.

Semi-ready raincoat is an extremely useful and economical coat—some chaps like to wear 'em on pleasant as well as t'other kind of days.

Tailored to physiques the fit is guaranteed—else the deal's off:

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters. Sole Agents for

SEMI-READY TAILORING

FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COMPLETE

See the new lines in

RAINCOATS, OVERCOATS, SUITS AND TROUSERS

Agents for

Stetson and Christy Hats, Dent's Gloves, Tooke's Shirts and Dr. Jaeger and Stanfield's Underwear, Anderson and Anderson's Waterproof Coats.

Dress Suits, Frock and Tuxedo Coats, Pim's Irish Poplin Neckwear.

Fine Shirts, Pyjamas, Night Robes, Valises, Suit Cases, Umbrellas, Fancy Knitted Vests, Etc.

SEMI-READY WARDROBE

614 YATES STREET.

For Men of Cultured Tastes.

That proof of taste and refinement which Goldwin Smith found in Canada is apparent in Semi-ready apparel. The fabrics are always of patterns which will appeal to the most cultured mind.

The finest productions from the makers of British worsteds are found in the Semi-ready Sack and English Walking Suits at \$25.

The made-in-Canada Blunoz Serge suit at \$20 is an evidence of correct expression in a business suit.

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One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash, with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.
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FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia," Esq't Rd. Tel. 414.
BAGGAGE DELIVERED.
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129
JARREL MANUFACTURING
SWENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson street. Phone B906.

BOOKBINDING
THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.
BOTTLES.
ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.
BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING
HAYE your shoes repaired at Hibbs', 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages theatre.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.
GENTS' CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, by the job or month, called for and delivered. G. W. Walker, 718 Johnson street, just east of Douglas. Phone A1267.
CHIMNEY SWEEPING.
LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and stove cleaners, 718 Pandora St.; grates firebricks, flues altered, vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1677.

DRAYMEN.
JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 52 Wharf street. Tel. 171.
VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.
DYE WORKS
VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS.—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of "dyes" and "dyeing" of all materials cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new. Phone 624.
PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS, 318 Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.
FURNISHERS.
MRS. E. R. ROBERTS—Manufacturing and repairing furniture. Room 59, Plymouth Block. Phone 1766.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.
THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., 30 and 31 Yates street, Victoria B.C.

JUNK
BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.
LITHOGRAPHING
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND PRESSING—Nothing so large and nothing so small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.
LIVERY AND TRANSFER
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129
LODGES AND SOCIETIES
A.O.F. Court Northern Light No. 5985, Meets 2nd of each month and 3rd Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.
K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.
SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravin, sec.

NOVELTY WORKS
L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government Street.
PAPERHANGING
JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert. 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A1589.
POTTERY WARE, ETC.
SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria B.C.
RENOVATING AND TAILORING CO.
LASHES, 843 View St., phone A-1207. We renovate ladies' and gents' garments like new, good work, lowest prices; no chemicals used; misfit and second-hand clothing bought, sold, or exchanged for work.
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.
10,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 175, Col.

SCAVENGING
VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates St. Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed.
E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Reside: 738 Humboldt St. Phone A1574
WING ON & SON—All kinds of Scavenger work, yard cleaning, etc. Office 1702 Government St. Phone 23.
SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil cutter. George Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS
FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt Road, Victoria. Telephone 444.
STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.
TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER
FRED FOSTER, 4 1/2 Johnson street. Tel. A1192. Furs bought.

Letter's Y-Z (Vice Head) Disinfectant Soap
Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

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PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria, Telephone 597.
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BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING timber in B.C. call and see my list, comprising more than 100 of the best properties, aggregating a total cost of twenty-five million. (25,000,000) feet. A. T. Frampton, Mahoa Bldg., Victoria. Phone 1668.

UNDEBTAKERS
B.C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced, certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Casleton, Manager.
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SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St. Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy & total cost of instruction. Graduates all good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

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WINTERBURN, W. G., Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 87 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.
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DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.
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MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish baths—G. Bjorklund, Swedish masseur, Vernon Block, Douglas street, hours 1-6. Phone 1622.
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CALIFORNIA HOTEL—29 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top; good accommodation, sporting gallery, comprising live-size photos of all the great stars of the stage, up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.
PANDORA HOTEL—Fully licensed, on car line, corner Pandora and Blanchard, newly furnished throughout. Electric light, water, gas, means 200 rooms from 50c, reductions per week. Phone 1437.

NEW WESTMINSTER
HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.00 up. John H. Isley, proprietor.
VANCOUVER
HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip and return to Stanley Park. F. Layton, proprietor.
HOTEL METROPOLIS—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. This place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.
BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and furnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, fine commodious rooms, first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan 75c upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates 25 and upwards. Adams, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES
TO LET—12-roomed house, close in, immediate possession. Helsterman & Co. n1
TO LET—Cottage, Victoria West, in good order. Helsterman & Co. n1
TO LET—Furnished cottage, all modern conveniences; ten minutes walk from P. O. Apply 736 Courtney St. o21
TO LET—Partly furnished house, James Bay, rent moderate. Helsterman & Co. n1
TO LET—Or for sale, cheap, 6-roomed house, Alpha St., near end Douglas St. cor. line. o21
TO LET—3-roomed house, close in, immediate possession. Partly furnished house, James Bay, rent moderate. Cottage, Victoria West, in good order. Helsterman & Co. o21
TO LET—Modern 7-roomed house, two lots, corner Burns Avenue and Douglas street, five minutes from Douglas St. car line, rent \$20. Apply A. V. Bridgman, 1007 Government St. o25
TO LET—Ten-roomed house, modern conveniences; rent \$30, 116 Menzies St. Phone A-670. o22
TO LET—Furnished cottages on Dallas Road, bath, hot and cold water and electric light. Apply Mrs. M. R. Smith, 301 View, Dallas Road, 104 or 639 Fort street. n15

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED.
TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms to rent, cheap, 10 minutes city hall. 532 Colomist. o29
AUTOMOBILES.
CLARK'S GARAGE, 842 Yates St. Storage cars for livery. Repairs. Sole agent for B. C. Ford Motor Car. o31
FOR SALE—SECONDHAND
FOR SALE—Some new up-to-date Bugles, second-hand Delivery Wagons, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calves, good yoke and one good Oxen. Apply 613 Discovery street. I. J. J. Fisher. o

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS
STEAM USERS—Requiring stationary engineers can be supplied promptly with reliable men by applying to the secretary, B. C. A. S. E., 210 Cross street. Phone B296. j10
WING ON CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR CONTRACTOR—All kinds of Chinese help furnished; washing and ironing, wood cutting, land clearing, housework, cooks, farm hands, gardening, scavenging; also translators and interpreters. 1769 Government street. Phone 23. o2
ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied. In Thom, 1630 Government street. Phone A1749.
JAPANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor, general contractor. 1601 Government St. Phone 1630. o29
WE SUPPLY all kinds of Japanese labor, housecleaning and day work. J. Y. M. A., 617 Herard street. Phone 1620.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A BARGAIN! A BARGAIN!
HERE IS A BARGAIN—New house, 8 rooms and two lots, fully modern furnished, two grates, cement foundation, offered for quick sale at \$1,000 below cost. D. C. REID & CO., Mahon Bldg. Phone 1494. Room 9, called Bldg.
WILL GENTLEMAN who called at 628 Humboldt St. write. Terms as desired. o31
BRITISH DANCING SOCIETY will hold a dance every Friday evening in the A. O. U. hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. The Knox orchestra will supply a good musical programme of British dances. Tickets: gents 50 cents; ladies free. o31
FOR SALE—100 shares Silica Brick and Lime Co., price \$650. Address P. O. Box 36, City. o31
CANADIAN NORTHWEST OIL.—Now is the time to buy this stock. 200 shares at 57c. May Smith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

THE WESTERN LITHO CO., 535 Yates St., is prepared to execute in the finest style all kinds of lithographing. o29
TO RENT—Good dry cement basement, 48x24, 6 ft. 6 inches high; also room 20x16, suitable for office or workshop; both in centre of city; reasonable rent. Box 483, Colomist. o29
TO LET—Corner store, suitable for general or any business. Good chance to establish a trade in the rising town of Duncan. Large district, well settled. For particulars apply to Mrs. Norcross, Duncan, E. & N. o28
LESSONS GIVEN in Latin, French, mathematics, English in all its branches, by competent lady teacher; students coached for exams., etc. Box 531, Colomist. o29
TO LEASE—Gorge farm, 30 acres, situated on Victoria Arm, opposite B. C. Electric Park, 22 R. 100, corner Broad and Pandora streets. (29

HEALTH BAKERY—Genuine home-made bread; a bread of high-class excellence, its chief points being sweetness, nutrition and purity; a bread you can eat with confidence. To name its description and distinction genuine. Our special digestive wheatmeal only needs a trial. Note address, Health Bakery, Pandora and Broughton streets. o28
WANTED—A circular saw for cord house, Pease, "Wotton Lodge," Strawberry Vale. o23
FOR SALE—Oak cordwood, dry, \$5.50 per cord delivered. D. Parsell, Maywood P.O. o20
THE MISSES ROBERTS—Dressmaking. 23 Menzies street. o8
WATCH FOR Oakvale Garden tracts. o11
FOR SALE—Rock for building and concrete work. Dr. Hartman, 1319 Government St. o9
DUTCH BULBS—Just received and for sale at P. T. Johnson's seed store, Market Building, Courmorant street. Also garden seeds, bulbs direct from Holland, at moderate prices. o2
THE MISSES ROBERTS—Dressmaking. 23 Menzies street. o2
OAKVALE GARDENS will pay for themselves. Watch for announcement. o4
MISS WILSON, DRESSMAKER—Has removed her workrooms from the Promis block to her home on Oak Bay avenue, 3rd house past Poul Bay Road. Phone B-1605. o3
OAKVALE GARDENS pay for themselves. Watch for announcement. o7
SME. VITAL—French dressmaking. Late of Paris. 1318 Grant street. o18
BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 122. Office open night and day. o8
ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St. j17
FOR SALE—Small engine, tender, boiler, and boiler, and lumber. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2115 Government street.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy MILL WOOD! It's cheap and good; \$3.00 for a large double load cut in stove lengths. \$2.50 per cord, 8 ft. length. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 210. o2
COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colomist job department.
ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, has the monthly journal of circulation, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES
BLOCK FROM DOUGLAS STREET—Modern house, 8 rooms, \$5,400 cash. May Smith & Co., Mahon Bldg. o31
FOR QUICK SALE—6-room furnished house, large lot, Cook street, near Port. All modern conveniences, piano. A snap at \$1,750. May Smith & Co., Mahon Bldg.
FOR SALE—Two new houses, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements, near upper Port St., splendid view overlooking Oak Bay, also fine building sites. For terms apply to corner, 1019 Douglas St. o16
WANTED—TO PURCHASE
WANTED—Ten to twenty acres partly cleared land within six miles Victoria. 599, Colomist. o30
WANTED—To buy Irish Terrier. Must be good guard. Applying starting price to Andrew's Quarantine Station. o27
WANTED—From 3 to 5 acres improved land with buildings, near city. Box 632. o2
WANTED—To buy from owner, small dwelling, close in, must be cheap for cash. Apply Box 512 Colomist. o27
WANTED—100 or 200 acres good farm land, cleared, near salt water. State lowest terms. P.O. Box 692. o7
WANTED DONKEY BOILER AND ENGINE, bring full particulars. Room 6, Mahon Bldg. o1
WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. o1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP
WANTED—Lady stenographer and typewriter; must have office experience, with 5 to 6 week extra. Bath, electric light and comfortable sitting room free. 1011 Scoresby street, second house from Vancouver street. o30
WANTED—At once, waitress. King Edward hotel. o31
WANTED—A young woman to do general housework. Apply Mrs. Randall, 464 Gorge road, Victoria. o29
WANTED—At once, a good useful woman for general housework. Apply Mrs. E. A. Price, Duncans, B. C. o27

WANTED—MALE HELP
GENERAL AGENTS WANTED for Victoria and district for the old London and Lancashire Life. Our plans and inducements unequalled. G. D. Scott, 436 Granville St., Vancouver. o31
WANTED—An office boy. Apply at once to E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. o31
WANTED—A presser. 638 Fort St. o30
WANTED—A strong, industrious boy to carry morning newspaper route in Victoria West. Apply at the Colomist Office. o30
WANTED—Experienced farm hand; steady work for right party. Apply, with references, to Mr. J. J. Fisher, o2, to Box 22 P. O., Duncan, B. C. o29
WANTED—Good reliable lad for bakery shop, Health Bakery, Pandora St. o28
BOY WANTED—Fifteen, gentlemanly, pleasant home for the winter, good fishing and shooting, in exchange for light services; meet, date election night; King Edward hotel, 7 o'clock. o21
WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. o2
WANTED—Good live boys to sell Colomist. Boys can make good money. Enquire at Colomist. o25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Dressmaker wants work at ladies' homes; plain or fancy needle work. 622 Colomist. n1
AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER to gentleman, by trustworthy widow, none cook. Address Mrs. Adell, 628 Humboldt St. o31
YOUNG LADY desires position as nurse to one or two children. Imrie, Ladner, B. C. o29
WANTED—Position as mother's help by minister's daughter, small family preferred, cheerful and willing. Box 572 Colomist. o23
WANTED—By a young woman, position at light house work or chambermaid in hotel immediately. 573 Colomist. o29
WANTED—Japanese girl desires a position in a small family at general house work. Apply 518 Figsuad street, city. o27
WOMAN DESIRES WORK by the day. Apply Box 465, Colomist, or Phone 1486 o22

COMFORTABLE home desired by young lady, small salary. Would care to do light housework. Address, Box 453, Colomist office, Victoria. o21
WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker, sewing by the day or at her home, 202 Moss street. o18
WANTED—Dressmaking or work at ladies' homes by the day. 1621 Quadra St. o25
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Steady, reliable man seeks job, warehouseman, shipping clerk, or any position of trust. Box 414, Colomist. o21
WANTED—A situation as salesman or in an office, by a young man aged 20; best of references. Address Box 530, Colomist. o29
YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married, wants situation up country in hotel or club; wife willing to assist in housework. Auchinlock, Ladner, B. C. o29
BOOKKEEPER wants small set of books for spare time. Cowley, 59 Oswego St. o3

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—Residence, exceptionally desirable on Burdette avenue through to Courtney. No more beautiful site for private home, only two minutes walk to Empress hotel, postoffice and Union Club. Ideal position for medical man, home and separate office, splendidly situated for high class boarding house, a very safe investment. Suburban lot, 5 acres, Carey Road a pretty place for home, best of soil. Farm, 320 acres, 1000 ft. high, right in the famous Okanagan Fruit belt. This is a choice farm and will bear close investigation, only \$50 per acre. Reasonable terms. Apply to owner, P. O. Box 463, Victoria, B. C. o31
FOR SALE—150 acre farm, with stock, also horse and rig, lots of fruit trees and small fruit, running stream through place all year, plenty good water, good house, lots of salable timber, near postoffice, school and church, good garden. Mrs. Mathews, Happy Valley, P.O. o20
50 ACRES GOOD LAND, 4 1/2 miles from Duncans, 4 acres cleared, 15 slashed, small frame house, never failing creek. Price \$1,500. Apply F. Leather, 1276 Duncans. o29
TENDERS INVITED—Up to November 5th, for the purchase of that desirable Farm, Section 24, Sooke District, adjoining Muir Estate, lately occupied by Thomas Muir, comprising 98 acres (about 20 cleared and fenced). Five roomed house and barn, Garden and Fruit Trees. Good Well and other water. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. Pearson, 1214 Government St., Victoria, B. C. o29
FOR SALE—Eighteen acres good fruit land eight miles from Victoria; all kinds buggies, wagons and carts, horses and harness; also yoke young oxen; well broken and trained, five yoke pigs. Apply J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Discovery St. o25

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
TO LET—Two furnished housekeeping rooms central, 735 View St. o30
TO LET—Two furnished housekeeping rooms in Victoria West. 1 Springfield Ave. o29
TO LET—Housekeeping rooms; 1021 Vancouver St. o23
TO LET—Desirable furnished housekeeping rooms, range, water, phone, Prince Rupert House, Bastion Square. o29

LOST AND FOUND
LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain, between Moss St. and Beacon Hill car, on Dallas Road. Reward. Phone 1276. o1
FOUND—On Richardson street, a gold brooch. Apply Tel. B-1315. o31
LOST—Gordon setter pup, 7 months old (all black), from 736 Princess avenue. Reward. o1

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.
ROOM FOR RENT—580 Michigan street. Bath, hot water and electric light. o31
TO LET—Furnished single and double bedrooms. 525 Johnson street. o30
TO LET—Furnished bed-rooms in nice locality, \$5, \$6 and \$7 a month, or with board, \$5 a week extra. Bath, electric light and comfortable sitting room free. 1011 Scoresby street, second house from Vancouver street. o29
TO LET—Furnished rooms with or without board or for light housekeeping. 1993 Quadra St. Phone 250. o29
TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms with privilege of kitchen; also small furnished cottage. 1189 Yates. B-155. o29
TO RENT—In private house, furnished bedroom and small sitting room, at joining, if required; suitable for a gentleman. P. O. Box 449. o29
TO RENT—Furnished rooms in modern house; 1409 Camosun St., cor. Johnson, or telephone 1002. o28
TO LET—Furnished bedroom, also housekeeping. Kentholme, 1117 Yates street. o27
PRIVATE HOME for two or three elderly ladies, well recommended by former patrons. Apply Box 332, Colomist. o16
FURNISHED, first-class, large, pleasant room, every convenience, near Parliament buildings. 641 Superior street. o17
TO LET—Large comfortably furnished room, two beds; low rental. 104 Fort St. o14
TO LET—Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen. 344 Fort St. o11
TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 1305 Fort street, corner of Moss. Phone 1143. o11
FURNISHED ROOMS with board; piano and phone. "Bellevue," Quebec St., close to Government buildings. o10
TO LET—One single or double room, furnished, electric light and bath. 833 Johnson St. o38
TO LET—Furnished room, breakfast if desired; modern new house. 321 Michigan. o6
FOR RENT—Splendidly furnished rooms in "Fairview," 550 Menzies St., one block from C. P. R. wharf, also large barn. Phone A1705. o29
TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, every convenience. 949 Fort St. Phone B1243. o25
FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, all modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steambath landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House).

WANTED—TO RENT.
GENTLEMAN would like a comfortable room with private family; central; references. P. O. Box 23. o24
WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms, or small cottage centrally located. 357 Colomist. o15
BOARD AND ROOMS
ROOM AND BOARD for respectable workmen. Box 597, Colomist. o30
BOARD AND ROOM—Gentleman requires room and board in modern house, close in. State terms to Box 558, Colomist. o29

TEACHERS WANTED.
WANTED—As assistant teacher for North Saanich school; salary \$40 per month. Apply F. North, Secretary, Sidney. o16
WANTED—A trained certificated teacher for Chemodun Landing school; salary \$70 per month. Apply to Jas. Norcross, sec., Duncan. o19
POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.
FOR SALE—Shetland pony, to be sold cheap. Apply Dominion hotel. o31
FOR SALE—Handsome driving mare, excellent lady's riding horse. Also pretty light carriage and harness. Apply Schofield & Lees Livery Stable, Fort St. o28
FOR SALE—Horse about 1500 lbs., quiet and gentle. Apply W. Eddle, 1691 Bank street. o28
FOR SALE—Pullets, White Leghorns and Black Minorcas; \$3 a dozen. S. Gregory, Millstream P. O. o25
FOR SALE—Canaries at half price, 75c and \$1.50, good singers. 1288 Gladstone avenue, Spring Ridge. o25

BUSINESS CHANCES.
A BETTER OPPORTUNITY for investment than has been offered recently is at present open. A manufacturing and industrial business in Vancouver that paid 40 per cent. cash dividend last year is expanding and placing shares on the market. The party who bear the closest investigation and is too good to be missed by those looking for a sound and highly profitable investment. For full particulars address Box 602, Colomist.

SAND.
B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best and concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay. n1
NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its next session for a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises situated on Wharf street in the city of Victoria known as "The Ship Inn" from myself to John Valra of the city aforesaid.
Dated this 30th day of October, 1908, at Victoria, B. C.
ROBERT FINLAYSON, Applicant.

TO CONTRACTORS
Tenders will be received until noon of Saturday, November 7, for the execution of the following works in His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Esquimalt:
(a) Repairs to Coaling Jetty.
(b) Renewal of Boat Slip.
Drawings, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m.
Tenders to be sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned.
The Admiralty does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Officer in Charge of Works, H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO
Limited.
1212 Broad Street.
6 ROOMED COTTAGE with out-buildings and one acre of land, close to city, \$3,350.
LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for 6 months.
4 ACRES of choice fruit land, close in. \$1,400.
260 ACRES on Saanich Inlet, \$10 per acre.
CALL and inspect our list of farms.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN in the Atlas Assurance Company, of London, England.
GOOD HOUSE in Spring Ridge, \$18 per month.

J. STUART YATES
22 Bastion street, Victoria
FOR SALE
50 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke Harbor.
FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.
TWO LOTS—On Victoria Harbor, with large wharf and sheds and two large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.
THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent \$120 per month.
3 1/2 ACRES—On Colquitz river, Victoria district, cheap.

LEE & FRASER
9 and 11 TROUNCE AVENUE.
COLLINGWOOD ST., three lots for \$1,100; on terms.
GORDON HEAD ROAD, 7 acres of cleared land, only \$2,240; easy terms.
NORTH PARK ST., 6-roomed cottage and large lot, only \$2,750, and on easy terms.
LADYSMITH ST., lots for \$375 each.
MONEY to loan, fire and life insurance effected at lowest rates.

Notice to Creditors.
In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Wallis Williams, late of 309 Skinner street, Victoria, B. C., Deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Writ of C. P. R. and to the plaintiffs and Executors Act to all creditors of the estate to deliver to the undersigned before the 14th day of November, 1908, full particulars of claims verified by statutory Declaration. After such date the executrix will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.
Dated this 8th day of October, 1908.
M'PHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN, Of Davis Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE
Flert Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action wherein J. E. Painter & Son, plaintiffs and Vancouver Copper company, defendants, I have seized and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the defendant company situated at Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, consisting of 3 Shay geared locomotives with ore cars, picks, shovels, steel, etc., and contents of the company's hotel, also large quantities of cord wood. I will offer the said goods and chattels, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction, on the premises, Mount Sicker, on Saturday, the 9th day of May, 1908, at 2 o'clock p.m. Terms of sale, cash. F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff for the County of Victoria for and on behalf Sheriff County of Nanaimo.
Sheriff's Office, Victoria, May 1, 1908.

NOTICE
The above sale is postponed to a date to be fixed. F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Victoria, June 10, 1908

Victoria Water Works
Tenders, sealed, endorsed, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday the 30th of November, 1908, for the supplying of Lead Pipe, and Brass Goods, as per specification, copy of which can be obtained at my office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. W. NORTHSCOTT, Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, 15th October, 1908.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of Peter Oakes, late of 114 Niagara Street, Victoria, B. C., Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act to all creditors of the estate, to deliver on behalf of the executors, Hamilton Smith and Frank Worrell, to Mr. E. M. Johnson, at 620 Broughton street, Victoria, British Columbia, their agent, before the 12th day of November, 1908, full particulars of claims verified by statutory declaration. After such date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.
Dated the 19th day of October, 1908.
FRANK HIGGINS, Law Chambers, Victoria B. C., Solicitor for the Executors.

TO CONTRACTORS
NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve placed upon certain lands in the vicinity of Lower Kootenay River, District of Kootenay, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th August, 1884, and bearing date of 13th of August, 1884, is cancelled for the purpose of disposing of such lands by public auction, and to permit of giving effect to the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. W. F. Tetzlaff, a commissioner appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of certain squatters upon the said lands, but for no other purpose.
ROBERT A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 6th October, 1908.

Drunkness Can Be Cured
THE EVANS GOLD CURE INSTITUTE
For the treatment of alcoholic excess and the drug habit, established 14 years.
W. G. T. U. Testimony:
Dear Doctor—I am happy to be able to say the parties who went from here to your institute (over a year ago) are keeping strictly sober and I believe your cure is complete and a great blessing to the men who take it and their families.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) MRS. ALMA G. DALE, Evang. Supt. W. C. T. U. Hartney, Minister of Quaker Church.
Prospectus, testimonials, etc., mailed privately on application. Free consultation at any time.
The Evans Institute of Vancouver has now removed to more commodious quarters at
950 PARK DRIVE
Phone B-4020. Grandview Carline.

MONEY TO LOAN
On First Mortgage Improved Security
SWINERTON & ODDY
1206 Gov't St.

STORAGE
STORAGE
Apply W. W. DUNCAN
535 Yates St. P. O. Box 179, City.
COAL AND WOOD
This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.
J. E. PAINTER & SON
Phone 536 Office. Residence A420

Carrier Boys Wanted
Kodaks, Promos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.
Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.
Anything pertaining to photography we have.
ALBERT H. MAYNARD
715 Pandora Street.

Trebled in Three Months
That's what our business has done by giving an efficient service at reasonable prices.
BAGGAGE EXPRESS AND DRAYAGE
We handle tonnage or small packages at any hour during the day or night.
The Victoria Transfer Co. Limited
Telephone 129

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS
ROBERT A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 6th October, 1908.

CEETEE UNDERWEAR

GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE

CEETEE

PURE WOOL

MADE FROM LONG SOFT FULL-LENGTH FIBRES AUSTRALIAN WOOL

ALWAYS ELASTIC & COMFORTABLE

THE TURNBULL CO. OF CALIF.

I AM A MOTHER



How many American women in lonely homes to-day long for this blessing to come into their lives, and to be able to utter these words, but because of some organic derangement this happiness is denied them.

Every woman interested in this subject should know that preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by the use of **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**.

Mrs. Maggie Gilmer, of West Union, S. C., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was greatly run-down in health from a weakness peculiar to my sex, when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. It not only restored me to perfect health, but my delight I am a mother."

Mrs. Josephine Hall, of Bardston, Ky., writes: "I was a very great sufferer from female troubles, and my physician failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only restored me to perfect health, but I am now a proud mother."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, a collapse of the system. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary strains of life. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary strains of life. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary strains of life.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this will be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**.

THERAPION NO. 3 is a more powerful and effective remedy than any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH. A new existence imparted in place of what had been a life of suffering. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the body. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary strains of life.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 10 and 40s. Purchasers should see that the word **THERAPION** appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Agent, the General Dispensary, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and by the Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

Joseph Zanene
Grinder of Scissors
Razors and all kinds of Cutlery, etc.
Razors Ground, Honed and Set
Address 1414 Store Street, Victoria

Seasickness Quickly Cured
"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly reliable to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
For sale at Drug Stores and first-class Steamers, or Mothersill's Remedy Co., 144, 226 State Street, Detroit. For sale and recommended in Victoria by W. S. Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boiler-makers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters alternate Wednesdays
Cigarmakers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Monday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers 1st Monday
Tailors 1st Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Lads under 17 must not drive lorries in Toronto.

Over a million and a half men are employed in the navies of the world.

The Barbers Union of San Francisco has adopted by-laws providing for the payment of a \$5 per week sick benefit.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a large steamship daily.

There are 750,000 women working in New York State and 400,000 working in the city of New York.

Railway employees of G.T.R. and C. P. R. have obtained considerable increases of varying amounts.

To relieve the unemployed, the Toronto people are asked to put off little jobs of work around their houses until winter.

Three hundred workers in the paper mill at Woodstock, N. B., have gone on strike in sympathy with the strikers at Millinocket.

In Harrisburg, Pa., a city ordinance has been passed which prohibits the employment of foreign labor on any municipal work undertaken in the future.

The American Federation of Musicians is reported to be in unusually fine condition. Its membership is now approximately 40,000, and new unions are being formed everywhere.

The United Garment Workers of America had the largest representation at the Women's Trade Union League convention in New York of any organization sending delegates.

W. H. Hutchinson, ex-President of the Building Trades Council and prominent in the councils of the organized carpenters of San Francisco, was killed in a street car accident last month.

The Bartenders' Union of San Francisco, has decided to open the charter and reduce the initiation fee from \$15 to \$5 until next January in order to give non-union bartenders an opportunity to join the union.

The Central Federated Union has taken the first step in an effort to reunite the teamsters of New York and vicinity. It was recently decided to invite the local unions—in either faction—to send representatives to the executive committee of the central body to consider the subject.

It is said that the International Association of Machinists has adopted a resolution providing that each member of the association pay one day's pay each year to go into a general strike benefit and emergency fund. It is figured that in a few years the fund will run into the millions.

There are over forty stogie factories in Wheeling, W. Va. All of them are union shops. In them over 800 stogie makers, all union men are employed and in addition to these between 400 and 600 apprentices, not to mention the several hundred tobacco workers employed in Wheeling as a result of the stogie industry.

At Hull, Que., a foreman employed in connection with the construction of a dam across the river Ottawa, was fined \$25 by the Police Magistrate for abusing one of the workmen under him. Similar complaints against the same foreman had been preferred by other workmen.

The growth of organized labor in the United States is shown by the great increase in the membership of the American Federation of Labor, the most powerful body of wage-workers in the country, if not in the world. Organized labor is stronger in America than ever before.

The Central Federated Union of New York has adopted the recommendations of its general executive board to ask Congress to pass the Sulzer bill creating a Department of Commerce. The bill provides for a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet with a salary of \$8,000 and six assistant secretaries, each to receive \$6,000 a year.

The Court of Appeals of New Zealand has finally declared that the great slaughter-house men and their unions in the past have been workingmen who have participated in it, the court holds, have violated the award of the court of arbitration and may be fined and in case of non-payment of the fine may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Organized labor in California will lose a friend when Miss Lucile Eaves leaves to accept a position in the University of Nebraska. The lady has studied the labor movement on the Pacific Coast, and has an unequalled knowledge of trade union laws and history gained by research as a student.

General John M. Wilson, United States Army, told some sweet girl graduates the other day that 3,405

women in the United States are preaching the gospel, 113 are woodchoppers, 31 are brakewomen, 91 sex-toms, 5,000 barbers, 545 carpenters, 8 makers of steel boilers, 10 are baggage women and 45 are locomotive engineers, besides many other odd occupations.

The longshoremen's union at Seattle has given up the fight against the stevedores and shipowners in the strike which has lasted three months. At a meeting of the union it was resolved to permit all to go back to work with the non-union men.

An "unauthorized" strike of boot and shoe operators occurred recently at Leicester, Eng. One man, a finisher, took offence at something said by the foreman, the operatives generally sided with the man, and all left work without notice. The conciliation board met and instructed the employees to return to work at once.

Coincident with the announcement of an increase in the price of window glass by the National Window Glass Company, President Paulkner, newly re-elected head of the National Window Glass Workers of Cleveland, declared that an enormous increase in wages would be received by the union men in the making of the new wage agreement.

W. J. Bryan has accepted the invitation of the Night Workers' League, a non-partisan organization of New York, to address a meeting of newspaper men, printers, post office employees and others employed at night, to be held in city hall park on Oct. 27 at 3 a.m. This will be the first time that a presidential candidate has addressed a meeting under such circumstances.

The settlement of the Iowa Central Railway Shopmen's strike, which has been on since April 22, 1903, has been effected after two days' conference. The men have now returned to work. The shops remain open. A general advance of one cent per hour is granted over the amount offered when the strike was ordered, but the advance is several cents better than the demands of the men at that time.

The Printing Pressmen of San Francisco have decided to install a new system of dues to begin with the November meeting. The charge will be \$1.50 a month. Those members who attend the meeting will receive a rebate of 25 cents—making their dues \$1.25. The pressmen have been prompt in paying their International assessment. During the past eight months the sum of \$13,000 has been contributed.

Former President Patrick McCormick of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and George W. Jackson and Vincent Costello, organizers, have been fined \$250 each and sentenced to twenty days imprisonment for disobedience of an injunction obtained by the Typothetae of New York in 1906. Sentence was imposed by Justice Bishoff in the Supreme Court. Thomas Bennett and William S. Anderson were fined \$100 on the same charge. The union has appealed.

The Victoria City band held their annual election of officers last week in their rooms on Johnson street, resulting as follows: W. Fairhall, president; F. Billingsly, vice-president; H. B. Ball, secretary-treasurer; Rodney Roger, bandmaster; C. Keown, librarian. The secretary's report showed twenty-seven members on the roll and that the amount of band business for past year amounted to \$1,785. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a dance to be held in A. O. U. W. hall on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 9; a large orchestra being the feature of the occasion.

From the International headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union at Jennings, Ill., it has been announced that the foreman of the union has refused to consider amalgamation with the United Garment Workers' Union. Not very long ago the proposition to amalgamate the Journeymen Tailors' Union with the United Garment Workers and the International Union of Garment Workers was looked upon as a suggestion and was not seriously considered, but from the action of the tailors a reversal in sentiment has evidently taken place.

A late official return as to employment in factories in the United Kingdom other than textile gives interesting particulars as to the proportion of male and female workers. Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories, 187,420 were women, the 119,737 men being employed in 13,984 male workers numbering 46,072 to be employed in boot and shoe factories, 31,467 were women, and out of 15,902 lithographic printers, 6,538 were women. In explosives' factories there are 5,538 women employed out of a total of 15,114, while 2,947 out of a total of 12,431 persons employed at bottling beer are women. There are also 25,603 women included in the total of 34,112 workers in tobacco, snuff and cigar factories.

The strike in the mills of the International Paper Company, affecting 10,000 men, has been settled, and by the terms of an agreement reached between James T. Carey, of Watertown, N. Y., president of the Paper Makers' Union and James F. Fitzgerald, of Fort Edward, N. Y., president of the Pulp Makers' Union, the two unions are to be settled by arbitration. Officials of the company at Glens Falls said that the mills will be started at once and members of the Paper Makers' and Pulp Makers' Unions will return to work. The pulp makers have agreed to accept a five per cent. reduction, which had been previously agreed to by the paper makers. Glens Falls and Fort Edward, 1,000 idle men will get work by the reopening of the mills.

There is to be no convention this year of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. The proposed amendment to the constitution, which would undoubtedly have made this possible, having been defeated by but 306 votes, word having been received by the local union to that effect. At one time there had been made on numerous occasions in the past to have a convention call issued, but without success. The constitution now requires that a convention "shall be held whenever ordered by a majority of the members of local unions." This required majority has not been forthcoming when submitted to a referendum vote. The amendment to the constitution, which has just been defeated, was proposed by Boston Union, and read that a convention "shall be held whenever ordered by a majority of all the votes cast by the members of local unions."

Since the granting of the suffrage to the women of New South Wales, Australia, the women suffrage society of that province, which no longer has any reason for existence, has been

formally dissolved, and from its ashes has arisen the Woman's Progressive Association. This organization appears to be a body that has to be reckoned with, for it has just accomplished the most difficult of all tasks, namely, the raising of the salaries of women teachers in the State of New York \$300,000 to increase teachers' salaries, and the men teachers tried to get the whole of the amount. The association, whose members are all voters, did not see the logic of such a division of the grant and objected to it so strongly that the men were forced to share the money with the women. The association is now trying to reform the university and to secure, among other things, the admission of women to the senate and faculty.

"The election of a good many representatives of labor unions as members of the British parliament has been beneficial to our country in more ways than one," said James Edgerton, a labor leader of Manchester, England, at Baltimore recently. "For one thing, it has reduced snobishness in England considerably. When a little while ago the men were regarded as 'red fellows' in their plain everyday clothes first took seats in the House of Commons, their rich and elegantly attired associates looked askance at this new element that had suddenly been injected into the national legislature. Gradually some of the more democratic and broader gauged men introduced themselves to the newcomers, and pretty soon friendships were made and cordial relations were established. The members of more social prominence found these workmen to be just as good as themselves, and just as much manliness and patriotism. Of course, a few snobs still hold aloof; but, on the whole, there is a general intermingling, and the labor members are as highly respected as any. It has been a great triumph of democracy over caste."

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral
The services for the day are holy communion 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion 11 a.m., evening service 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

Morning
Voluntary Cath. Psalter
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
Benedictus Hopkins
Kyrie Maude
Hymns 428, 428, and 316
Voluntary Evening

Voluntary
Processional Hymn 618
Psalms for 1st day Cath. Psalt.
Unison and organ Matthews
Nunc Dimittis Foster
Hymns 220, 435, and 370
Vesper Hymn Armitage
Recessional Hymn 473
Voluntary Evening

St. John's
Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley in the evening.
Morning
Organ—Voluntary Goodson
Venite Cath. Psalt.
Psalms for 1st morning Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum Woodward
Hymns 427, 428, and 322
Kyrie Burnett in A Flat
Gloria Tibi Burnett in A Flat
Hymns 427, 428, and 322

Organ—Voluntary
Processional Hymn 222
Psalms for 1st evening Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat Battisall
Nunc Dimittis Monk
Anthem—"What Are These" Stainer
Hymns 438 and 235
Organ—Threefold Burnett
Vesper Evening

St. Barnabas'
Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. This being All Saints Day, there will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., morning at 10 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m., choral evensong with procession at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats free and unreserved. The musical arrangements for the day are as follows:

Morning
Organ—Postlude in D Dr. Spark
Communion Service St. John
Hymns 423, 313, 469, and 438
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Organ—Postlude Hesse
Evening
Organ—Processional March Spark
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Venite Cath. Psalter
Nunc Dimittis Wesley
Hymns 427 and 428
Vesper 435
Organ—"Will Lay Me Down in Peace"
Organ—Postlude in D V. Hammerel

St. James'
Rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Today, the Festival of All Saints. There will be a celebration of the holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, holy communion at 12, choral service at 3, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning
Organ—Voluntary I. Smart
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—1st setting Cath. Psalter
Benedictus Troutbeck
Hymns 427 and 222
Kyrie Bridgewater
Sanctus Bridgewater
Communion Hymn 212
Nunc Dimittis Felton
Organ—Quoniam Mozart
Evening
Organ—Andante Haydn
Hymn 427
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Haydn
Nunc Dimittis Wesley
Hymns 428, 428, and 436
Vesper Hymn Sullivan
Organ—Roman March Scotson Clark

Anglican Mission
Sunday school, Oak Bay District, held at Edith Bay School House every Sunday at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. This Sunday the Bishop of the Diocese will visit the school and address the children. Parents and friends cordially invited to attend.

Church of Our Lord
The Rev. E. W. Matthews, of London, England, secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and the Rev. T. W. Gladstone at the evening service, 7 p.m., subject: "All Saints." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service.

Organ—Andante
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—No. 2 427
Hymns 427
Guido, Me, O Thou Great Jehovah.
Eternal Father, Strong to Save
O King of Mercy.
Kyrie—XXII. Evening
Organ—Andante F. Leoni
Opening Hymn—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name"
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat VII.
Nunc Dimittis VI.
Mercer
Give Me the Wings of Faith to Rise.
For All the Saints Who from
Their Labours Rest.
Sun of My Soul, Thou Saviour Dear.
Organ—Andante W. Elliott

Metropolitan Methodist
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts.
Pastor T. Ernest Holling, B.A., resi-

dence 1515 Blanchard St. Phone 765. 10 a.m., class meetings; 11 a.m., divine service, reception of new members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 2:30 p.m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45 p.m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 3:30 p.m., the pastor will continue his series of sermons on the book of Esther. Miss Barlett Hall will sing "Jerusalem" a selection from theatorio St. Paul. Communion service at the close. All cordially invited. Strangers, tourists and visitors specially welcome.

Knox Presbyterian
Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A., Minister. Service at 11 a.m., Sabbath school 2:30 p.m. The music for morning service is as follows:
Psalms 44 and 50
Tenor Solo—"Comfort Ye My People"
Hymns 237 and 204
A hearty welcome given to all.

Emmanuel Baptist
Spring Ridge, Rev. Dr. Spencer preaches at both services. Morning subject: "The Christian's Delight" evening: "The Need, Greatness and Proof of God's Mercy." Men's class at 2:30 p.m. for Bible study. On Monday night Rev. Dr. Spencer and Mr. A. J. Thos. will give a magic lantern lecture with sixty beautiful pictures entitled "The Glorious Reign of Queen Victoria." The public are invited. Each person required to give a silver collection.

First Baptist
Rev. Christopher Burnett, pastor. Service in Victoria hall, Blanchard St., near Pandora, at 11 and 7:30. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Brief address to children at morning service, with short sermon to adults. Evening subject, 3rd in series on unfulfilled prophecy: "The Manner of Christ's Second Appearing." Lord's Supper at close of evening service, and hand of fellowship given to new members. Sunday schools, city, Burnside and Victoria West at 2:30. Our Father Bible class in No. 1 hall, A.O.U.W. Building at 2:30.

St. Paul's Lutheran
German services will be held in the German Lutheran church, on Mears St., next Quadra St. Park, on Sunday, Sept. 1st. Rev. Just from Vancouver, will officiate.

Harmony Hall
View street. This evening the usual service will be addressed by Mr. A. J. Brace. The members of the newly formed men's Bible Class are expected to be present and lead in the singing. All those who are away from home are given a very cordial invitation to be present at all the services held at Harmony Hall. Sunday school, 10 a.m., meeting for worship 11 p.m. Gospel service 7 p.m., Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m.

Christadelphians
A.O.U.W. building, Yates St., Hall 1, upstairs, public lecture at 7:30 p.m. Subject: "The Final State of Human Society and How It Shall Be Brought About." All welcome, no collection.

Bible lecture, Labor Hall, Douglas St., 7 p.m., subject: "Two Kings of Israel, Solomon and Jesus." All welcome. No collection.

Society of Friends
Meeting for worship, 3 p.m. at Harmony Hall, View St.

Psychic Research
K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets at 8 p.m. Rev. Florence E. White, psychic medium, will deliver highly recommended from Boston, Mass., has been engaged to conduct services under the auspices of the Psychic Research Society for the evening of Tuesday, and will preach her initial sermon this evening. Spirit messages and clairvoyant descriptions at close of lecture. All are cordially welcome.

Spiritualism
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Caledonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject: "The Temple of the Lord." All are welcome to these meetings.

GETS LIGHT SENTENCE

Edmund L. Howell Fined Twenty Dollars For Attack on Attorney-General Campbell

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—Edmund L. Howell, barrister, son of Chief Justice Howell, was fined twenty dollars and costs today in the police court for assaulting Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Attorney General on Main street on Tuesday afternoon. The magistrate proposed binding Howell over, but on the latter saying that the incident was closed so far as he was concerned, Attorney General Campbell said such was not necessary.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The Telegram editorial in commenting on the Howell-Campbell assault says in part: "Ontario is the home of scores of shoulder-hitting Conservative youths, who have just as much reason to waylay the attorney general of Canada as young Howell had to waylay the attorney general of Manitoba. Manitoba and Saskatchewan are full of Conservatives who might manhandle Hon. Clifford Sifton or Hon. Walter Scott on the theory that they had shown neither fairness nor justice to their political opponents. Either Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Hon. Clifford Sifton or Hon. Walter Scott, would be a far more formidable antagonist physically than Hon. Colin H. Campbell. The spectacle of a lusty young bally pounding a man so many years his senior, and so greatly his inferior in size and strength, seems to fill the Soul of the Globe with delight which the organ dare not fully show. The spectacle of Manitoba justice proving that it is no respecter of persons by giving the Globe's hero thirty days without the fiction of a fine would inspire all decent Canadians with a light that could only be augmented by the sight of the organ being forced to share the cell of the Siftonian youth whom it glorifies."

U. S. Naval Programme
Washington, Oct. 30.—To end the discussion as to what took place at the Newport naval conference last summer, a decision has been reached by the U. S. navy department to make public a resume of what was accomplished, with the exception of resolutions governing the question of the future construction of United States war vessels. This resume will be prepared under the direction of the general board. It was learned today that the conference gave its approval to the plans of the new battleships North Dakota and Delaware, and about whose guns and other features there has been more or less discussion.

Fifty Lives Lost at Tampico
New Orleans, La., Oct. 30.—A special from Mexico City says: Advice from Tampico shows that fifty lives have been lost in the oil fire, a result of the poisonous gas emitted from the big hole in the ground caused by the recent fire. Following the death of a score of men a few days ago, another party went into the field, and it is said thirty men perished, among the dead being several soldiers sent to the scene by the Mexican government. The government has called upon the most eminent scientists in Mexico to come to the scene and investigate the situation.

"John," said Mrs. Binks, "I wish you'd give Jimmie a good, hard spanking. I can't get him to take his bath, and he's such a dirty little fellow." "Oh, I don't think dusting him jacket will clean him up," returned John. "I don't want you to dust his jacket," said Mrs. Binks. "I want you to soak him for fair."—Lippincott's.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital, paid up \$3,900,000
Reserve \$ 4,390,000

Facilities for transacting all kinds of Banking Business

Savings Bank Department
Interest Paid or Credited Four Times a Year.

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

VICTORIA BRANCH:
T. D. VEITCH, Manager. Cor. Fort and Gov't Sts.

THE Merchants' Bank OF CANADA
Established 1864

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Victoria Branch: R. F. Taylor, Manager

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD AT FAVORABLE RATES

Transfers by Letter of Credit, Draft or Cable made to all foreign points. Interest allowed on Deposits and credited quarterly.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS TO RENT

They afford a secure place for valuable papers.

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST MILLINERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN CANADA

Our November Sale

Of Ladies' Hats and Coats Is Now on

NEW D.A. CREST CORSET
HAS THE UNBREAKABLE HIP CAN'T BREAK AT THE WAIST LINE.

This charmingly shaped model will enable you to be *chic* and *stylish* without transgressing the laws of health.

A radical departure in corset construction—it is equally adapted to figures varying from average to over-stout and deserves the attention of every woman.

Abdominal bands on each side gently distribute the excess flesh at hips giving the *straight back* and *flat hip* effect, while elastic gorges positively prevent any breaking at the waist line—thus practically doubling the life of this corset.

If any difficulty obtaining the correct style write for descriptive booklet and circulars.

Of imported coutil, best quality obtainable; 20 to 35. Superlatively chic and dainty as well as hygienic.

DOMINION CORSET CO. MFRS. - QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO.

CLARK'S SLICED SMOKED BEEF

If You Think You are not Hungry

just try CLARK'S SLICED SMOKED BEEF.

If you have no appetite it will make an appetite and satisfy it to.

CLARK'S methods and CLARK'S results are found in Clark's Smoked Beef as in all Clark's products. — Clark's Corned Beef, Clark's Pork and Beans, Clark's Lunch Tongue, Clark's Jellied Veal, Clark's Veal Loaf.

WM. CLARK, Mr., Montreal.

MANY GOOD SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

We start the week with some exceptionally good special offerings, the sale of Skirts being one of the best skirt bargains that we have offered for a long time. The Blouses are also extra good value and are new styles, while the sale of Children's Dresses will be a welcome one to thrifty mothers. Many other specials will be on sale in other departments, you are always sure to find good specials, many of which are not advertised, no matter when you visit THE BIG STORE.

Mid-Season Millinery

For style, for exclusiveness, our millinery has an enviable reputation, and it is justly so, we strive to have and do have, hats that are correct. We keep in touch with the style creating centres and can show you new models just as quickly as they are produced. In our showrooms now we have many late additions to our already large assortment that are decidedly novel and very stylish and attractive. It is well worth your while to have a look at them. They will please you.

Monday Sale of Children's Dresses

Values up to \$4.50
Monday \$1.75

Just when these dresses are needed we are able to make an exceptionally good bargain offering. They are some odd lines that we wish to clear out, lines that we have not got all sizes in and styles that we are dropping. This is a good chance to buy several dresses at a very small cost. For anybody with a large family savings like these mean considerable, as there is hardly a dress in the lot not worth twice the price asked. On sale Monday morning at 8.30 a.m.

The Styles

All the styles best suited for children will be found in the assortment.



ment, the ever popular sailor style, the Buster and some Mother Hubbards. All are well made, just as good as if you made them yourself.

The Cloths

The cloths are good serviceable tweeds, in medium shades, all wool serges in good weight, the colors being navy, brown, red and cream, and a few made of cashmere in different shades and good quality.

The Sizes

There is practically every size in the lot, not every size in each kind, but all sizes in the combined lot, from four years to 14 years. The former prices were \$3.00 to \$4.50. On sale Monday at \$1.75

The Best Furs

Our furs are all made on the premises, of the best skins carefully selected by an expert. You get any style you want. If we have not got it in stock we can make it for you at short notice. The styles we have made up are particularly suited for wearing in this climate, and are made up in the best possible manner, the best linings used and everything done first class. Then in the matter of price, you will find that we can give you exceptionally attractive prices, as you get the furs direct from the maker. The cut represents a woman's



White Fox Fur, 80 inches long, and lined throughout with white satin and trimmed with two heads and six tails. Muff is large, new Empire shape, with two heads and tail.

Muff \$25.00
Stole \$50.00

A Great Bargain Offering of Skirts

Handsome Skirts, Worth from \$8.75 to \$15.00. Monday \$4.90

The furs as illustrated are a Set of Hudson Bay Marten, handsome stole effect finished at back with three heads and tails lined throughout with satin. Large muff with four heads and tails.
Muff \$120.00
Stole \$180.00

Novelty Evening Gowns

Our showing of Novelty Evening and Reception Gowns is well worth seeing, as it is without doubt the best assortment of the handsomest garments. Some descriptions:

WOMEN'S HANDSOME EVENING OR AFTER-NOON GOWN, Directoire style, made of black silk chiffon, Dutch neck, elaborately trimmed with lace and jet, Empire back with long girdle of satin ribbon with jet tassels, bottom of gown finished with clusters of small and large tucks with rows of wide insertion between tucks. Lined throughout with soft silk. Price...\$90.00

WOMEN'S HANDSOME RECEPTION GOWN, in reseda green, directoire style, with wide girdle and streamers of gold braid, yoke of white, vest and braid trimmings finished with silk embroidered insertion, lined throughout with white silk. Price \$50.00

WOMEN'S HANDSOME DIRECTOIRE GOWN, in blue velvet, elaborately trimmed with cream Chantille lace, Empire back with wide silk girdle, sleeves elbow length with folds of velvet piped with silk and inside sleeve of lace, finished around bottom of gown with clusters of small and large tucks, lined to waist with white silk. Price \$75.00

WOMEN'S EVENING GOWN, in handsome shade of pale maize satin, Empire style, with wide girdle finished with gold braid, yoke and sleeve puffs of chiffon and Indian embroidery with lace trimmings, lined throughout with white silk. \$75.00

WOMEN'S DIRECTOIRE GOWN, in green broadcloth with chiffon finish, military collar and wide revers inlaid with corded silk of the same shade and trimmed with buttons and silk cord, pleated belt at waist with long girdle and knotted fringe, back tight fitting and trimmed with silk and buttons, lined with white satin to waist. Price \$60.00

The Standard Fashion Book

The new number is just to hand, containing over one thousand illustrations of the newest styles for fall. With each book there is a coupon good for

One Standard Pattern Free

The book is a valuable one, and a valuable addition to any home, and as you get a fifteen cent pattern with the book it practically costs only five cents, as the price of the book and coupon is only 20¢

DESIGNER, for November, greatly enlarged 10¢

New Standard Patterns for November Are In.

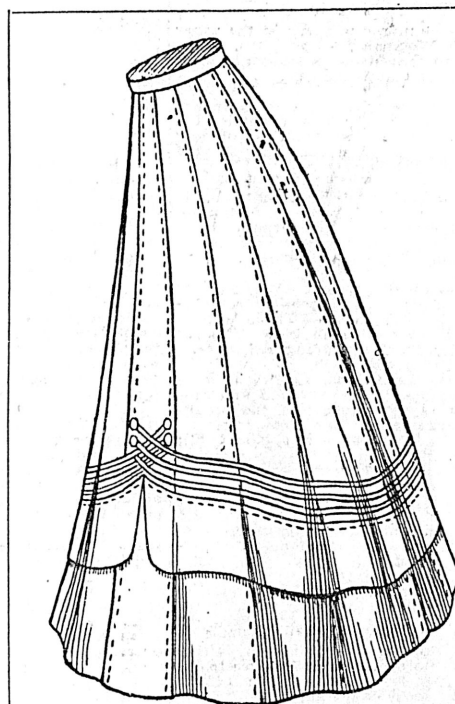
One of the best skirt offers that we have made for a long time. These skirts are all new styles, just the kind that are being worn and sold. They are made of panamas, venetians, voiles, and pretty tweed effects in all the desirable colors. These skirts are made by one of the best makers in the business, and are perfectly tailored and splendid fitting. It is impossible to have too many separate skirts, and this sale gives you the chance to buy a handsome one at small cost. We describe four styles below, regular \$8.75 to \$15.00. Skirts on sale Monday at \$4.90

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS, in Venetian and French Panama, twenty-three g o r e s, with turned stitched seam at each gore, giving very full ripple. Regular \$15.00. Monday's Sale \$4.90

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS, in brown, green, navy and black, twelve gored pleated effect, with trimmings of silk between alternate gores. Regular prices \$8.75 to \$10.00. Monday \$4.90

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRT, in fine French Panama, made with clusters of pleats and finished with stitched straps of self between pleats. Colors black and navy. Regular \$12.50. Monday . . . \$4.90

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS, in tweed effect, circular cut and finished with wide bias fold, also the pleated effects. Regular \$9.75 and \$10.00. Monday \$4.90



The Fall Costumes

Particularly attractive are the costume styles this fall. Then ours have the merit of distinctiveness and exclusiveness, as we carry only the productions of the best makers and their lines are confined to us. Here are descriptions of some pretty suits:

TAILORED SUIT, made with 36-inch tight-fitting coat, made of the best quality chiffon finished broadcloth, colors black and navy, double breasted, fastened with silk frogs and buttons, military collar and wide cuffs, finished with folds of duchess satin and military braid, lined throughout with silk. Skirt fifteen gored, full circular cut, finished with stitching. Price \$60.00

A VERY SMART TAILORED COSTUME, semi-fitting coat 36 inches long, made of fancy striped broadcloth, single breasted with three pockets, with collar and tucked sleeve, lined throughout with satin, skirt fifteen gored, circular cut, finished with bias fold of self. Price \$45.00

SMART SUIT, made with single breasted, semi-fitting back coat, 36 inches long, with silk braid trimmings, stitched collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet, silk lined throughout, thirteen gored skirt trimmed with two wide bias folds of self, made of French wool Venetian in brown, green, navy, cardinal and black. Price \$40.00

COSTUME, coat 36 in. long, semi-fitting back, cut-away front with fancy velvet vest, sleeve and collar, finished with strappings of satin and silk braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt fifteen gored, circular cut, satin strappings. \$50.00

ATTRACTIVE SUIT, made with single-breasted, four-button cutaway coat, fitted back with two open vents, button trimmed, stitched, self strappings and cuffs, inlaid velvet collar, eleven-gored skirt finished with bias fold, made in dark striped tweed effects. Price \$37.50

AT \$70.00—Women's Costume, in handsome diagonal tweed colors, grey and black stripe, coat seven-eighths length, empire back, finished with black satin, military collar and vest, with French trimmings, wide revers with stitched band of satin, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with trimmings to match coat.

AT \$55.00—Women's Costume, in black broadcloth, with chiffon finish, three-quarter length coat, semi-fitting back, single-breasted front fastened with hooks and eyes and elaborately trimmed with silk military braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with double box pleat front and back and braid trimmed to match coat.

AT \$85.00—Women's Costume, in navy broadcloth with chiffon finish, coat seven-eighths length, with Empire back, single-breasted with wide revers, opened at under arm seams and satin lined, giving Directoire effect, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut and trimmed to match coat.

Monday Sale of Fancy Waists

\$3.50 and \$4.00 Fancy Waists, \$2.25
\$5.50 and \$6.00 Fancy Waists, \$3.75
\$6.75 and \$7.50 Fancy Waists, \$5.50



A special purchase enables us to make this offer of waists, there are about one hundred and fifty to sell and they are all beauties. Some are made of taffeta silk, in black and colors, others are made of net and lace, the net and lace ones are all lined throughout and are prettily trimmed with handsome laces and insertions. You will admit when you see them that this is an exceptionally good waist offer and well worth taking advantage of.

AT \$2.25—Waists worth \$3.50 and \$4.00, made of plain cream net, ecru spotted net, plain white net and fancy white lace.

AT \$3.75—Waists worth \$5.50 and \$6.00, made of black taffeta silk, cream Jap silk, white embroidered net, white spotted net, plain white net, fancy ecru net and black spotted net.

AT \$5.50—Waists worth \$6.75 and \$7.50, made of white spotted net, white embroidered net, white Jap silk, brown taffeta silk, navy taffeta silk, green taffeta silk, black taffeta silk, and ecru embroidered net.



Hot Lunches, All Home Cooking,
at Our New Tea Rooms

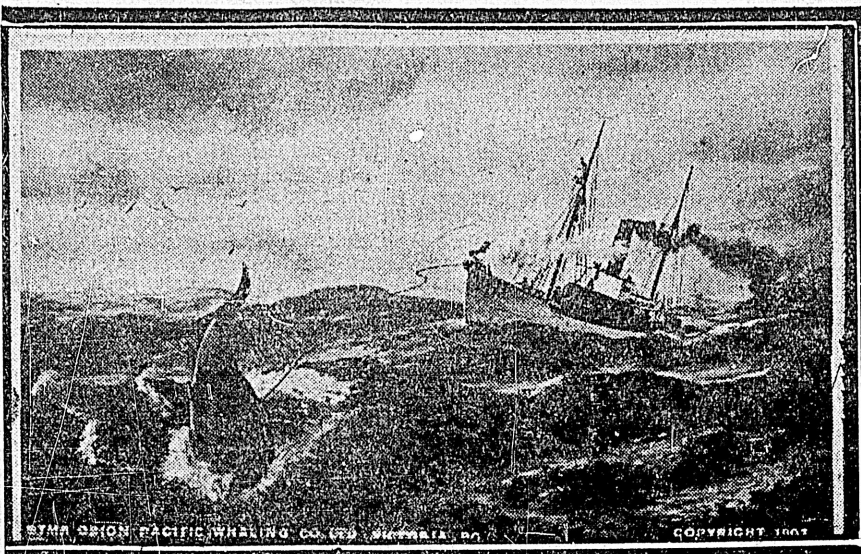
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered
for at Our New Tea Rooms

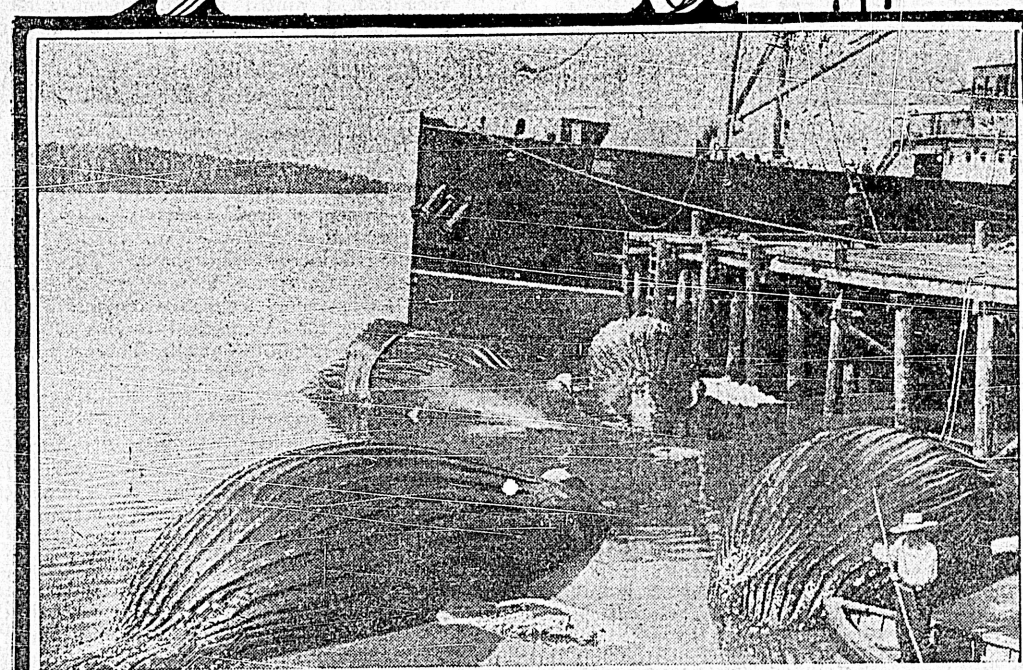
WHALING IN VANCOUVER ISLAND WATERS

A
GREAT
INDUSTRY
TRIBUTARY
TO
VICTORIA

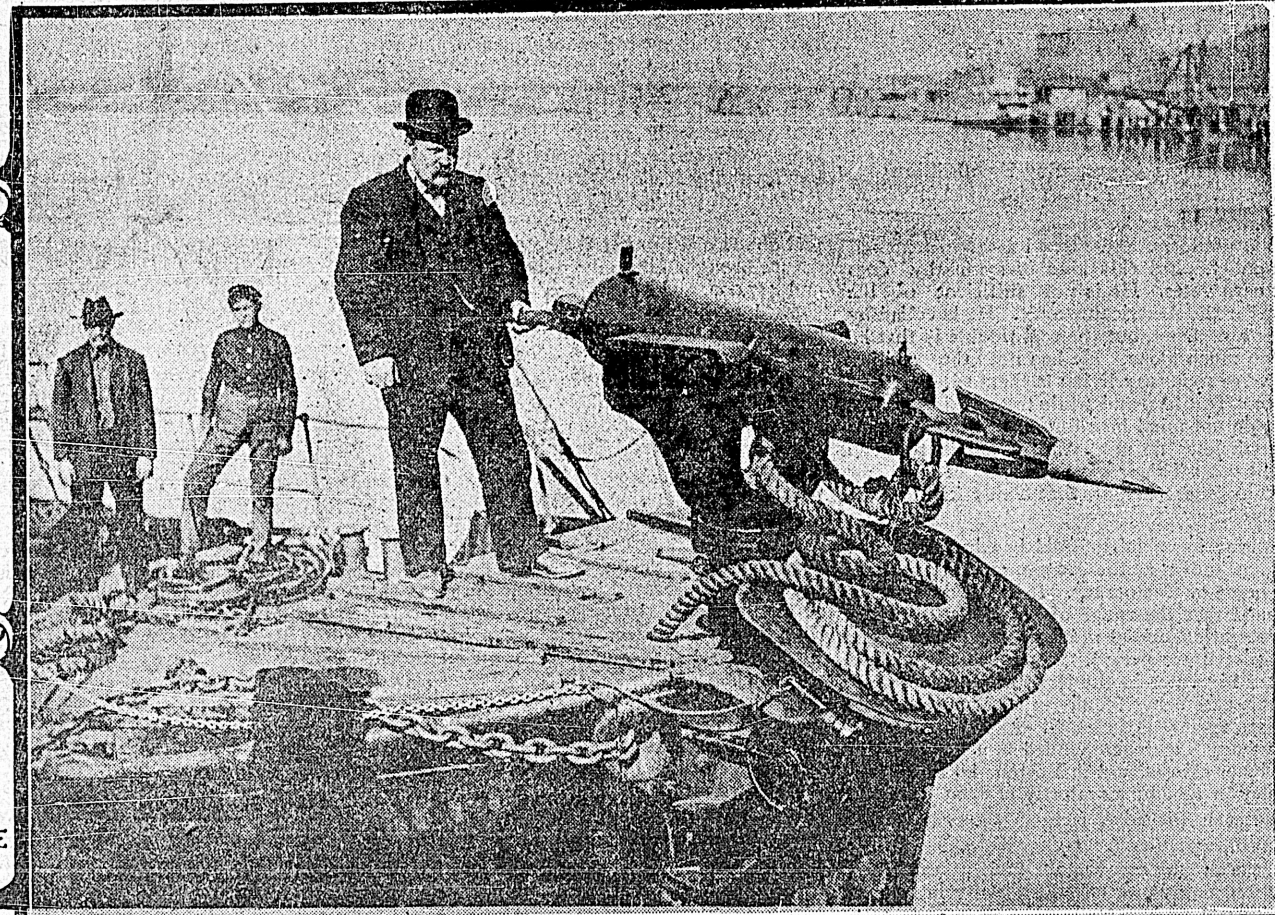
A
WHALE
OF THE
OLD
SCHOOL



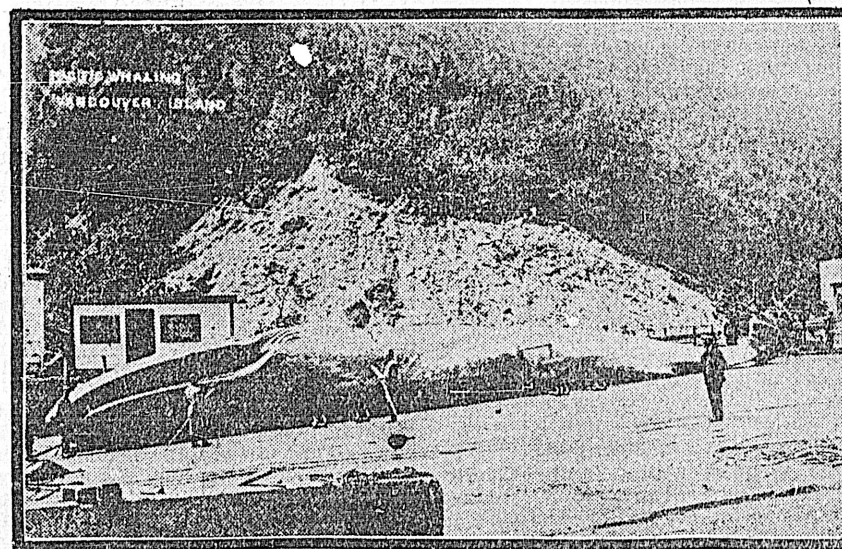
STEAM WHALER ORION AT WORK NEAR VICTORIA



WHALES FLOATING ON THE SURFACE
OF THE WATER AFTER BEING FILLED
WITH AIR.



A MODERN WHALER
WITH AN UP-TO-DATE HARPOON



A WHALE ON DRY LAND



AT THE STATION

HEREWITH are shown a number of views illustrative of one of the most important of Vancouver Island's industries—that of whaling. The Pacific Whaling Company has three stations, one at Sechart, in Barkley Sound, one on the west coast of Vancouver Island and one at Nanaimo, this being a winter station only. The company has two steam whalers, built in Christiania after the Norwegian model for coast whaling, one engaged from the Sechart station, the other from the Kyuquot station. The crews are mostly Norwegians, who work on a percentage basis, earning big wages. In August, 1908, the captain of the St. Lawrence, hunting from Kyuquot, earned \$430, and the seamen forward averaged \$80 each. The whaling grounds are close off-shore, and the steamers during this season have brought in from three to five whales a day. From April to August the two stations took 500 whales. The steamers are fitted with a small harpoon gun at the bow, and when the steamer steams up to a whale the gunner sends a harpoon tipped with an explosive bomb into the whale's carcase, killing the mammal, which is then pumped full of air and buoyed until when the day's hunting is done, the whales killed are taken in tow and the steamer returns to the whaling depot, where the oil is extracted and the carcase converted by patent process into fertilizer. The oil is shipped mostly to Glasgow, the fertilizer to Honolulu. The duty of 8 cents a gallon on oil has so far prevented the company from seeking a market in the United States. Experiments are being made to can whale flesh for sale in the Orient, particularly Japan, where there is a demand. An odd sperm whale is occasionally taken, the spermacetti adding to the profits. The stations employ

about 100 men, mostly Indians and Japanese, and produce 500 barrels of oil a week and from 150 to 200 tons of fertilizer a month. The other companies which propose to engage are the Queen Charlotte company, which has located a station at Ress harbor, on the south of Queen Charlotte islands, and the Prince Rupert Whaling company.

The earnings of the Pacific Whaling company during 1907 were \$119,657.29; this year the earnings will far exceed that sum. Deductions were made of \$25,320.29 as reserve account, \$4,515 for deterioration of the Sechart plant, \$1,200 for the deterioration of the steamer Orion and a similar amount for the St. Lawrence, the Kyuquot station having not been used before that time.

The Presidential Campaign in the United States



WHILE there are many candidates for the Presidential chair at Washington, the only two seriously to be considered are William Jennings Bryan, known among satirists as the "Perpetual candidate," and W. H. Taft, ex-secretary of war. Because of his unsuccessful attempts in 1896 and 1900 to win the coveted chair Mr. Bryan's present chances with a public who can forgive anything but failure, are very slim. In fact bets can be obtained of five to one against Bryan, so that perhaps it would be more correct to say that of all the candidates, only one is being seriously considered. That is to say, the general public here are only seriously considering Taft, but Republican politicians find in the situation many reasons for urging the Republicans to relax no efforts in organizing and speech making right up to the finish. Both parties are doing this.

Bryan's Lecture Hall Campaigns

In Canada Bryan is much better known perhaps than Taft. His free silver campaign of twelve years ago caused sufficient stir all over the continent to make his cause heard, and as an orator in or out of politics, he is a picturesque figure. For the past two years he has been unceasing in his lecture course. Every Sunday during that time he has addressed meetings at churches or lecture halls dealing with the broad matters of human interest apart from politics. It has been said, and we can believe this true, that no man in the United States knows more of the people who live here than Bryan. He has made it his life's work to know his countrymen, and he has sincerely tried to preach to them a gospel for their general good in his stand against the corruption of trusts, railways, and graft. There can be no doubt that the Roosevelt policies against trust monopolies, discrimination of railways and Federalism were Bryan's, and it is these same policies, claimed by Roosevelt as his own, that have earned for Roosevelt the dislike of the capitalist classes at the head of the Republican party and the adoration of the masses.

Audiences Aggregating Two Million

Bryan has during the past two years spoken to some two million of people from the public platform, and earned a large, heartfelt sympathy. But this kind of sympathy does not earn votes. He is not sufficient of the hero for the American people. He is called by some a dreamer, but the real trouble is that he is too much alone. He has not the smiling crowd of rich, easy living backers to cheer him on that Taft has, and while the working classes here do not mind howling down the rich, they nevertheless do not want a candidate who might cut off their own chances of one day reaching those heights that Taft's friends have attained.

Bryan has a fairly solid backing south of what is known as the Mason and Dixon's line, the home of Democracy. It is well known in Canada that the cause of the South being Democratic is found in conditions growing out of the civil war period. Bryan has also always polled big votes in the large cities, the reason in this case being found in his appeal to the masses against the classes. In New York the Tammany Tiger has handed him the votes of the labor classes, and in Boston he beat McKinley in 1900 by a majority of 8,881 votes.

Roosevelt Picked Wisely in Choosing Taft

William Howard Taft, to the general reading world, was not widely known until this election, though he has filled many important offices and among his own people has been an attractive figure. In picking him out for president Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he knows the kind of man the American likes to cheer for. Taft is big and healthy, both in body and mind. He does not take extreme views on anything. His happy disposition goes well with the flag, and there is nothing of the preacher about him, as there is about Bryan. Look over the candidates among the Republicans who were in the race with Taft for nomination. Fairbanks, tall, somber, sour looking; Knox, little and insignificant; Hughes, bearded and forbidding, and you can understand how unlikely a sort of idol any of the others would have made. The American must have a man that can be idolized. It is not enough for him to be a good executive; he must have picturesque characteristics. Taft was a champion wrestler at Yale, pulled stroke in his freshman year, and has taken a profound interest in the national game of baseball. It is told of him when he first went to the Philippines as governor-general of the island, that he was waited upon by a delegation of representative Philipinos from all over the island.

"You cannot see the governor just now," they were informed, after some waiting in the outer hall, "he is watching a baseball match."

And Mr. Taft, after seeing the baseball match through, waited still further while the games were concluded with some foot racing. Mr. Taft is not too wrapped up in his work to shut out interest in what other people are doing, is the conclusion that this incident brought to his admirers.

Taft is the son of Alphonso Taft, who preceded his son by many years in Cabinet office

so that he has been brought up in an atmosphere of official life.

In the "Also Ran" Class

Hisgen, Debbs, and Chaffin are three other candidates in the field. Hisgen is known as Hearst's candidate because he has the backing of all Mr. Hearst's papers, and the support of William Randolph Hearst, a former candidate for governor of New York, and aspirant for a presidential nomination. He is an independent, and is making a big bid for the labor vote, though it is pretty generally known that he does not want it for himself, but to prevent Gompers, the head of the Federation of Labor, presenting it to Bryan. Hisgen can be put down as a sacrifice hit to help Taft.

Chaffin, the Prohibitionist candidate will, it is expected, get about two votes out of every thousand cast, so he is not of much account as a presidential possibility. The immense popularity that swept over many of the Southern States for prohibition, and to some extent still exists, will have a bad effect on Bryan's majorities there, for every vote that Chaffin secures there will lessen his chances, as they are taken, not from the normal ranks of the Republicans, but of the Democrats.

The Socialist an Interesting Figure

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialists' candidate, is running for the third time, though he states that he would not be a candidate if he thought he would be elected. He is attracting more interest in a campaign strangely devoid of interesting features than any other candidate. He has been flying from one end of the country to the other by special train, collecting at the monster meetings held funds to continue his journey in his "Red Special" to other parts. Debs, it will be remembered, as the president of the Federation of Labor, was put in jail at Chicago over the great Pullman strike. When he came out of jail he had had time to review his successes and failures as a labor worker and decided to become a Socialist, believing that it was not merely an organism of labor to bring about redresses for individual needs, but a world wide union of all human interests against the inhuman institutions of society that was wanted. Because he realizes that it is not only society that must be readjusted, but humanity itself, he states that he is facing a fight that will not end on November 3rd, but that will last many years. He is expected to poll about one million votes. His first candidature brought him only 50,000 votes, his second 447,000, and one million are conceded by shrewd politicians for this election. Debs makes scathing denunciation of both Bryan and Taft at all his meetings, but it is against Taft and Roosevelt that he is particularly bitter. He will be more likely to help Bryan than hurt him.

A General Summing Up

As a summing up of what may be expected I have taken the views of various newspapers and would predict the result as follows: Republican, 60 per cent. of all votes; Democrats, 39 per cent.; scattering votes one per cent. In making this forecast I am quite aware that the newspapers of the best class, who will all favor Taft, and are creating the impression that Bryan has no chance of success, are controlled by the class of men Bryan has avowed his enmity for. It is not necessary to read the newspapers to see the impressions they have created. In the theatres while Bryan's name calls forth a tremendous applause, Taft's brings forth a tremendous ovation, and this in a Democratic city. The reason I see for a lessening of a Democratic vote is simply this—the people are afraid to go any farther in a warfare against trusts. Roosevelt, driven to this warfare, showed a state of affairs the people are not shutting their eyes to.

"You can't blame me for what the light shows you," Roosevelt says. "I only lit the lamp."

But people want no more lamp lighting. It frightens them to hear the big railway companies say they are losing money, and so as a safe alternative between the extremes of Bryanism and the "stand patism" of the other side, Taft appears as a moderate candidate who will do very nicely for four years until things can right themselves.

SHELDON M. FISHER.

AMERICAN PAPERS ON CAMPAIGN

A staff correspondent of the New York Post, in contributing his letters dealing with the political situation in the states of the Middle West furnishes further interesting information as to the drift of public opinion in that section of the Republic.

The Swedes settled in the West are according to this correspondent, likely to play an important part in the present contest. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 of these in Nebraska alone, and a still larger number in Minnesota. There appears to be quite a strong drift among these towards Bryan. Heretofore they have been mostly Republican, and the explanation of the turning towards Bryan is found in the reputation of the Democratic candidate as an aggressive Christian, active in good works and church affairs. The situation was summed up by a Swede spoken to, whose reply, in broken English to a query as to why he liked Bryan, said: "He bane gude man."

A more general influence making in favor of Bryan is found in the plank of the Democratic platform calling for guarantee of bank deposits. This issue more than any other gives Bryan's supporters cause for encouragement. Farmers in the Middle West nearly all have money in the bank, and when it is proposed that the government shall absolutely guarantee the security of these funds it strikes the farmers as being a pretty good proposition. Proof of which, the correspondent says on this particular, is furnished in the information obtained in reply to 10,000 circular letters of inquiry sent out asking voters as to the issue in the campaign which was of most interest to them. Nine out of ten of those who replied named bank deposit guarantees as the point which was of most interest to those written to.

While Nebraskans feel some little pride in the fact that their state has produced the Democratic candidate, state pride does not seem to count for so much as one would expect, and Nebraska is considered a doubtful state.

Labor Vote Going Bryan

In Omaha, and the other large cities of the Middle West there is said to be a perceptible drift of the labor vote towards Bryan. Walter Wellman, Republican, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, also declares that the railroad and labor vote generally is showing a distinct trend towards the Democratic party. Wellman says that while the probabilities favor the election of Taft, there are possibilities of surprise in the tendency of the men who work with their hands, to give their support to the other party. If the farmers of the West support Bryan because of his idea in regard to bank deposits, and organized labor follows suit because of his attitude towards that interest, the Democrat should be reasonably sure of winning.

Another factor that tells in Bryan's favor is found in Republican divisions. Never had the Republicans of the West so many faction fights on hand as they have this year.

Another View of it

A correspondent of the Washington Star, (Republican), in speaking of conditions in the Middle West says it is not to be denied that the Republicans are in a very anxious state of mind at this time. Things have not been coming their way in the past two weeks, not by a long shot, and they can not help but realize it. Ugly situations in a number of states are confronting the Republicans, and the present drift of affairs seems to be against them. Republican reports of actual conditions in several states which ought to be regarded as safely Republican indicate that the Republicans will have to make a fight, and a mighty competent, strenuous, and skilful fight, before they can claim the states.

A Western Poll

Twenty school districts in the north middle part of Wisconsin in 1904 gave Roosevelt 800 plurality. A recent canvass of the same districts indicates a Bryan plurality of 400. But Roosevelt's Wisconsin plurality was so enormous that Taft can lose a heavy percentage of the Roosevelt vote and still carry the state.

That people in the West are not so sure of Taft as are the people of the East is indicated by the fact mentioned by the Post correspondent that in the middle west people are not betting their money either way, considering the chances too great no matter which way they bet.

Meantime, the Democratic candidate is straining himself to the limit, having delivered no less than thirty-one campaign speeches in one day.

Will Tell in Bryan's Favor

The daily press of Chicago states there are some 15,000 school children in that city go to school hungry. As the Public of Chicago says, this disclosure illuminates only the outer edge of a condition of the poverty which exists among thousands in that city, and this condition is likely to tell against the candidacy of the Republican nominee, who represents the party which has always professed to be the creator of prosperity.

"Bryan Republicans"

A novel development in connection with the situation is reported from the University of Minnesota, where 200 students of Republican affiliations have formed what they call "Bryan Republican Club." In their declaration of principles they announce their continued allegiance to the Republican party and their firm adherence to Republican principles. They declare, however, that the platform adopted by the Republican party in the national convention at Chicago does not represent the party views, and they will therefore exert all their influence for the election of Bryan as a protest of the apostasy of their own leader.

Feeling in New York State

Walter Wellman writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, says: "Having made extensive inquiries as to the state of public feeling in New York I deem it my duty to point out that there is nothing sure about the verdict of New York, doubt does exist. The well nigh decisive thirty-nine electoral votes of the state are yet to be fought for. There are elements which threaten unpleasant surprises for those who have settled down into the comfortable belief that the state is safe and sure. It is impossible to study the conditions now existing here without coming to the conclusion that their net effect is to help the Democrats. If we compare the Bryan of 1890 and 1900 with the Bryan of today in the opinions of the people of New York, he has gained tremen-

dously. Evidence of this is found in the well known indifference of banking and commercial men to the outcome of the present election. Those who are Republicans are as a rule against Bryan, but not savagely. They no longer look upon his possible election as a forerunner of the national disaster. They are not spending money to defeat him.

A Slow Campaign

The most striking feature in the whole situation, however, is found in the lack of apparent popular interest in the Presidential campaign. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, the Presidential contest is scarcely ever heard of in railway trains, hotels, barber shops, or the street unless some stranger brings it up. One man who rode for an hour in a smoking compartment filled with Indiana farmers said he did not once hear politics mentioned. The whole subject of discussion was the tilling of the land. This, however, does not necessarily point to entire lack of interest in public questions. People get their information nowadays from the newspapers rather than from platform speeches, and consequently a platform speech does not cause the subsequent discussion which it formerly did.

Funds Coming in Slowly

October has come and it is reported that Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican National committee, has had to dispense with the services of scores of stump speakers, because he could not pay their fares and traveling expenses. A Republican treasurer who cannot keep the chairman in the funds necessary for the oratorical spouting must be a sad failure. Nothing like such a state of affairs has, the Springfield Republican says, been known before within the memory of the present generation.

Kern on the Outlook

Kern, candidate for the vice-presidency, on the Democratic ticket, in an interview with the New York Post says: "I think I can truthfully say that everything seems to point to the success of the Democratic ticket in the nation. Wherever I have been, the trend seems to be all in our direction. Of course, I see only one side of it. I realize that the crowds and the brass bands, and the red fire are not a safe criterion upon which to base predictions. Any speaker before enthusiastic audiences is apt to get the idea that his party is going to win. So, as I say, my judgment may not be worth much as to the general situation. But when it comes to Indiana, I can speak from first-hand information, and I think the influences at work making Democratic sentiment out there are certainly as evident in other states. Out there the people seem to want a change, and it looks very much as though they would have it. From everything I can learn, Ohio sentiment is much like that in Indiana, and unless something unforeseen should happen between now and election day, its electoral vote will be found in the Bryan column just as sure as Indiana's. In this situation the labor vote is going to be the determining issue, and every frank Republican I've met acknowledged that the present tendency is for it to go very largely for Mr. Bryan. I don't speak of the East—you know how it is here better than I do—but the West and Middle West. And out there the movement toward the Democratic ticket is unmistakable. Heretofore the Republicans have been able to hold a considerable portion of the labor vote by filling them full of tariff talk. That talk isn't having such an effect this year, because it's so mixed up with the Trust issue. Speakers are talking tariff revision and the Trusts. The two things go hand-in-hand. You can't very well separate them. The wage-earners have awakened to the close connection between the two, and they want to know what the Republicans are going to do about it. They see now that a solution of the tariff problem is going to solve the question of control of the markets by monopolies, and will lower the cost of living. We are not urging a radical cut in the tariff, but we do believe in a general reduction of duties below the monopolistic limit."

ONE DAY WITH BRYAN

Let me begin at the beginning and attempt to tell the story of one day with Bryan on his campaign in the West. The day began at 1 o'clock on the morning of October 6 at Lincoln, Neb., and ended at 11 o'clock that night, when the train pulled out from Cedar Rapids for Chicago. Bryan made fifteen speeches in that interval, and shook hands with many thousands of admiring farmers and railroad shop men.

Mr. Bryan spoke the preceding night at Havelock to a throng of railway employees. It was cold and raw and drizzling and the black mud was sticky under foot. He got back into Lincoln, very hoarse, on a trolley car, about midnight, and had supper up in Frank Richards' rooms, with the five correspondents who were traveling with him and his secretary, "Bob" Rose. Richards is the proprietor of the hotel at Lincoln. The cold fried chicken, the sliced tomatoes, and the bread and butter sandwiches were finished, and the party came downstairs, to find the streets shrouded in a heavy fog. It was like New York on a November morning, when the wind blows up from the Lower Bay, bringing in the great banks of heavy sea mists. We were supposed to be on our way to Des Moines, and bought tickets for that point. There were twenty or more men on the platform of the little station;

most of them shook hands with Mr. Bryan before the train came in, a few minutes before 1 o'clock.

The sleeping-car porter waked the members of Mr. Bryan's party soon after 6 o'clock in the morning, and they were in various stages of undress when the train arrived at Valley Junction, an intermediate sort of a little town five miles below Des Moines. Mr. Bryan had his face covered with lather, preparatory to shaving. Some of the other members of the party were just climbing sleepily out of their upper berths. Early as was the hour, two or three hundred people were at the station, and the local committee clamored for admission. "Bob" Rose went out on the platform to explain.

"Mr. Bryan is dressing, and is sorry that he cannot come out and see you all," he said.

"But he is scheduled to make a speech here. We have come down to meet him. There is a big crowd up the street waiting," was the amazing reply.

A Picturesque Procession

Neither Mr. Bryan nor any of his party had been notified of this engagement, but the P. L. hastily washed the lather off his face, dressed, and got off the train. The laggard members of the party followed him, collarless, and in their shirt-sleeves and completed their toilet on the station platform, in the presence of the amused and gaping crowd. The procession started on foot up the main street, headed by the Junction Valley Silver Cornet band, consisting of two fifes and a drum.

The first stop was at "Hy." Drexel's cafe for breakfast. The doors were closed to all except members of Mr. Bryan's party, while the populace did a collective Little-Nellie-with-her-face-against-the-pane act at the front windows, watching the great man and his flying squadron eat an excellent breakfast of ham and eggs, lamb chops and sliced oranges. The P. L. consumed two cavernous bowls of milk toast.

From this oasis the line of march led a block west and half a block north to a vacant lot adjoining the City Hall. The fire department occupies the ground floor of the municipal building, and on the side of it facing the vacant lot is painted an advertisement for a real Havana five-cent cigar. "Cap" de Ford introduced Mr. Bryan to the thousand or more people who crowded about the stand.

A Depressing Environment

While waiting for the "Cap" to conclude his introduction, one somehow found one's self feeling sorry for Mr. Bryan. One involuntarily recalled other days, and remembered other scenes; of tired actors waiting in the old car shed at Atlanta, Ga., for the early morning train to Birmingham. The whole present performance seemed so abnormal. The environment evidently depressed Mr. Bryan, too, for he preached to his audience, hardly talking politics at all. Those who had been with him through the campaign commented on the new vein, and said it was the first time he had made that sort of talk.

The crowd followed Mr. Bryan to the station, and some girls sang campaign songs until he got on the rear day coach of a local train to go to Perry, where he was scheduled to speak at noon.

Scenes at the Stopping Places

At every stop Mr. Bryan made a rear platform speech to shouting, enthusiastic crowds of farmers, their wives, and children. The rear coach became crowded to the point of suffocation. At every stop the passengers in the forward coaches who had not contrived to squeeze into Mr. Bryan's coach got off the train, and ran back to the tail-end to hear the speeches. At the warning cry, "All aboard!" they would make a dash for the train. The man in charge of the baggage car came back to hear every speech between Valley Junction and Perry, running the entire length of the train twice each time. He must have done sixty-three miles before noon.

Bryan's Effective Oratory

In these rear platform speeches at Waukegan, Dallas Center, and Minburn, Mr. Bryan used freely Biblical quotations and allusions. Every time he made use of one the crowd shouted enthusiastic approval. It is difficult to imagine a more effective oratorical style than Mr. Bryan employs in these speeches. It is intimate, easy, and colloquial, and makes instant appeal to his audiences. His sentences are short, and ordinarily he employs words of not more than two syllables. He has acquired the rare art of condensation, and can say a great deal in a brief space of time.

All day long men came up to Mr. Bryan renewing old acquaintance, and the last thing one heard that night from an upper berth, as Mr. Bryan was crawling into a lower one, was a whiskered individual saying:

"You know me, Mr. Bryan. I am old man Mullen's son, J. P. Mullen is my name. You remember when you was up to our town there was a big crowd of people in the street, and I stuck my head out of the window and yelled, 'Hooray for Bryan'; and you looked up at me, and waved your hand. I'm that very fellow."

Of course, Mr. Bryan remembered him. He remembered all the various and sundry individuals who came to him with the same formula: "You remember me? I'm the man, etc." There were hundreds of them during the day.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

CAMP CHATTER

By Richard L. Pocock.



TWO Victorians have just returned from a hunting trip into the Jordan Meadows with an enthusiastic account of their experiences. Messrs. W. Champion and W. W. Carlow reached home on Monday with plenty to tell about the attractions of this place for the sportsman and others and plenty to show for their skill and luck as hunters.

The chief trophy was a magnificent timber-wolf skin, and besides this they had two fine bear hides, not to mention such small game as deer and grouse.

The wolf was shot about half-way into the meadows at Laverock, where the sportsmen also bagged a deer and some birds. While in this vicinity they came across quite a lot of wolf tracks, and followed up the sign, but without further success. Still this was a pretty good beginning for Mr. Champion, who with his rifle bullet made a bull's eye of the wolf's eye.

Proceeding on their way in they saw traces of a large number of wolves and also panther, and, as a result of the presence of these predatory animals, deer were scarce. Mr. Champion, however, came to close quarters with another wolf, which, in its endeavors to make off with a dog that accompanied the party, became very bold and followed it right up to the heels of its master, who, being prepared at the time for nothing larger than grouse, saluted the wolf with a charge of bird-shot, which, though effectual in driving it away, was not heavy enough to bring the tough brute to bag and unfortunately it got away.

The bear were shot on the return trip by Mr. Carlow, who ran across three of them and succeeded in killing two out of the three, the third making good its escape.

Altogether the sportsmen report having had a fine and most enjoyable outing. Apart from the attractions that these meadows afford to the hunter and the angler, the lakes and river are full of the finest kind of trout—Mr. Champion has a great opinion of the magnificent tract of land which is only waiting for good road connection to make it extremely valuable for agriculture and dairying.

Talking of wolves, the magnificent wolf-skins displayed during the last few days in the window of the B. C. Fur Company of this city are the largest ever received by this firm in the whole history of their business. They have just had some very interesting trophies on show lately, the moose head in their window being the record head for Canada, with a spread of seventy inches. This splendid trophy was obtained by a Mr. Thompson at Macmillan river in Northern British Columbia, and the wolf-skins which came from the same place were sent down by Mr. N. A. D. Armstrong. They also have in their show room the skins of two of the new species of white bear from one of the islands of the northern coast.

DONT'S IN FIELD SHOOTING

A man who cannot handle a gun carefully and with a proper fear simply has no business in the field; and he has less if he has insufficient regard for his companion's share in the game. When a covey of quail is flushed, confine your deadly attentions to those birds on your side. A nervous snapshot nearly always falls into the error of taking the first bird that flushes. You can have him if he comes your way, but if he doesn't remember that he is not yours and that there are plenty more. Your score will improve too, you will find, because of a little deliberation. In this connection, keep a double watch on yourself if you use a pump gun. A man who is proud of these ingenious instruments can make a pretty music for some seconds, but his friend's ear is seldom in tune.

Don't claim a bird unless you know that you have hit it, and don't ask a man to make his retriever search for a dead bird unless you saw it fall. It's not a good thing for the dog. There is little excuse for both guns doubling on the same bird. Take your turn on the shingles and don't try to wipe your companion's eye until he has shot his second barrel. If he uses a pump give him all six shots and wait to see if he wants to load up again. It is all right to wipe his eye occasionally, but pride goeth before a fall, and you are daring him to get you. This eye-wiping is a delicate process anyhow, and requires judgment.

Never let a cripple get away if you can avoid it. Always use your second barrel on a feathered bird that fails to fall to the first. When you see him strike the ground mark him carefully and don't give him up till you find him.

Don't run up excitedly to a dog on point. Take your time and he will take his.—The Outing Magazine.

HERE AND THERE

It seems a pity that sport should be made the cause of hard feelings, and that the owner of a well-known sporting property in the Saanich Municipality should have resorted to the placarding of his fences with sarcastic printed notices accusing the government and the municipality of wishing to exterminate cock pheasants and grouse. There is unfortunately a large class of men and boys armed with guns, who have no claim whatever to be called sportsmen, and do not know how to take their pleasures as gentlemen. However

ardent a devotee one may be of the gun, there is no reason why one should not recognize the distinction between meum and tuum. To enter private land armed with guns is just as illegal as to enter a man's house and steal his silver. It is, however, easier for a man to prevent the entry of his house than it is to prevent the entry into his private coverts which he has bought and paid for with the same hard cash. The proper and fair conservation of game is a difficult question; regulations which are suitable for one district do not fit another and it is hard to discriminate.

There can be no question from all the reports that have come in from the district that Saanich is suffering from an over-hammering of the game, but it is very questionable whether the blame of it is all to be laid fairly at the door of the visiting sportsman or gunner, call him what you will, from the city. It is notorious that there is no watch kept on the observance of the game laws there by properly authorized wardens, and it is common talk that the first pheasants of the season are shot well before October 1st, hens as well as cocks. You can not eat your cake and have it, too. For the last few years the Saanich farmers and others have been gobbling theirs, and now are realizing that a fair-sized slice would be very welcome, but is not forthcoming.

Anglers have been saying little lately, but have been making some good baskets nevertheless. One sportsman had a great day, or rather half day, between trains on the Cowichan last Sunday, filling his creel with big trout, one of them in the neighborhood of five pounds in weight. Both Prospect Lake and Pike lake have yielded good sport with the fly, heavy fish having been taken which gave great sport on light casts; the favorite flies being the Black Zulu and the Governor.

BIG GAME IN ALASKA

Appended is the substance of an official report upon Alaska's game resources, especially with reference to the larger animals: One of the few remaining regions of the globe readily accessible to the sportsman in search of big game is Alaska. Its barren northern shores are frequented by the lumbering walrus and the formidable Polar bear, while its southern extensions support luxuriant forests inhabited by the graceful Sitka deer. Between these extremes are vast interior forests, the home of the lordly moose and the greatest of brown and grizzly bears; broad, open plateaux, traversed by herds of unsuspicious caribou; and snow-clad mountain ranges, the home of mountain sheep and white goats, besides the numerous fur-bearers. When to this list one adds the abundance of small game, waterfowl, and shore birds, and considers the extraordinary interest attaching to the landscape and human life there, no apology is needed for dwelling upon Alaska's attractiveness; nor is it likely that, in spite of increasing facilities of access and the advance of mining and other industries in certain parts, there will be any lack for generations to come of very extensive areas of primitive wilderness, while the government is awake to the desirability of taking precautions that the game in these tracts shall not become unduly diminished. In view of this the United States Department of Agriculture has had an expert agent thoroughly investigating the present game resources of the territory, and his report, of which I have obtained an early copy, contains much trustworthy information of the highest interest and value to any traveller contemplating going to the far Northwest in search of sport.

The most important, novel, and useful of this new information relates to the bears, one of which at least offers to the sportsman naturalist the almost unique opportunity of acquiring a trophy which no one else possesses, and at the same time of contributing something to scientific knowledge. Alaska seems to have all the kinds of bears known, and a few others. The Washington "mammalogists" have described no less than thirteen "species," causing some of us, in our wrath, to go to the opposite extreme and vow that there are not one-third that number of species in the whole world. The Polar bear, like the walrus, is confined to the Arctic coast, where whalers and explorers get them frequently enough, especially about Herald and Wrangle islands in August, and they are occasionally seen in summer on islands in Behring Sea, probably having been marooned there from floating ice. The mighty brown bears of the north reach in the famous Kadiak bear of Alaska their greatest size, denoting that there the race has found the best conditions for its development. The sportsman who wishes to add to his collection the head and hide of the biggest carnivore since Territory times must go to Southeastern Alaska to do it, and unfortunately it is necessary to warn him that it were well to go soon, for we are informed that these gigantic and very handsome bears are becoming rare, and are likely to be extinguished at no very distant date. Their range is rather limited, naturally, for they are confined almost exclusively to the coastal region south of Behring Sea and to certain outlying islands, especially of the Alexander Archipelago. Already they have become scarce on Kodiak island, where formerly they were very abundant, and on the Alaska Peninsula, thought still fairly numerous, they are being killed at a rate far greater than that of their increase. Mr. W. H. Osgood, the Departmental agent referred to, thinks they will hold their own longest in the heavy forests south of Mount St. Ellis—a region more difficult to pursue them in than perhaps any other in the world.

Grizzlies and black bears remain fairly numerous throughout the mountains which fill most of the big space between the south coast and the Yukon valley, moving about a great deal, and appearing here or there unexpectedly. One rather curious fact is that whereas the cinnamon-colored variety of the latter is commonly met with in the interior, it is practically absent from the coast country. The biggest black bears are found on Prince Edward Island. Belonging to the black bear group is the rare and curious species, or variety (Ursus emmonsii) designated "glacier bear," which inhabits the St. Elias range, at least from Cross Sound to Cape St. Elias, concerning which Mr. Osgood gives some new information. It is supposed to live near the glaciers of this region, its habits are practically unknown, and thus far it seems never to have been killed by a white man. Here, then, is an opportunity for someone to distinguish himself. It is doubtful whether the world contains another large carnivore whose capture, dead or alive, would furnish a unique trophy to the fortunate possessor. Scarcely a dozen specimens, mostly imperfect, are contained in the museums of the world, and these have been procured from Indians. This bear is very similar in size and general characters to the black bear, differing mainly in color, which is silvery grey slightly mixed with black, the nose being brown and the feet blackish. In certain conditions of pelage the color has a somewhat slaty or bluish-grey effect; hence the name "blue bear" sometimes applied to the animal.

The Alaska moose is an immense variety (Gigas) of the Eastern moose—the largest known, in fact—and the average spread of its antlers is between five feet and six feet. They grow largest, show the darkest coats, and are most numerous in the Kenai Peninsula, but are generally distributed throughout the timbered parts of all Alaska, from the St. Elias Alps northward to the limit of forest growth. They are also to be found, of course, in the Yukon district, and thence southeastward across Canada. In the mountains, according to Mr. Osgood, their tracks are numerous on high rocky ridges above timber-line; but most of their time is spent in the mixed woods of spruce, poplar, and birch at moderate elevations, or on the flats along the river bottoms, where dense growths of spruce alternate with openings containing small ponds and grassy swamps bordered by thickets of willow and alder. In the southern part of Alaska long journeys may be taken by canoe through such country with a minimum of labor in travelling. The unfortunate accompaniment of hunting in these places, however, is the excess of flies and mosquitoes to be combated, and to escape these the moose often lie half submerged in the shallow pools. The most favorable time for the hunter is in the fall, when the moose largely desert the low country and resort to the mountain sides, especially affecting the scattered groves of trees near timber-line. The district along the Yukon near the international boundary seems especially favored by them. Little is known as to their winter habits, but apparently they do not "yard," at least to the extent the eastern moose do. The rutting time begins about the middle of September, and at that season "calling" may be practised with advantage. The calves are born about June 1, and run with their mothers until the following spring.

Caribou are even more widespread over both Alaska and the Canadian possessions, since they range over the treeless region of the far north, and they are so well known that a few words will suffice in regard to them. They scatter widely in summer, and in autumn collect in herds and perform more or less regular migratory movements, so that within certain limits their course of travel and times of appearing at given points are fairly predictable. One great herd annually collects along the watershed between the Yukon and Tanana rivers, and still musters from 1,000 to 3,000, although yearly harried by the men of that comparatively populous part of the territory. Scattering herds wander over the whole region south of the Yukon as far as Mount St. Elias, and northward to the Arctic shores, but no longer frequent the coast of Behring Sea. Although still so numerous, their habits and characteristics expose them to the danger of speedy extinction unless protected. This is the barren ground caribou, and naturalists recognize three varieties within Alaska.

All the Alaskan mountain sheep are of the white species (or variety) called Dall's sheep, after Dr. W. H. Dall, the veteran northern explorer and distinguished conchologist, still living in Washington. It differs from the Rocky Mountain bighorn in being pure white in color, of somewhat smaller size, and bearing more slender and openly curved horns. It inhabits all the high mountains from which it has not been driven by the nearness of settlements, but is most abundant on the high peaks of the main divide, so that only a capable mountaineer can hope to secure its trophies. It abounds in the large area of snowy heights culminating in Mount McKin, extending from the Tanana river southwestward to the end of the Kenai Peninsula, and is also common in the mountains along the Arctic seaboard. This beautiful white sheep, then, locally restricted, and remote from easy acquisition, is one of the great prizes of the world to sportsmen, and some account of its habits will enable those not acquainted with the animal to judge whether they care to seek it with their rifle. Their lives, like those of other wild sheep, are spent on wild, exposed mountain tops, but they do not hesitate to descend into timber, or may even take long journeys, swimming rivers and traversing heavy forests; but their natural

home, even during the severities of the Arctic winter, is above timber-line. In summer Mr. Osgood tells us, this is by no means an inhospitable region, for, however numerous may be the cliffs, the rocky pinnacles, and the hanging snowbanks, below and round them are always the mountain gardens—saucer-like basins studded with tiny ponds, or long, fan-shaped slopes traversed by trickling streams, and luxurious with low, matted vegetation. The sheep feed largely on these high slopes and meadows, but move about a great deal, their well-marked trails showing that they visit all parts of the mountains; yet these rarely lead over ground so rough as to daunt an active man of experience. They are keen of vision, and depend little on scent for warning of danger; but, in spite of this, it is no easy task to approach one of these alert, far-sighted animals on an open mountain side. To those physically equipped for it, hunting mountain sheep, whether sha or guljar, argali or bighorn, is unquestionably one of the foremost of sports, and Alaska is one of the best places for it in the world.

We turn next to the white goat (Oreamnus montanus), one of the most singular and least known of American animals. Like the pronghorn, it is neither a goat nor an antelope, zoologically speaking, and its nearest relatives are the curious serows and goralis of Japan and the Chinese and Thibetan mountains. Its range seems always to have been confined to the coast ranges from Puget Sound northward, and in Alaska it is to be found only on the seaward side of the mainland range about as far as the head of Cook's Inlet. It is therefore only at the extreme west that it inhabits the same heights as do the sheep, and this separation of the two mountaineers seems to be maintained throughout British Columbia. Although unevenly distributed, white goats are fairly common throughout most of the region indicated, and may be found within comparatively short distances of busy towns. Those distances are often to be measured, however, almost straight up into the air, for the goat lives on the highest summits and crags of some of the roughest mountains on the globe, and one must somehow get above him, as a rule, if his head is to be added to one's collection. The goat is harder to get at than the sheep, but once covered is far easier captured. This inaccessibility, combined with the circumstance that neither its flesh nor hide have much value, will, it is expected, prevent the extirpation of this interesting animal for a long time to come.

In the forests about the base of the southern coastal mountains as far north as Juneau and on the islands of the Alexander Archipelago commonly occurs the Sitka deer, a small variety of the Columbian blacktail. Bucks generally weigh rather less than 100 lbs. and the antlers are small. These deer have been wastefully slaughtered in the past, but still survive plentifully, and are now under legal protection. They are shy and cunning, live in the forest, and are by no means unworthy the sportsman's attention.

The game laws relating to Alaska are not in a very satisfactory condition either to the local inhabitants or to visitors, and they are supplemented by special regulations of the Department of Agriculture, to whom their enforcement is committed. This enforcement has heretofore been a matter of great difficulty, as is always the case in a new wild region tenanted by Indians accustomed traditionally to killing whatever they wanted, and utterly thoughtless as to waste, and by frontiersmen and miners, in many cases both needy and reckless. A better feeling is gradually arising, however, as more settled conditions and formal authority increase, and the attempt at conservation of the territory's animal resources of all kinds is more and more succeeding. Anyone intending to go there for sport should first place himself in communication with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington (the assistant in charge of such details is Dr. T. S. Palmer), apply for a permit to shoot and bring away trophies, and ascertain what regulations must be observed. There will be no difficulty in a responsible person receiving all the privileges he needs, and at little expense. The close seasons under the present law are as follow: Deer, Feb. 1 to Aug. 1; moose, mountain sheep, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1; caribou, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1; mountain goat, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; bear (large brown), Jan. 1 to April 1. No more than two moose, four each of caribou, goats, sheep, and brown bears, and only eight deer a year are permitted to be killed by any one person, except under stress of necessity for food.—Ernest Ingersoll in the Field.

THE PARSON'S SILENCE

"Tenderfoot!" grumbled the reverend doctor, "don't you know where the camp is?—and here it is raining like a Baptist christening! Here, you take the rod; I'll paddle."

With this the sturdy exemplar of the church militant handed me his rod, with a deep and surging stroke pointed the canoe for that particular bay of the deeply indented Canadian lake where both food and shelter awaited us, and hit up the swinging rhythm of the masters of the ash blade.

"But what shall I do with this?" I asked rather querulously, indicating the sixty-six-inch split-bamboo casting-rod thrust into my hand.

"Do? Troll, of course. We need a fish or two for supper."

"But I never fish. It seems too—futile."

"You will feel futile if you get a big bass on that spoon. There, there; let out a little

more line, as I am going pretty fast." And so—dazed and dominated—I met my fate.

Slowly my unaccustomed hand became aware of the pulsation of the little spoon, telegraphed to the rod tip as the birch bark flew through rain and spray. Soothed by the hexameter of the paddle stroke and by the delicate vibration of the rod, I enjoyed the gray beauty of the day, the scurrying clouds, the dance of the rain drops and the play of wrist, forearm, and shoulder, as my companion urged the canoe ahead.

A pluck—a jerk—a twitch of reflex resistance—and there, sixty feet away, a bronzed projectile flashed from the water, six feet into the air, I am prepared to swear; and then the delicate reel began its song.

"A fish, by the Thirty-Nine Articles!" exclaimed my churchly friend, turning the canoe half-way around so that he could watch and guide. "Check him! Stop him! Don't touch the handle yet, or he'll break you. Put your thumb on the spool—put both thumbs on—and don't tip the canoe. There, you've stopped him. Reel in! Reel in for your life—and sit steady there or you'll upset us! He's headed this way. Don't give him slack. Reel! Reel! You must drop the tip of your rod or he'll break loose. There! What did I tell you. Jonah's whale! what a leap! Did you see him shake his head? There he goes to the right. Give him line—and stop wiggling. He's going for that snag. Stop him, but not too hard. There he jumps—a four-pounder, or I'll eat my vestments! That's right, give him line. Stop him or he'll get into the ily-pads. Check him! Check him! Never mind the rod. It'll stand it, and I'd rather risk it than lose that beauty. See him leap! He's a five-pounder if he's an ounce. Reel in—don't let him get any slack. Here, I'll move the canoe out where we're not so close to the stumps and weeds. Give him line if he insists. Remember that, with the fight he has put up, he must have loosened the hook, and at the least bit of slack, he's gone. There—drop the tip—quick, man! He's tiring—bring him in. Now, don't get excited, or you'll spoil everything—and don't tip the canoe. Where's the net? Here—swing your rod this way so that I can land him. What!—under the canoe? Let out line and pass it over my head. That's his last jump. Steady, boy, steady! Over the edge of the landing net—that's it. A beauty, my son, a real specimen. Where's that spring balance?—there in my tackle box. Four pounds and seven, eight, nine—yes, nine ounces. Another seven ounces and we would have had to have him mounted. We'll skin him and fry him in bacon fat. I'm hungry as St. Christopher, and camp's right around that point."

"Parson," said I that night as we toasted ourselves in front of the camp-fire, and burned the incense of the pipe, "lend me one of your rods and a reel until Harry comes. I'll get one of the tote wagons to take out a telegram for him tomorrow."

"And you thought fishing—futile, I believe you said," answered his reverence with that kindly rumble which lets his parishoners know him to be a real man. "Let me tell you, my son, fishing for a noble fish, needed for food, amid simple and beautiful surroundings, will do more for the sons of men than any sermon I can preach. I'm glad you caught that fish. He fought like a soldier and a gentleman, and the way you conquered him showed a natural talent. If you found it grand and exciting sport to kill him on a troll, what will be your experience when I show you how to cast with bait or fly. I had great difficulty in restraining myself from giving you advice after you hooked that fish. I believe in letting a man master his fish by instinct and the power of his tackle. Probably if I had talked to you this afternoon, you would have become confused and thus lost your fish. As it was, I steadied the canoe and let you and Mr. Bass have it out together. That is my theory and my practice. Don't you think the idea a proper one?"

"Indeed I do, Parson. Don't forget to wake me for the morning fishing. Good night."—Field and Stream.

VITALITY OF AN ALASKAN BEAR

Our next camp was at Hawk Inlet, Admiralty Island. Hasselborg went off, camped by himself, and killed another bear. Like most really good hunters Hasselborg never had much to say about his own exploits, but this time he was in such a good humor that we got the story from him. He had used up all the cartridges in camp that fitted his rifle, a .32 special, and was using one of ours, a 45-70 half magazine, holding five cartridges. It seems he had found a fresh trail and was following it up a mountain side through thick timber obstructed with many fallen trees. He caught sight of some dark object under the root of a fallen tree a hundred yards above him and concluded that it was a sleeping bear. He fired and a bear rushed out and bounded down the hill toward him. Hasselborg fired rapidly until he emptied his gun and the bear was still coming. He hurriedly took four cartridges from his pocket, dropping two of them while getting the other two in the magazine. The next shot at twenty feet stopped the bear. He hit it again with the other bullet, then ran off a little distance and filled his magazine. The bear was dead, though. Five bullets had hit her. One, apparently the first, had struck the side of her face under the eye, passed along the neck, lungs and bowels and lodged in the hip, yet she had vitality enough to attempt an attack. A few days later Hasselborg killed a male bear near the same place. —From Forest and Stream

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

FORGIVENESS OF SIN

Science teaches that life causes produce like results. If this rule is invariable and of universal application, that is, if it is true of the spiritual world as well as of the physical, it is difficult to understand how there can be anything like human progress or human happiness, unless there is some agency which "removes our transgressions from us." When we speak of the forgiveness of sin, we are apt to have in mind individual relief from the consequences of the violation of divine laws. The proof of this must of necessity be a matter of personal experience, for it does not seem possible that one individual can have proof that another individual has enjoyed it. Hence those who have never experienced it may be excusable if they deny its possibility. Hence also an essential prerequisite of forgiveness in the sense now intended is a consciousness of the need of it. If a burden is not felt, there is no relief in getting rid of it. How sin can be forgiven may be inexplicable, but the weight of human testimony is to the effect that it can be, and if science has taught us nothing of direct application to this question, it has at least shown us the folly of rejecting anything because we cannot explain it.

But there is another sense in which the word "forgiveness" may be used, namely, the relief of humanity from the consequences of its errors. We all know the compelling power of evil; we all know how easy is the downward path for nations as well as individuals. If we are honest with ourselves we will all admit that we have done evil enough, individually and collectively, to degrade us beyond redemption. Yet there is progress on every hand. Something is "making for the betterment of humanity." The fruit of our errors, wilful or involuntary, is not always evil. The wages of sin may be death, but nations do not always have to pay them. What is the explanation of this? It seems as if we must concede that there can be such a thing as national forgiveness. There is nothing new in such a suggestion. Indeed, a denial of it is a novelty. The idea of national forgiveness is as old as history, and finds expression in the literature of all ancient peoples. If the truth must be admitted, we have grown arrogant by reason of our discoveries in material science and refused to believe that there can have been any wisdom in what we are pleased to term the superstitions of antiquity. We smile in a lofty way when we are told of Providential interference in the affairs of nations. Because we cannot measure with our foot-rules or balances the operations of the Unseen, we assume a right to deny them. There is nothing more pitiable than such an assumption. It is as though one should say that, because he knows all about a tallow candle, there can be no such things as the stars. Do you say this last sentence is illogical? Well, so it is. It is about as illogical as anything can be, but it is not any more so than it is to deny, because we have learned a little about chemistry and things of that nature, that

"There's a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

AGE OF THE EARTH

Estimates of the age of the earth vary greatly, and the reason is that there is no standard of measurement, which can be accepted with any degree of certainty. In speaking of the carboniferous rocks last Sunday, mention was made that the series is about three miles in thickness, also that the coals of the British mines seem to have been formed from the deposition of the seed vessels of plants. The deposition of stratified rocks three miles in thickness and the oscillations on the surface of the earth requisite to bring the deposits above the surface of the water, so that plants could grow upon them, the duration of the period of vegetable growth necessary for the production of such an inconceivable quantity of seed vessels as go to make up the coal, the depression of the land below the water to permit of the deposition of new material to form rocks, and the repetition of these processes over and over again, seem to call for inconceivably long periods of time, and yet we cannot estimate with any degree of certainty because we know nothing about the rapidity of vegetable growth in those days, nor of the extent of the rainfall, which would lead to the wearing away of rocks to form others, for we may assume that the shales, slates and sandstones of the Carboniferous Era was formed of material which was worn away from other and older rocks. Estimates are likely to be colored by the preconceived ideas of the person making them. Thus Charles Darwin, having reached the conclusion that evolution would account for the various species of living things, found it necessary to suppose that this process has been going on for an enormously long period, and he set to work to prove that the earth must be inconceivably old. He made some calculations as to the time necessary for the wearing away of what are called the Wealden deposits in England, and arrived at the conclusion that 306,662,400 years would be required, and he said that this was "a mere trifle" in comparison with the time available for "natural selection" to do its work. In the second edition of his works he described this statement as "rash," and he omitted all reference to it from the third edition. Sir Charles Lyell, in his day the most distinguished of geologists, was convinced that 500,000,000 years have elapsed since life first appeared upon the earth. Mr. G. H. Darwin, of Cambridge University, has endeavored to solve the question by mathematical calculations, and he has reached the conclusion that between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 years ago the earth was revolving six or eight times as fast as it does now, and the moon was close to the surface, making her circuit of the globe in about four hours. If this is reliable, there were conditions in existence at that time which would account for much more rapid changes than are now conceivable, and while we cannot understand how living plants or animals, no matter how primitive, could then exist, it is not impossible that they did, for we know that the power of adaptation of life to all sorts of environments is practically without limitation. Lord Kelvin and other authorities, who have endeavored to fix with some certainty the rate at which the Sun is cooling, seem to have demonstrated that ten or twelve millions of years ago it must have been so hot upon the surface of the earth that all water must have been in the form of vapor, and if this is correct, we cannot date the beginning of vegetable or animal life longer ago than that. They have also made out a prima facie case for the statement that 18,000,000 years would be sufficiently long a period for the Sun to cool from a nebulous state to what it is today. Dr. Croll, Professor Young and others suggest that the Sun may have had its heat replenished by contact with large bodies moving through space, which would not only give a long enough period of heat to permit of the operation of the slowest suggested processes of geology, but would also account for the marked changes in the geological history of the world. We may extend this idea a little further. The theory is that the Sun was once a nebula, like those now visible in the skies. In the course of some millions of years it became solid and more cool, and would have become absolutely cold, if some great wandering star, or some immense host of meteors had not plunged down upon it, replenishing its heat by the force of their impact. Professor Wallace, who has made elaborate calculations as to the time required for the formation of all the geological strata, thinks 28,000,000 years sufficient. Without citing other authorities, it

may be stated that the tendency of the later geologists is to accept the shorter periods of Kelvin, Young and Wallace rather than the longer ones of Lyell and Darwin.

Greater interest centres in the probable date of the Glacial Period than in that of any other geological era, for the reason that it represented the last great change in the development of the earth and because man was contemporary with it. Here the standards of measurement are more numerous, but they are also surrounded with a good deal of uncertainty. One of the uncertainties is fundamental. No one can say with certainty what the Glacial Period was, or whether there has been one or more of such periods. The accepted theory is that the sand, clay and gravel, which are widely distributed over a large portion of the surface of the earth, are due to the operation of ice. There have been two schools of theorists on this subject. One of them supposed that these materials were carried by icebergs and deposited in the bottom of the sea, as the bergs melted. The other attributed them to the direction of glaciers. When Professor Agassiz advanced the latter theory, it found very general acceptance, and the former was largely abandoned. Agassiz in his later years seems to be in doubt as to the correctness of his own theory, and of late years there has been a disposition on the part of geologists to accept both the berg and glacial explanations. This does not by any means account satisfactorily for the formation of sand, clay and gravel, or for their stratification. Still less does it account for the shape of some of the beds, such, for example, as the great blue clay beds, which have a surface like the waves of the sea, and vary in depth from a few inches to hundreds of feet. There is abundant evidence that there was a Glacial Period, and that it followed upon a period when present tropical conditions of temperature were prevalent all over the Northern Hemisphere, but there is absolutely no explanation available of the cause for this remarkable change, at least no explanation to which scientific men are willing to give a moment's serious consideration. It seems probable that there may have been several Glacial Periods, also that Glacial conditions may have existed in certain parts of the Northern Hemisphere, while conditions more favorable to life were found in corresponding latitudes in other parts of the same Hemisphere. There also seem to be reasons for believing that the last of these periods was not as long ago as geologists at one time supposed; but this, which is perhaps the most interesting feature in connection with the age of the earth, will have to be deferred to be dealt with next Sunday. Possibly more than one article may be needed to dispose of the subject, even in a superficial way, for it is a very broad question, and among the matters bearing upon it are not only the records of the rocks but the traditions of mankind, and we may see that some of these directly refer to this very remarkable era in the history of the earth.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXVIII.

In order that this series of papers may be reasonably complete some reference must be made to Japan, although it is to be observed that until the war between that country and China the part played by the Empire of the Sunrise, as the old Chinese writers used to call it, in the larger affairs of the world was even less than nominal. If it had not been for the attempted invasion of the islands by Kublai Khan and one or two other ambitious military leaders, Japan's name would not necessarily have been mentioned in connection with the general development of nations until a few years ago. The history of that country is for the most part exceedingly uninteresting to any but its own people. There are writings which profess to relate events that happened centuries upon centuries before the dawn of the historical period elsewhere. These tell of a royal house of divine origin, but contain little or nothing which even resembles history until they come down to a date corresponding with 660 B.C., from which the Japanese date their chronology. Over the next nine centuries a heavy veil of doubt rests. The claim is made that the emperors lived to great ages, some of them for as many as one hundred and fifty years. This alleged longevity stops so suddenly that one may safely assume it to be fictitious. After A.D. 409, the annals of Japan seem more reliable, but it is not until about A.D. 1900, that one may feel much confidence in accepting them. Then for six hundred years was a period of domestic strife, which can hardly be paralleled in the history of any other country.

It is impossible in the space available here to give any adequate idea of the extraordinary structure of Japan politically and socially. Dickson in his history devotes many pages to it, and no reader can hope to form an intelligent idea of what he seeks to tell. It is necessary in reading his description of events to refer back to those pages as one refers to a dictionary in reading an unfamiliar language. One thing, however, stands out conspicuously, namely that the Mikado, or Emperor, appears to be a direct descendant of the people who are alleged to have been children of the Sun and Moon, which were regarded as deities. The right of this family to rule does not appear ever to have been questioned. Of civil wars there was no end, but they were usually conflicts between rival claimants to the office of Shogun, which also seems to have been hereditary. The Mikado seems to have reigned supreme amid all these scenes of confusion, which lasted from a very early date until A.D. 1603.

Concerning the origin of the Japanese practically nothing at all is known with certainty. The Ainos, a hairy race inhabiting the island of Yezo, seem to have been the aboriginal inhabitants. They were conquered by invaders from some quarter, but whence is not known with any degree of certainty. Colonies from Korea, China, New Guinea and elsewhere are said to have settled in the country but nothing is known about them at all positively. The only thing that seems to be at all definitely known is that over two thousand years ago Japan was in the control of the people from whom the modern Japanese are descended. The very remarkable social and political organization which was built up, so greatly unlike anything existing elsewhere, suggests that perhaps the Ainos were not the only indigenous race. The Japanese are a peculiar race in many respects. Just as they have borrowed their modern institutions from Europe and America, so they borrowed their literature from China and their religion from India. At one time they seemed willing to borrow a new religion from Rome, but about the period of which we shall now speak, Christianity, as represented by Roman Catholic missionaries, was driven from the country.

The first great turning point in Japanese history was the Shogunat of Iyeyasu, which began in the year 1603. He seems to have been a man of great talents. By vigorous measures he suppressed all opposition to his authority and solidified his power by establishing the feudal system. So well did he lay the foundations of government that peace prevailed in the country for over two hundred and fifty years, and his family remained at the head of affairs, under the Mikado of course, until the year 1868, when the power of the Shogun was overthrown, the Mikado became the real ruler and that wonderful course of events was inaugurated which has made modern Japan. For this reason Iyeyasu deserves a place among the makers of history, although the scope of his activities was confined to his own country.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

XII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugin.)

DANTON, DESMOULINS AND ROBESPIERRE

Danton had been over-confident, relying too much on the supposed security of his position. He and Camille Desmoulins were arrested and thrown into the Conciergerie, the famous prison that had been the scene of such countless tragedies, and whose walls had but lately echoed the brave song of the Girondins, for whose execution the young journalist and his sometime patron and friend were in no small part responsible.

To all outward appearances Danton bore his reverses unmoved, even heroically; secretly, however, he wept for his young, lovely wife that he should bring such a terrible sorrow upon her. Desmoulins on the contrary was of a different character, he lamented freely and bitterly that treachery should have brought them to such a condition. They were refused witnesses to speak in their defence though there was an endless array to testify against them. Before them Danton defended himself with plegmatic sarcasm. He refused to address himself to the jury. "A man like me replies before the jury," he said proudly, "but does not speak to them. I have served my country too well and if my life be a burden to her I will still give her my body to devour. My name is linked to all the revolutionary institutions—committee, army, tribunal, which last I inaugurated that there might be no further danger of massacres like that of September—it is I who have decreed it all—it is I who have caused my own death—I whom they call a moderate. You refuse me witnesses, I will defend myself no more." He continued however, and his words were so eloquent, his vehemence so fiery, his attitude so impressive as he stood with his lion-like head thrown back, his wonderful eyes aflame, that he impressed his hearers to a far greater extent than suited his judges. Outside the hall which was packed almost to suffocation, the streets were densely thronged with people, and his words were repeated, and passed on from one to another until the crowd began to show such feelings of sympathy that the president and those who presided at the trial were frightened for the outcome. They stopped Danton's discourse telling him that he needed rest and that he should be allowed to continue the next day. Desmoulins' defence was also cut short and the trial adjourned never to be resumed. The accused were sentenced without any further hearing. On the evening of April 5th, 1794, they were taken in the cart to the scaffold, there to suffer the same death they had meted out to so many before them. Danton kept up his courageous, ironical bearing until the last, but Desmoulins broke down more than once and loudly upbraided his executioners.

Henceforth Robespierre was to reign alone until vengeance overtook him as it had overtaken the others who were the leaders of the convention. At present, however, he believed himself to be the lord of all authority, and having secured a government for the State to be enabled now to consider a State religion.

For some time Reason had been worshipped in France as the embodiment of all virtue, and in this worship the people of Paris went to blasphemous extremes. A representation of Reason was chosen from time to time from among women of questionable reputation, and the so-favored one was carried to the church, even to the very altar, and there set down as though upon a throne for the assembled riotous crowds to do homage before her. Bacchanalian revels took place within the sacred precincts. The banging of drums, the noise of a thousand shouting voices mingled with the deep notes of the organ. "The people was nothing more than a mad populace, dancing in the sanctuary, and howling the Carriagnole, and the dancers with neck and arms bare, stockings down, imitated in their rapid circlings, a whirlwind, harbingers of the ravages of the tempest. Drunk with wine and blood, issuing from these scenes of debauch, returning from the spectacles of the scaffolds, the priests and priestesses of Reason followed with staggering steps the car of their impure divinity. The air resounded with the roaring of these tigers. The spectators, pale, trembling with fright at the sight of the red caps and the menacing inscriptions carried by these paid brigands, showed no resistance, no objection, when the spies posted on their way forced them to prostrate themselves before the image of Liberty."

Even the questionable morals of Robespierre were shocked at the shameful profanations. He had always believed that a certain amount of religious liberty should be allowed and had been averse to the assassination of those in holy orders. Professedly he was a follower of Rousseau, and as the old lawful and beautiful forms of worship had been quite done away with, he thought it a fitting time to inaugurate the reign of the philosophy which had as its divinity the God of Nature. He was no rhetorician, no orator such as Mirabeau had been, but he was a forceful talker and his personality was very impressive; so thoroughly did he seem imbued with the truth of what he said that he was able to convince his hearers often against their own judgment. He took much time and went to great pains to prepare a remarkable speech which was to convert the people to his own philosophy. The following is an extract:

"Atheism is aristocratic; the idea of a Great Being who watches over oppressed innocence and who punishes triumphant crime is entirely popular. It is the sentiment of the French people; it is not at touched either to priests, or to superstition or to religious ceremonies; only to that of worship itself. That is to say, to the idea of an incomprehensible power, the terror of crime, the support of virtue, to whom it is pleased to render homages which are so many anathemas against injustice and against the success of crimes. What matters to you, legislators, the various hypotheses by which certain philosophers explain the phenomena of nature? You may abandon all these subjects to their eternal disputes. The idea of the Supreme Being and of the immortality of the soul is a continual appeal to justice; it is then social and republican. O thou who art enthusiastic for the arid doctrines of atheism and who art never enthusiastic for thy country, what advantage findest thou in persuading man that a blind force presides at his destinies and strikes at hazard crime and virtue, that his soul is only a faint breath extinguished at the entrance of the tomb? Will the idea of his annihilation inspire him with sentiments purer or more elevated than those of his immortality? The priests have created a god in their own image, they have treated him as anciently the mayors of the palace treated the descendants of Clovis, to reign in his name and put themselves in his place. They have banished him to the heavens as to a palace, and have only called him to earth to ask for their own profit, titles, riches, honors, pleasures and enjoyment. The real temple of the Supreme Being is the universe; His worship virtue; His festivals the joy of a great people assembled under His eyes to strengthen the bonds of universal fraternity and to present him the homage of pure and sensitive hearts."

(To Be Continued)

THE STORY TELLER

A man who had been convicted of stealing was brought before a certain "down East" judge, well known for his tender heartedness, to be sentenced. "Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment?" asked the judge, not unkindly.

"Never!" exclaimed the prisoner, suddenly bursting into tears.

"Well, well, don't cry my man," said his honor, consolingly; "you're going to be now."—Everybody's.

One night at the theatre some scenery took fire, and a very perceptible odor of burning alarmed the spectators. A panic seemed to be imminent, when an actor appeared on the stage.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "compose yourselves. There is no danger."

The audience did not seem reassured. "Ladies and gentlemen," continued the comedian, rising to the necessity of the occasion, "confound it all, to do you think if there was any danger I'd be here?"

The panic collapsed.—Omaha Bee.

Who Columbus Was

In the afternoon in all the schools a part of the time was devoted to the study of the life and deeds of Columbus. An amusing reply was given by one of the pupils. A teacher had told the class of the wonderful voyage of Columbus and how he insisted on continuing the voyage after the other men were clamoring to return. Then she asked: "Who was Columbus?" with the view of hearing how well they had followed her talk. One little hand went up.

"Well, Johnny, who was he?" asked the teacher.

"Columbus was the gem of the ocean," was the answer.—Baltimore Sun.

Strictly Fresh Eggs

There are summer resorts, remote from any agricultural communities, where fresh farm products are even harder to obtain than in the city. It was at such a place that the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invariably served fried.

"See here," he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who waited upon him, "why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?"

"Oh, oh, yes, sah," responded the waiter, pleasantly. "Of course, yo' kin have 'em boiled, if yo' wants 'em. But yo' know, sah, yo takes de risk!"—New York Times.

A Hebrew Scholar

Dr. Charles Taylor, who died in London last month was master of St. John's College, at Cambridge, and according to the London Jewish Chronicle, "the greatest rabbinic scholar outside the fold of the synagogue."

When Dr. Teicher, now of New York, found among some Hebrew fragments brought from Egypt to England in 1894 a part of the original Ecclesiastes he received the pecuniary and scholarly support of Dr. Taylor in his endeavors to obtain more of the precious manuscript, and to these two men belongs the credit for bringing into England out of Egypt a mass of material which now forms "the gem of the university library at Cambridge."—M. A. P.

A Good Citizen

"In Switzerland this summer," said a Philadelphian, "I heard Charlemagne Tower describe the stringent police regulations in Berlin. Mr. Tower, by way of illustration, concluded with a little story."

"Schmidt and Krauss met one morning in the park. 'Have you heard,' says Schmidt, 'the sad news about Muller?'"

"No," says Krauss. "What is it?"

"Well, poor Muller went boating on the river yesterday. The boat capsized and he was drowned. The water was ten feet deep."

"But couldn't he swim?"

"Swim? Don't you know that all persons are strictly forbidden by the police to swim in the river?"—Philadelphia Record.

Two Kinds of Men

"Fighting Bob" Evans, during his last stay in Washington, was one evening a guest at a house where he met a number of the younger set of the capital.

As the admiral was leaving, he chanced to pick up from the floor a very dainty handkerchief, edged with lace. He was gravely inspecting the "trifle light as air," when a rather effeminate-looking young man hastened forward to claim it.

"Your sister's, no doubt," said the admiral as he handed it over.

"Oh, no," said the young man; "it's mine."

Evans scrutinized the young man closely. "Would you mind telling me what size hairpins you use?" he asked, after a pause.—Lippincott's.

The Real Attraction

The grand review of 10,000 members of the Boys' Brigade to be held in Glasgow on Saturday recalls an amusing story of a similar event which took place in the same city a few years ago. Lord Roberts had promised to inspect the brigade battalions, but at the last moment was prevented by illness. A local officer was secured to fill his place, and in selling tickets for the inspection it was thought only fair to let purchasers know that the distinguished Field-Marshal would not be present. One small brigade boy came up and asked for two tickets for his father and mother. The clerk said, "Do your father and mother know that Lord Roberts is not to be present?" To which the boy replied, with a look of self-confidence, "It's no Lord Roberts they're comin' to see; it's me!"—Westminster Gazette.

What a System

A German canvasser took the fifty-story elevator of a Western wholesale house in New York and walked into the office, where one of the proprietors was busy at his desk. The canvasser was told that the house needed nothing in his line, but he persisted in opening his sample bag and making himself the cause of much distress, until finally the enraged proprietor kicked him down the first flight of stairs. An employee, observing the mode of descent, repeated the dose with like effect, and it was dittoed till the unfortunate German found himself on the curb-stone highway. Shaking himself, he looked back over the course of events and ejaculated, "Vell, dot ish a great establishment. I don't know der particular line of peccness, but my! Vat system, vat system!"—Tit Bits.

Men Who Do Things

Alexander Stewart Gray was until recently one of the most prominent and successful lawyers in Edinburgh, Scotland. In order to identify himself with the new movement which is organized for the purpose of calling public attention to the unemployed problem, especially in its bearing on the land question, he abandoned a fortune of nearly £250,000, and is now leader of the "Hunger Marchers" in England. Not long ago this band of unemployed men, led by him, walked from Manchester to London, a distance of 187 miles, to present a petition to King Edward.

Sir Max Waechter is a wealthy merchant of London who seeks to create the United States of Europe by a scheme of federation with a common tariff as its basic principle. He is now on a tour of the courts of Europe in the interests of his cause. After visiting Russia, Austria and Hungary and securing the support of leading ministers, Sir Max was received by several northern monarchs. Among the guests received on his yacht during the cruise was Prince Cassano of Italy, who is organizing a congress in Rome on the proposal.

Edward Cecil Guinness, of the Irish firm of brewers, was made a baronet in recognition of his gift of \$1,250,000 for the rebuilding of the slums of Dublin. The work occupied six years, and when successfully accomplished King Edward raised the baronet to the peerage with the title of Baron Iveagh.

After the King visited Ireland last year Lord Iveagh presented \$250,000 to the Irish hospitals in commemoration of the sovereign's visit and in return he was made a viscount.—Chicago News

WITH THE POETS

To Any Spendthrift

Thou mayst not live unto thyself alone.
To waste or spend,
O never dare to dream thou art thine own.
"Brother and Friend,"
Their voices sound forever in thine ears.
Canst thou deny them when their arms are thrown
About thee, heedless unthrift? Thou art none
Thine own possession, all thou art is theirs.
Still are they calling, calling, "Brother and Friend!"
Still art thou these—or nothing—to the end,
Thou mayst not live unto thyself alone.

The Dust

Yea, spit on me! Yea, spurn me with your feet!
Ye kings and seers and bards together!
For I am but the dust—the shapeless dust—
The sport of winds and of the weather!

Yet once the lightning of the flesh I wore;
Peal after peal like glorious thunder,
Once with the shock of being sweet as song
The senses shook my heart of wonder!

And once in burning hush of life's high noon
I heard the rosy mouth of woman
Spilling love's voice of spikenard on the air—
Divine, and yet supremely human.

Yea, spit on me! Yea, spurns me with your feet!
Ye kings and seers and bards together!
For once your solemn robes of state I wore
Who now am sport of winds and weather!

—Edward Wilbur Mason in National Magazine

Fate

If thou doest bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night, though, that farewell may be,
Press thou his hand in thine.
How carst thou tell how far from thee
Fate or chance may lead his steps ere that tomorrow
comes?

Men have been known to lightly turn the corner of a street,
And the days have grown to months, and months have
grown to lagging years.
Ere they have looked in loving eyes again,
Parting at best is underlaid with tears and pain,
Therefore, lest sudden death should come between,
Or time or distance, clasp with pressure firm
The hand of him who goeth forth.

Unseen, Fate goeth, too.
Yea, find thou always time to say some earnest word
Between the idle talk,
Lest with these henceforth, night and day,
Regret should walk.

—Coventry Patmore.

Today and Tomorrow

There was no Night; the Great Gods walked on earth
That knew but changeless Day when man had birth.

The first of men was Yama, and his bride
Was Yami, first of women. Yama died;
And Yami mourned; the Gods could not ally
The woe of her that wailed, "He died Today!"

"Not thus," the Great Ones said, "her grief may cease;
Let Night be made; the Dawn shall bring her peace."

So Night was made. The Morrow tarried not
But dawned in gold—and Yama was forgot.

Whence came the word: "Today is not Tomorrow;
And Days and Nights make all forget their sorrow,"
—From the Vedas; Arthur Guiterman in New York Times.

The Homing

When my wayward boy came back
From his reckless roaming,
With his plumage ruf and wrack,
Like a spent bird homing.

First I looked, and then I smiled,
Then we clung together;
He was still my child, my child,
Love was still a tether.

Ne'er a word, reproach I said,
Asked not what had kept him
Only when he lay in bed
Then (in mine) I wept him.

Wept the wounds upon him wrought—
Those long years' bequeathing,
Thrice that night his threshold sought,
Watchful of his breathing.

Listening, twixt times afraid,
Lest he be some other—
Thanking God, whose mercy made
Me to be his mother.

—Edwin L. Sabin in November Metropolitan Magazine.

The Peacemaker

'Twas just about a year ago that Fanny run away
Leavin' ma and me alone—eloped with Philip Gray;
He'd come a-shinin' around her, off an' on, a year
or so.

Tho' he seen I didn't like him—I'd took pains to let him know,
For I had a kind of notion that he thought it would be fine
If he helped our girl inherit all this property of mine.

By a lot of good hard workin' and by managin' things
right
I have what is called a fortune; oh, of course, it's
just a mite.

As compared with Rockefeller's. Still, I thought
'twixt me and you
That our Fanny bein' purty and well educated, too,
Had the right to look for some one who was higher
up than Phil;

But it's wastin' time to argue when a woman says
she will.

So they run off and got married. Ma was anxious
from the start
To be kind of easy with 'em—said that Phil was
good at heart,
But I sent 'em word to never set their feet inside my
door.

I was through with both forever—yes, I said them
words and more;
Made my will and left my money, every cent, to
charity—
T'other day they had a baby—and they've named
him after me.

Gracious! but it did seem lonesome after Fanny'd
went away!
Ma she moped and you could nearly see her brown
hair turnin' gray.
And the silence used to seem to get so loud I'd want
to shout

Or slam doors or pound on something, thinkin', I
could drive it out—
Little rascal! Everybody says he's got my nose and
chin,
And you ought to have saw him smilin' as I stood
there peepin' in.

Yes, ma took me up this mornin', and I've just
de-troyed my will.
Come to think the matter over, there are worse young
men than Phil;
He's been doin' splendid lately—I believe that little
tike

Must of knew I was his grandpa, for he looked up
lovin' like
When they got the nurse to let me hold him propped
up on my knee;
Weighs eight pounds—and—did I mention that
they've named him after me?

—American Magazine.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL IS REQUIRED



R. ELIOT CRAWSHAW-WILLIAMS, who has written the following letter, is now on a tour round the world for the purpose of personal study of its principal countries before entering into public life in Britain. Though still on the sunny side of thirty, he is thoroughly conversant with the politics of his home land and was a candidate at the last general election for the Chorley division of Lancashire, and although unsuccessful, has considerably reduced the previous Conservative majority, and will again contest the seat at the first available opportunity. Mr. Crawshaw-Williams has given considerable attention to imperial questions, and his letter, which speaks for itself, is a valuable and original contribution to the discussion now in progress regarding the future of the empire. As he was for two years in the colonial office under Mr. Winston Churchill, he has had good opportunities to become conversant with Imperial conditions.

Imperial Devolution

Sir—In these days, when the true feeling of imperialism is, happily, being constantly further aroused, when the consciousness of imperial existence is continually increasing, and the desire for greater imperial knowledge and sympathy, together with the sense of a need of closer imperial union, are surely, if almost imperceptibly, developing over all the empire, it is perhaps not amiss to sometimes take a thought as to whether the new spirit of the times is leading.

What is to be the outcome of these imperial influences? What must we keep in our minds, perhaps in the background of our minds, but there, somewhere, while we strive towards an expression of our at present somewhat inarticulate aspirations? The answer must be—a truly imperial constitution. That is logically and inevitably the conclusion which must be arrived at. This being so, it can do no harm to face the question at once, consider it carefully, discuss the various problems and propositions which arise, and at all events exercise the mind in dealing with the elements of a subject which will sooner or later surely come to be the material for practical measures.

It is, with the object of indicating the lines upon which such consideration of this great problem might run, the direction in which exploration into this comparatively untraveled field of political thought might be conducted, that I venture to write this letter. No dogmatism is intended, and if what follows shall incite other minds to further and more fruitful effort, it will have amply fulfilled its purpose.

Uniting the Empire

The possibility of knitting up the constitutional relations of the empire into some definite, shapely whole has for many years past appealed to the minds of deep-thinking men. The idea of any concrete scheme of federation was long held to be visionary; and visionary it long was, for the empire was not ripe for it.

England at first shirked responsibilities which she thought would hamper her, and in their turn the colonies afterwards shrank from any approach towards what they feared might be renewed and aggravated interference in their domestic concerns. Both, according to their lights and in their day, may be held to have been justified in the view they took; but the passage of time and the advancement of imperial development have opened the minds of men and prepared the path for measures to attempt which earlier would have been futile. The day has now come when the problem of the imperial constitution can be and ought to be seriously and practically considered.

The old ideas—the colonies, a somewhat troublesome brood of children; the mother country, a meddlesome busybody—are practically dead. A new conception has arisen—a great commonwealth of sister states, independent in the control of their individual affairs, yet united in aim and sympathy. But behind this there is today no substantial background; there exists as yet no solid framework by which to strengthen this admirable and noble conception.

The empire is at present a heterogeneous mass of states, differing widely in conditions and possibilities, and only held together by natural bonds of blood, language, and sentiment. Those are excellent bonds—they are certainly better than ties of money for trade bargains, over which squabbles and difficulties invariably tend to arise—but they might well be supplemented by some definite constitutional link between the imperial dominions; some point of focus for the rays of imperial thought and action.

Is such a thing possible? Is it desirable? Is the idea sound? The time has come when these questions must be threshed out.

An Imperial Council

There are many, doubtless, who still regard the idea of an imperial council as impracticable and fanciful. There are, indeed, certain objections to be faced and certain difficulties to be surmounted, but personally I believe that under careful and logical consideration the desirability—nay, the need, of some such council will become so obvious and the arguments against it will be so reduced in number and force, that the conclusion will become inevitable that if the empire is to fulfil its great possibilities it must obtain a constitutional existence which at present it cannot be said to possess. Not only that, but the same logical principle and wider views which will lead to the establishment of some imperial body should bring about in the home country the obvious corollary of a separation of imperial, national, and provincial affairs, which will ease the imperial parliament of its present congestion of work, satisfy the individual aspirations of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and thus at one stroke confer an inestimable benefit upon the inhabitants of the British Isles and of the empire. Such, I am firmly convinced, would be the conse-

quences of a logical and complete scheme of Imperial devolution, though of course the establishment of an imperial council and the allocation to it of truly imperial affairs need not necessarily be delayed until the reorganization of the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom.

Let us consider the whole question in the light of logic. The empire, when analysed, will be found, broadly speaking, to be a structure formed of successive layers of storeys, each composed of a number of units which increase in importance as we ascend the constitutional scale. Thus, at the base, there are the rural districts, parishes and small townships, all having their own rural, parochial and urban affairs, which, in a logical constitution, are dealt with by proper authorities. A little higher come the counties and county cities with their own peculiar affairs, and, properly, their own specific councils to attend to them. Next come the provinces or states, such as: Ontario, New South Wales, etc.; and here in a logical constitutional scheme would come England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. There are affairs which are the paramount concern of these provinces or states, and to deal with which it falls, or should fall, to the lot of the provincial or state parliaments.

Above these again come the great nationalities which form the chief component parts of the empire; Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and the other self-governing dominions, including, I hope, shortly, a federated South Africa. These nationalities have their peculiar affairs, distinct from those properly delegated to the provincial or state parliaments, and they have, or should have, their national or dominion parliaments to deal with these affairs.

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Logical Devolution

In most of the self-governing British dominions the principle of logical devolution is today carried out up to this point. In Canada, for instance, the constitution divides the Dominion into precisely such grades and units as have been indicated, provides proper authorities for each unit, and logically and accurately defines the affairs to be allocated to such class of authority. In this respect the United Kingdom is not so fortunate. The constitution, venerable and valuable though it be, has not been reformed in accordance with modern necessities and sentiment, and as a consequence the imperial parliament is overburdened with work with which it is now quite unable efficiently to cope, and much of which could well be delegated to some sub-

diary authorities; while there is at the same time a powerful and increasing feeling not only in Ireland, but among the people of all the four nations which compose the United Kingdom, that the time has come when the management of purely national affairs should be entrusted to representative national bodies. It is obvious that a double benefit would thus be conferred by the application in the home country of those same logical constitutional principles which the other British dominions have already adopted, and it is to be hoped that the study and treatment of the whole question in its imperial aspect may lead, not only to the establishment of an imperial council, but, as a consequence, to a reform of the English constitution, which shall bring it into harmony both with modern ideas and with a symmetrical scheme of imperial devolution.

Thus far, then, the constitution of the empire has been found to be a broad based shapely structure, rising upwards from a substratum of small local bodies and culminating, at present, in the several great self-governing dominions. Broadly speaking, the units in each stratum up to this point have their specific concerns and their special authorities to deal with those concerns. The parish pump is the concern of the parish council, the national tariff of the national parliament. From the smallest local detail up to the matter which affects a whole nation there is nothing in the scale of man's affairs which has not, so far, found a distinct category and a suitable tribunal.

But above the nation there is the empire. And surely there are some affairs which concern the empire as a whole—which are imperial and which must be dealt with imperially. There is, for instance, the problem of Imperial defence. This question surely is one in which concerted imperial thought and action is desirable, if not indispensable. Now that, as in Australia, the excellent and dignified feeling is beginning to animate the empire that the various dominions should to some extent at least undertake the burden of naval and military defence, the time has come when men's minds will be forced, willy-nilly, to recognize that the defence of the empire demands larger treatment than it now receives. On some future occasion it would be interesting to discuss broadly the possible methods of dealing imperially with this and with other imperial subjects. It must suffice now to say that a scheme of imperial defence can be sufficiently elastic to allow of the widest individual effort and of much independent control. There need be no stunting of the enterprise of good feeling of any portion of the empire, no cramping of the generosity of any British dominion, and yet the scheme of defence can still be a connected whole. The question of armaments, in a word, must be considered not sporadically and independently, but as everywhere one question. The British Empire has suffered enough in the past from a policy of unsystematic and unco-operative action to warn

it in the future to ensure that imperial plans are harmonious and sympathetic. To ensure this the various departments of imperial defence must eventually converge and become concentrated at one centre, under one authority. And that authority, as a natural corollary, must be an imperial authority. The proposition that the empire should provide the men and money, and yet that one portion of the empire should control the policy and plans of war, is illogical and must in the end prove impossible.

Need Imperial Treatment

Besides the problem of imperial defence, there are many others which call for imperial treatment. There are various subjects affecting labor, commerce, immigration, citizenship, etc., and there are the many questions which engaged the attention of the premiers of the self-governing dominions at the last imperial conference. Surely, if the logical scheme is to be followed out, there should be some council of empire, charged with the care of these great questions which concern and concern collectively the whole British dominions.

There are difficulties. The question of foreign affairs is one; the question of the maintenance and control of the army and navy is another; the question of representation is a third. As to the first, I do not believe it insuperable. The empire could agree to trust one man, as, indeed, it does now, with a delicate management, on its behalf, of an imperial foreign policy. The second point is more serious. Here, however, unlike some of my friends, I do not doubt but that, were the question put fairly and clearly to them, the various portions of the empire would come forward with their proportionate contributions in money or men to imperial defence. And they would come the more readily were that problem to be really treated as an imperial one, and did they know that they had representatives to see that their wishes and needs found expression and received attention. As to the last question—that of representation on the imperial council—there democracy must make its own answer. Personally, I am ready to trust the representatives of the British people of the empire as a whole to solve broadmindedly and without petty squabbles, the great imperial questions which it would fall to their lot to consider. And since I have been in Canada I have been brought to wonder whether the day is so far distant when the predominant power in any such council of empire might lie with one of the daughters rather than with the mother country. However this may be, let the framework of the imperial scheme be completed; it will then abide, although the days which are to come may sometime change its shape.

Today the imperial constitution is a temple without a roof. The pillars stand firm and strong; but there is nothing to bind them. An imperial council would surely prove a roof which would endure even the roughest weather.

The Infatuation of Eric—An Interesting Short Story

THE smokingroom of the club was almost empty as Barton walked in with the powerful stride that was characteristic of his movements. The two or three men who were reading or chatting there looked up and smiled pleasantly, for Barton was a popular member of the club. If he returned the smiles, his mouth was too much concealed by his heavy beard to reveal any of its workings; and his face, always grave and stern, gave no sign of having relaxed a muscle. The men were, however, used to Barton's unemotional features, for it was known that they were no guide to the nature they were supposed to indicate.

It was generally understood that Barton had had some trouble early in life and was still suffering from the effects of it. Little was known of him except that in business he had been a very successful man. In the city his intimates called him "Lucky Barton" for he had a way of "getting things done"; and more than one of his acquaintances at the club or elsewhere had gone to Barton in a case of difficulty, and Barton had straightened out the complication with surprising success.

Barton sat down in a leisurely way in one of the vacant armchairs, and began to look at the evening paper until dinner should be served. For Barton always dined at the club—indeed, he almost lived there. He did not seem to have any home, and when he was not in the city he was generally to be found in the smokingroom. He had been toying with the paper for some minutes, when a short, thin man, with a face that had anxiety written in every line of it, peeped into the room with the words:

"Has anyone seen Barton?"

Barton looked up and caught the newcomer's eye. "Hallo, Dixon," he said. "Want me?"

Dixon's face wore a look of relief at once. He came into the room, and sat down, while on various pretexts the other men went out and left the two alone. "It's about my boy, Barton," said Dixon, drawing his chair closer. "He's done with me. I daresay I've spoken freely, but there has been a good deal of that on both sides. And now he's gone off with the ultimatum that he is to marry this woman, tomorrow morning."

"The music hall dancer?" queried Barton. Dixon nodded. He and Barton were old friends, and between such words are not always essential. Barton had heard much of the story of young Eric Dixon's infatuation for a lady, prominent in the world of entertainment at the moment as La Belle Marie, and he knew that the boy, having just inherited a tolerable fortune, was spending foolishly large sums in costly presents for a lady of whom he knew nothing. But the news that Eric had decided to make the lady his wife brought a serious look to Barton's face.

"Have you ever seen this lady?" Dixon asked. Barton shook his head decidedly. "I haven't been to a theatre for twenty years," he said. "Not since—" and he broke off suddenly as if it were a subject he preferred not to discuss. After a moment's pause, he turned abruptly to Dixon and went on:

"Look here, old chap, you've come to the right man, this time. You have often wondered why I never married. Now as a matter of fact I have been married. I did precisely what Eric is going to do. I

quarrelled with my father and married a dancing girl."

"You?" queried Dixon, sitting back and looking in astonishment at the sober, serious face of his friend. "Yes," replied Barton. "I'm not going into particulars, but I will merely say that she was a pretty girl of eighteen. Our married life lasted six months, and then—" he shrugged his shoulders with a sigh.

"You divorced her?" Dixon asked. "She divorced me," said Barton quietly. "I was in love with her even then, and I wanted to spare her. She gave me an undertaking not to molest me or any of my friends—and I did not defend the suit. I went abroad and tried to forget. But this is past and done with." He went on with a sad flicker of a smile. "I mention it to show you that I can go to your boy, and convince him that I know what I am talking about, when I presume to offer him advice. He's still at his chambers in Jermyn street, I suppose?"

Dixon nodded assent. Then he held out his hand, and his voice quivered a little as he said: "I don't know how I can thank you enough, Barton. If this thing happens, as the boy has threatened, it will break his mother's heart."

"Well," said Barton, "I can't work miracles. But the boy and I are on very good terms, and if it comes to it, I can tell him even more than I have told you." After dinner, Barton strolled across to Jermyn street. Eric was out. He would be out all the evening, his man said. But supper had been ordered for 11, as Mr. Eric was bringing a young lady and her mother back. The young lady was to be married to him in the morning.

Barton had no message to leave; he gave his name and came away. While he was walking slowly down the street an omnibus passed bearing a flaming poster, announcing that La Belle Marie was to be seen nightly at the Mammoth Variety theatre. Barton took his cue from that. He hailed a cab and drove direct to the theatre. Outside it a huge poster presented the smiling, girl-like face of La Belle Marie, and he stopped for an instant to look at it in case it should reveal something of the secret of its fascination for Eric.

It was a pleasing face. Barton had to admit this to himself, and the feeling came to him that his task had become very much harder all at once. There was a sparkle in the dark eyes that reminded him of the eyes he had loved too well twenty years before, and for the moment he felt a dangerous inclination to sympathize with Eric. A mass of heavy, blue-black hair crowned the shapely head, and with a sad smile Barton reflected that he had once thought so much of trifles like that—except that the object of his own admiration had possessed hair of the most perfect golden hue.

He entered the house, and walked about the promenade in the hope of meeting Eric. Then, glancing about him, he caught sight of the young man himself, sitting with an air of unconscious pride in the stage box. He at once sent his card thither and, in a few moments later, he stood by Eric's side.

"I hope you haven't come to discuss Marie, Mr. Barton," said the young man at once. "I know that my father feels very keenly about this business; but then, so do I. He belongs to a former generation, when actresses were not the class of people they are now. If you've come to breathe a word against Marie, I'm

sorry I shall not be able to entertain your company. This is plain speaking, I know; but you must forgive me. I'm very desperate about it."

Barton sat down with a quiet smile. "Pray, don't imagine for a moment that I would presume to criticize the lady," he said. "She is quite young, I believe."

"I think we are as nearly as possible of the same age," said Eric, softened by Barton's diplomatic manner. He himself had just turned twenty-five.

"If you will permit me," said Barton with the view of gaining time, "I should like to stay here and see the lady's performance."

"I shall be delighted," said Eric, pleased to find the man whom he had suspected to be an emissary from his father appearing to share his youthful enthusiasm. "And—look here," he added, "I'm taking her

SPIRIT TO SPIRIT

Eons, or centuries, or years ago—

We two were man and woman, thou and I
On yonder dead earth now swinging far below

The star mists floating by.

But now we are two spirits, in the wide
Mysterious realm whereof all mortals dream;
The unknown country where the dead abide
Beyond the sunset gleam.

And I—I cannot find thee anywhere!

I roam from star to star in search of thee;
I wander through the boundless fields of air,
And by the crystal sea.

I scan all faces and I question all;
I breathe thy name to every wind that blows;
Through the wide silences I call and call—
But still the silence grows.

Dost thou remember how, one midnight drear,
We sat before a fading fire alone,
Dreaming young dreams while the wan old year
Reeled from thy trembling throne?

And thou didst whisper, "Dear, from farthest skies,
From utmost space, my love shall summon thee
Thou'lt grave-mould lie darkly on thine eyes,
To keep this trust with me!"

Was it last year? Oh, Love, I do not know!
The high gods count not time. We are as they.
All silently the tides of being flow;
A year is as a day!

I only know I cannot find thee, dear!
This mighty universe is all too wide;
Where art thou? In what far-removed sphere
Is thought of me denied?

New lives, new loves, new knowledge, and new laws!
I still remember. Does thy soul forget?
Heart unto heart if love no longer draws,
Then the last seal is set!

—Julia C. R. Dorr in Atlantic Monthly.

and her mother back to supper at my place. Won't you join us and complete the party?"

"Certainly," agreed Barton, who was determined to lose no chance of clinging to the young man till he could explain his interference. "It's very kind of you." The hand struck up—a tumult of applause swelled through the house led by Eric himself, and the next moment La Belle Marie, gorgeously dressed in black and yellow, tripped on for her Spanish dance. She looked up for a moment at the box, and smiled at Eric, while Barton snatched up the young man's opera glass and stepped back a pace.

It seemed incredible at first. His hands shook so much that he could with difficulty keep the glass firmly to his eyes. The rich blue-black hair had deceived Barton completely at first, but he had no longer any doubt. Looking still marvelously youthful still with much of the girl-like beauty that had vanquished him twenty years before, Barton realized that La Belle Marie was his divorced wife.

He stopped to put the opera glass on a chair, but it fell from his trembling grasp, and his voice shook as he murmured a conventional apology.

"What's the matter, Mr. Barton?" said the young man, suddenly noting his confusion. "Are you ill?" "It's nothing, thanks," replied Barton, picking up his hat. "I've not been very bright, lately I'll take a turn outside, and I shall be myself again. What time am I to be at your place?"

"I've ordered supper at 11," replied Eric. "You're sure you're all right?"

"Oh, quite thanks," said Barton with a re-assuring laugh. And promising to be at Jermyn street at the appointed time, he went out into the street to think. It was all so wonderful to him. A coil or two of hair, an adroit use of cosmetics—and, in the sight of a foolishly admiring boy, a woman of eight and thirty was transformed into a girl of twenty-five. And, to keep up the cruel delusion, she had acquired—a mother!

Barton arrived at Jermyn street immediately after Eric's brougham had set down its load. He had measured the time to a nicety. Eric met him in the diningroom.

"The ladies are just taking off their hats," he said. "It will give me great pleasure to present you to my future wife."

Barton gave a slight bow of acknowledgment, and then looked about him as if in pursuance of some desolately admiring boy, a woman of eight and thirty without any particular object in view, he apparently stood so that the rays fell upon his face. A moment later, the ladies entered.

"Marie," said Eric, "let me present an old friend—Mr. Barton."

Barton did not bow. He stood where the light of the lamp fell full upon his face. The lady advanced with extended hand, and then she stopped suddenly and grasped the back of a chair.

"My God!" she almost screamed. "You!"

"What does this mean?" said Eric striding angrily up to Barton. "You have met this lady before. I demand to know when and where?"

Barton brushed the lad aside, gently but firmly. Turning to La Belle Marie, he said quietly:

"There is a compact between us that you shall never molest me or mine and you have always kept it. I ask you to keep it still. This gentleman is the son

of one of my oldest friends," and he indicated Eric as he spoke.

"Marie," said Eric with a trembling voice, taking her hand, "what does it all mean?"

Marie pushed him abruptly away and sank into a chair, and burst into wild laughter, which increased as she saw the strange man's obvious concern. As soon as she could speak she turned to Barton and said:

"You're right. You were a white man to me, and whatever I may be, nobody can say that I haven't always played the game. Look here, boy," she added to Eric, snatching a serviette from the table and rubbing it roughly over her enamelled features, "see those? Crow's feet, my dear. And that lovely hair that you loved to stroke, Eric. See here!"

As she spoke she snatched a number of jewelled pins from her raven locks and then lifted them bodily from her head, showing her own thin hair beneath streaked with grey.

"Oh," cried Eric, shutting out the sight with his hands. "It is horrible!"

Barton came forward and held out his hand, but Marie took no notice of it. "Don't follow me," she said to Eric; "I'm going now. Come, mother."

And she strode from the room with something very like a suppressed sob, followed by her companion. Eric sank into a chair, and Barton went and stood over him. "Let's go down to my club and have supper," he said quietly. "We might meet your father there."—Arnold Goldsworthy, in M. A. P.

Mr. Bryan has slept 1,789 nights in sleeping-cars in the past twelve years. There has been an average of five lumps to each bed. There has been an average of seven-eighths of a baby in each car; that is, there has never been a fractional baby in any car, but the average just works out that way. In 587 cars he has slept directly over the wheels. In 1,178 cars the man in the next berth snored. Four hundred and eighty-seven times he has had to sleep in upper berths. He has accumulated enough clinders in his eyes and his clothes to build a dike eleven feet wide across the Missouri River.

In the past twelve years Mr. Bryan has run an aggregate of one hundred miles for trains. There is not a vehicle in the country over seventy-five years old in which he has not ridden to or from a railroad station. Six hundred and seventy-nine times he has stood at the ticket window, money in hand, and has waited fifteen minutes while the nineteen-year-old czar in charge of the way station has finished sending a telegraphic report of a car of hogs to the superintendent's office, and has paralyzed half a dozen travelers by answering their questions with incredible ferocity.—From "Traveling for the Presidency," an article by George Fitch in Collier's for October 17.

John Brassfield had been interrupting the conversation for some time. "You are drunk," at last said Bill Sincellar, in disgust. "I am not drunk," replied John, indignantly, "and if I was sober you would not say such a thing to me." "If you were sober," said Bill, "you would know you were drunk."—Vinland (Kan.) Vine.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



THE HOME GARDEN

PLANTING LILY BULBS

SUCCESS or failure with lilioms depends largely on the planting of the bulbs and the position in which they are growing. The depth to plant is important. Some bulbs root from the base of the stem above the bulbs, while others only produce roots below the bulbs. It is thus obvious that the stem-rooting kinds require to be planted deeper than the others. The size of the bulbs has also to be considered. There are between seventy and eighty kinds of lilies, but among the number not more than twenty-five are generally grown. Even those who make a specialty of these plants find a difficulty in growing a number of them. On the other hand, some of them are easy to grow, that is, given ordinary treatment. These include *L. bulbiferum*, *L. croceum* (the Orange lily), *L. dauricum*, and *L. tigrinum* (the Tiger lily). All the foregoing make stem-roots; the tops of the bulbs should therefore be about 6 inches below the surface of the ground when planted. For the following kinds a depth of 3 inches will be sufficient: *L. candidum* (the Madonna lily), *L. chalcidonicum*, *L. Martagon* (the Turk's-cap lily) and *L. testaceum* (the Nankeen lily). All the above will thrive in ordinary garden soil. If it is naturally heavy and wet, it is advisable not to plant the bulbs quite so deep. To balance this the soil can be heaped up over them. Plenty of sand and leaf-mould mixed with the soil are also beneficial to the plants. If the Golden-rayed lily of Japan (*L. auratum*) and *L. speciosum* are grown, it is necessary to prepare a light, sandy compost, preferably containing peat. Deep planting is required, both of these being stem-rooting kinds. The present is a convenient time to plant most of the lilies, the principal exception being the Madonna lily (*L. candidum*), which already has the winter leaves above ground. Do not plant in positions exposed to the hot midday sun; on the other hand, do not put them in odd, densely-shaded corners of the garden. Shelter can often be obtained by planting suitable plants in the borders in close proximity to the lilies, so that about midday the foliage affords a certain amount of shade. Having dug out a hole the required depth, place a layer of sand where the bulbs are to be planted. Groups of four to six bulbs or more planted together are much prettier than single plants dotted along the border; 5 inches or 6 inches apart is a good distance to set out the bulbs in a hole such as that illustrated on the next page. Place the bulbs on the sand, and cover with sand also. This keeps the bulbs dry. The hole is then filled up with soil. Place a stick in the centre of the group, so that the position of the bulbs is readily ascertained, if necessary, before the growths appear above the ground. When lilies are growing and flowering freely in a garden they should not be disturbed.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

A Note on Lilies

Lilies are charming in masses in beds or in clumps in shrubbery borders. Whether they are grown in the open borders or in pots, a peaty soil should be given. It is advisable to place a small quantity of sand around each bulb, and avoid overwatering. Except in naturally dry soils, *Lilium auratum* and some of the others should not be planted before spring. The bulbs may, however, be started in pots or boxes if required to be in flower as early as possible, and the pots containing them plunged below the surface of the soil in the border. The heads and also the individual blooms will not be quite as large perhaps as would be the case if the bulbs were planted in the open border. The pots should be kept in a cool frame during the winter months and frosts excluded by placing mats on the glass. As the young stems grow in spring they will need the support of stakes.

The White Lily (*Lilium candidum*) is quite hardy, and makes a good border plant. Where it is found necessary to lift and replant the bulbs, be sure that they are not unduly exposed to the drying effects of the atmosphere. If the bulbs are to be returned to the soil in the same quarter of the garden, bury them while the ground is being dug and enriched for their reception.

Lilium lancifolium in several varieties is also worthy of a place. *L. auratum* and *L. Harrisii*—the former known as the Golden-rayed Lily of Japan and the latter as the Bermuda Easter Lily, producing splendid heads of pure white trumpet shaped flowers—are most satisfactory if grown in rich, deeply-trenched soil with a background of shrubs. Given thoroughly good cultivation the largest bulbs of *Lilium auratum* will produce spikes bearing from nine to eighteen or more flowers, which are sweetly scented.—Avon.

THE NANKEEN LILY

This plant is well named the Nankeen Lily, as the color of the flowers is of a clear, nankeen tint not seen in any other. It grows well wherever the common *L. candidum* is a success, and when well established attains a height of 5 feet or 6 feet, with six or more flowers to a stem. The sweetly-scented flowers are produced towards the end of July, and even the weaker bulbs bear two or three flowers on stems of varying height, which much

enhance the beauty of the clump. The petals are much reflexed, as in the Turk's-cap Lilies, and the color gives a pleasing contrast with the bright red anthers. Its origin is rather obscure, but it is considered by some authorities to be a hybrid between *L. candidum* and *L. chalcidonicum*.

A NEW VIRGINIAN CREEPER

(*Ampelopsis Lowi*)

It is always interesting to see a new addition to a familiar family, and few groups of plants are more so than the Virginian Creeper, of which Veitchi is the best known. At a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, Messrs. H. Low & Co., the well known nurseryman of Enfield, showed a novelty called *Ampelopsis Lowi*. It is very graceful, as the illustration depicts, but it has two attributes which deserve special mention—the warm purple coloring of the foliage and the fact that the growth is self-clinging. This means that nails and shreds are unnecessary. A Veitchi, and especially the form of it known as *muralis*, have this feature most marked.

Veitch's *Ampelopsis*, generally known as *Ampelopsis Veitchi* (though botanists tell us its correct name is *Vitis inconstans*), is one of the most popular climbers we have for walls, especially of dwelling houses and for similar purposes. A great point in favor of this pretty member of the Vine family is its self-supporting nature, for, once planted, the sucker-like discs at the points of the tendrils will attach themselves firmly to any roughened surface. This entirely does away with the trouble of nailing it in its place, which in the case of some climbers is so necessary. A new variety, with all the merits of the old kind and some additional of its own, was given an award of merit on the 1st instant, under the name of *Ampelopsis Lowi*. It was raised by Messrs. Hugh Low & Co., at their nurseries, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, from seed obtained from a plant of *Ampelopsis Veitchi*. The new-comer has small, very deeply-cut leaflets, mostly seven-lobed, and is altogether a more graceful plant of a lighter character than its parent. Despite this it is equally free in growth, and will no doubt soon become extremely popular. During the summer the colour of the foliage is a beautiful metallic green, while it changes to a warm red tint in the autumn. The elegant character of its leafage suggests that the long, slender sprays of this Vine will be valuable for table decoration, while its usefulness for the clothing of walls is sure to cause a great demand for it.—H. P.

HOW A PLANT SLEEPS

A very interesting type of sleep movement in a plant occurs in the case of the sensitive plant. The leaves are so sensitive that they respond not only to the presence or absence of light, but to mechanical, electrical, and chemical stimuli. From dawn till sundown the main petiole keeps sinking, the fall being very rapid towards evening, when the secondary petioles also sink and become directed forward, while the leaflets close up. This is the night position, the leaves being then asleep. During the early hours of the night the primary petiole begins to rise. After midnight it sinks till it assumes the usual position by day, and the leaflets are ready to wake with the dawn. The leaves, when fully expanded, will instantly close up if touched by the hand.

AN INTERESTING HARDY BULB THAT BLOOMS IN SEPTEMBER

The great majority of hardy bulbs bloom in the spring, and the autumn-blooming species are so few that they are doubly interesting. We may mention the quaint little flower which the Japanese call toad-lily (*Tricyrtis hirta*). Its flowers are about an inch across, and thickly spotted with purple on a white ground. This genus is an outlying member of the lily family and differs from the common members of that family by reason of its season of bloom and the prominent nectar sacs at the base of the three outer perianth segments. Moreover, it has a short rootstock which emits bunches of branched fibres.

The toad-lily is a perennial plant which grows one to three feet high and is rather common in the woods of Japan. It sometimes blooms so late that its flowers are destroyed by

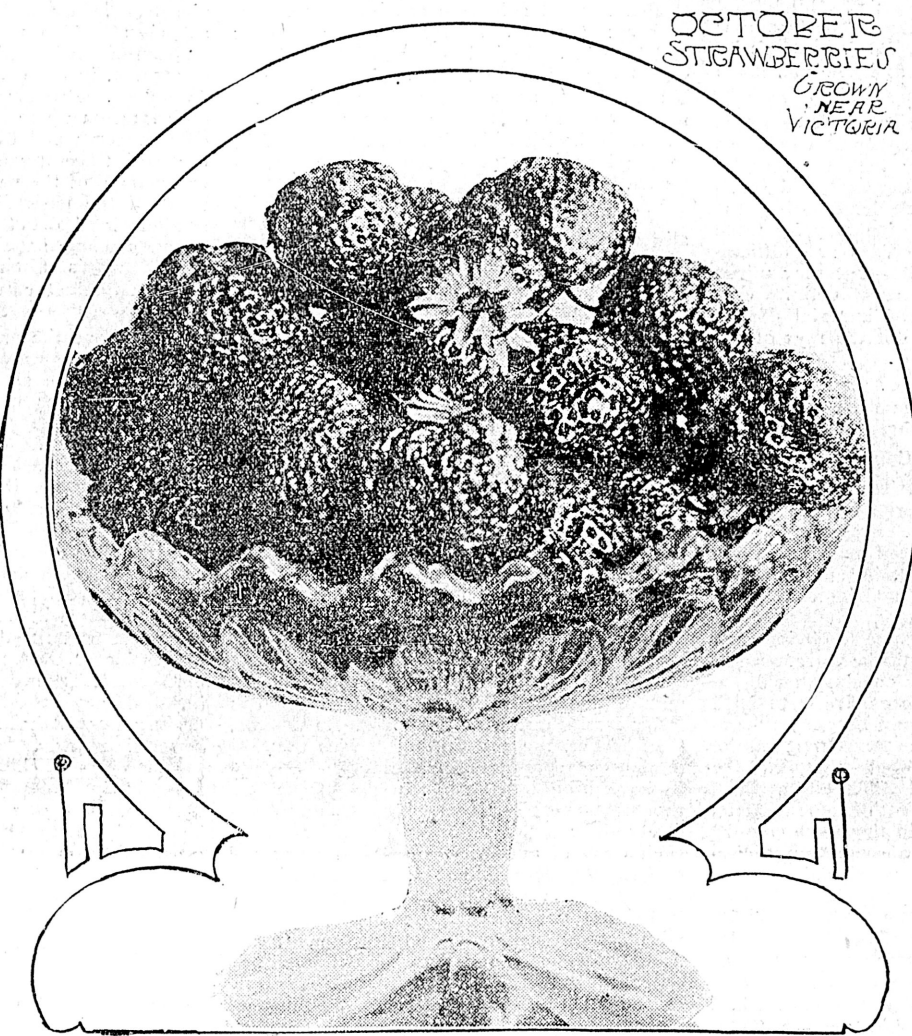
early frost. The variety *nigra* is said to bloom two or three weeks earlier.

These plants should not be put in the ordinary mixed border where they might be overpowered by stronger-growing plants but should be put in a bed by themselves where they need not be disturbed for years. The soil should be a sandy loam containing leaf-mould, and the bed should have partial shade. It is possible that trilliums would make a good companion for them, because they would give bloom in the spring of the year and die down about the time the toad-lilies need the ground.

LILIUM

Lily. Nat. Ord. Liliaceae

Few bulbous plants are more appreciated than the Lilies, some species or varieties of which are to be found in most home gardens. With a good, rich porous soil the major portion of the species may be most successfully



grown outside in sheltered positions, if a few simple details are carried out. In the first place sound bulbs should be planted 6 in. to 10 in. deep or as soon as possible after importation, as it is a well known fact that excessive drying of them has a very injurious tendency on the future growth. The depth will vary with the size of the bulb, and to a lesser extent with the species or variety. Such species as *L. auratum*, *L. speciosum*, and other robust growing kinds should be inserted at a good depth. It is also advisable to plant in situations where the bulbs will not be disturbed for some years, as they will then increase in size and vigor. Lilies, too, are deserving of the most extensive planting, as by a careful selection of species and varieties our gardens may be rendered fragrant and beautiful practically from June to October. The first Lily to open is the charming *L. dauricum*. This is extremely showy when planted in the ordinary mixed border, or better still in the shrubbery. These gems may be flowered early in June, when even at that prolific season they have few superiors amongst hardy plants. What *dauricum* and its varieties are to the garden in early summer, *L. speciosum* and its varieties are in the autumn, many of them lasting until October is well advanced. Another late Lily is *L. sulphureum*, though not quite hardy.

Certain species of Lilies take a long time to get established, even in suitable soils and amid congenial surroundings. Such is undoubtedly the case with all the Martagon kinds; and to this section belong many of the gems of the genus. *L. monadelphum* (Syn. *Szovitzianum*) is one of the best of the group, flowering early and showing considerable variation. Yet how many are the complaints as to its failings. Frequently this Lily does not flower the first season, but the display it will give the second, if left alone, will more than compensate for the disappointment. Each year the very large genus receives some additions either in the form of species or varieties. The most recent noteworthy introduction is the very distinct *L. rubellum* from Japan. This promises to be one of the hardy border kinds so generally useful, and therefore should have a big following. It approximates to *L. japonicum* (*L. Krameri*), and is of a beautiful pink, the flowers being delicately fragrant.

As the Lilioms are moisture-loving plants, while growing liberal supplies of water should be afforded in dry seasons, as well as a mulch of manure. After the stems have all died

down naturally a thick mulch of cocoa-fibre refuse or other light covering should be placed round the bulbs to exclude frost, and this should not be removed until spring.

Lilies make ideal pot-plants, and a few should always be grown as such. A very good compost for most of the varieties is two parts of fibrous loam, one part of fibrous peat, and one part of decayed manure, with plenty of sharp sand. Clean, well drained pots should always be used; but the size of pot and number of bulbs to each will depend somewhat upon the variety. For instance, a large bulb of *L. auratum* would require an 8 in. pot; while in the same sized pot three or four bulbs of *L. candidum* would be none too many. When potting, the bulbs should only be half covered with soil, and the pots only two-thirds filled. Later on, as roots are formed at the base of the stems, the pots may be filled with a compost of half loam and half-decayed manure. At no time while growing must the plants lack moisture, or the lower leaves will fall and the size of the blossoms be materially reduced. Diluted liquid manure is a great aid to growing plants, and may be given freely at that period. Less water should be applied after flowering, and the bulbs be gradually allowed to ripen. When the stems are quite dead, re-pot the bulbs in entirely fresh soil as above, keeping them cool and moderately moist, increasing the supply of liquid as new growth is made, and rigorously keeping down insect attacks.

There is a very insidious fungoid pest which asserts itself frequently; it is popularly known as the Lily disease. The cluste and beautiful *L. candidum* is the greatest sufferer, though it by no means stands alone. *L. auratum* and *L. umbellatum* also being occasionally attacked. Shaking the bulbs in a bag containing flowers of sulphur has been recommended; while spraying with liver of sulphur, 1 oz. to the gallon of water, will also be useful in keeping the pest in check.

In the Cardiocrinum group of Lilies we have two species *L. cordifolium* and *L. giganteum*. Of these, *L. cordifolium* should be grown in pots; whilst *L. giganteum* is hardy and a really magnificent plant when in blossom, sometimes attaining a height of from 10 feet to 12 feet, or even more. It especially deserves a place in the amateur's garden.

In the Eulirion division are *L. longiflorum*, *L. I. Harrisii* and *L. I. Takesima*, *L. neilgherense*, *L. philippinense*, *L. Wallichianum*, *L. japonicum* (*L. Krameri*), *L. j. Colchasteri* (a very fine variety, at first pale yellow, but afterwards white), *L. nepalense*, *L. Parryi*, and *L. Washingtonianum*. Of these *L. candidum* is quite hardy, and will grow almost anywhere, though it must not be too frequently disturbed. It will also force very well in pots, if brought into flower by degrees, any undue haste being injurious. To this section also belongs the newly-introduced *L. rubellum*, and the fragrant white-flowered *L. Brownii* suitable for either pots or the border. *L. longiflorum* and all its varieties are finest if grown in pots; for not only are the flowers larger but the markings are more elegant than those found on outdoor plants. They make a splendid display in the amateur's greenhouse.

To the Archelirion group belong some magnificent species, indeed, some of the very best for the general gardener—*L. Henryi*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. t. splendens*, *L. t. Fortunei*, *L. auratum*, *L. a. rubro vittatum*, a red-banded variety; *L. a. Wittei*, a pure white, banded with yellow; and *L. speciosum*, as well as *L. s. roseum*, a fine variety of the last named. All this section may be termed hardy if protected from severe frost, and planted in good, well drained soil. The last named two are also excellent subjects for pot culture, and by following the details already given any novice may successfully grow them. *L. Henryi* is a Chinese species of great beauty when associated with hardy shrubs. It is a tall grower (six feet) very distinct as to color (deep yellow) and free, and for both habit and character will be found an acquisition.

All the members of the Isolirion group are practically hardy, and will succeed in almost any fairly sheltered situation having a rich, well drained soil; they are moreover dwarf and early flowering. *L. elegans* is occasionally seen in grand condition in pots, but, as stated, all may be grown outside. There are several well marked varieties like *alutaceum*, *Wallacei*, *bicolor*, *venustum*, and *Batemanii*.

Other species are as follow: *L. philadelphicum*, *L. concolor*, and its citron-yellow variety *Coridion*, *L. bulbiferum*, *L. Catesbaei*, *L. croceum*, *L. dauricum*, and a few others. It sometimes happens that from an unknown cause a number of the species refuse to grow where planted, and the idea is formed that they are not hardy, whereas it is probably something in the soil that is wrong.

The Martagon is a large and beautiful section, nearly all the species and varieties of which are hardy, and therefore highly desirable for the amateur's purpose. There are many varieties belonging to the following species, all more or less beautiful, and varying from 1 1/2 feet to 3 feet in height: *L. canadense*, *L. nitidum*, *L. pardalinum* (Syn. *L. Roelzi*) (rather difficult to flower), *L. superbum*, *L. colum bianum*, *L. Humboldtii*, *L. maculatum*, *L. Hansonii*, *L. Martagon*, *L. monadelphum*, *L. carniolicum* (Syn. *L. pseudo-tigrinum*), *L. Leichtlinii*, *L. testaceum*, *L. Callosum*, *L. chalcidonicum*, *L. pomponium*, and *L. tenuifolium*, whose brilliant scarlet flowers never fail to enlist attention. To describe the colors, height, form of leaves, and other characteristics of the above numerous *Lilium* species and their varieties, a small volume would be necessary.—Popular Bulb Culture.

AROUND THE FARM

HANDLING A BALKY HORSE

THE best manner of handling a balky horse always has been, and doubtless will be, a matter of opinion. In most cases whipping does not give good results, but has a tendency to make the animal more sulky. Balky horses are generally the result of ignorant, cruel or rash treatment during the education (generally called breaking) of the colt. Surly, rash, ill-tempered men, who expect a colt to know more than themselves, are usually responsible for the balking habit in horses. And once the habit has been contracted, it is very hard to check. Of course, colts vary greatly in disposition and pre-disposition, hence some are much more easily spoiled than others. At the same time, it is seldom that a colt that has been kindly and intelligently handled during his first lessons, and that has been gradually taught to draw loads, makes a balker to the average horseman. A man who is compelled to do a certain amount of work with a horse in a given time must not have a balker. The man who undertakes to cure a balker must not be pressed for time. The balker must be carefully handled. In the first place, the harness should fit well, and the load should not be heavy. The driver must be able to control his temper, and not have recourse to the whip. When the horse balks, he should be allowed to stand for a few minutes; if the load be quite heavy, it should be lightened. The attention of the horse should be drawn to something other than his load. This may be done by giving him an apple, a little salt or oats, or by tapping the shoe with a hammer, etc., and after a few minutes, if he is asked quietly to go on, it is very probable he will do so. By kind and intelligent treatment for considerable time, most balkers can be cured, and it is possible one may occasionally be met upon whom punishment may have the desired effect, but in most cases time and kind treatment are necessary. An ill-tempered or passionate man should never undertake to cure a balker; while, on the other hand, if the horse has been required to draw a heavy load, without sufficient education, he is very liable to become sulky, especially if he has sufficient ambition, energy and spirit to make a good horse.

Many people have many methods of treating balky horses, such as pouring sand in his ears, filling the mouth with sand, lifting his foot and tapping the shoe with a hammer, etc. There is no particular virtue in any of these methods, and the habit of pouring sand, water, etc., into the ears is not only cruel, but dangerous. The favorable action of any of these methods is obtained by diverting the attention of the horse from the load, and in many cases he will forget that he does not want to draw, and will go on. If a person is unfortunate enough to buy a balky horse, or to make one out of a colt, he will have to exercise a great deal of patience to effect a cure.—Whip.

The shelter problem in cattle-feeding is of importance, since it influences materially the cost of labor and other questions which affect the cost of producing beef. Cattle should be protected during unfavorable seasons of the year, but the question is, What is necessary and sufficient to give the animal comfort, and yet not overdo the thing? Too warm quarters are just as harmful to the health, and to the rate of gains, as not warm enough. There should be, however, sufficient protection so that the animal will not need to use much more food for heat production to keep up the normal temperature of the body than is naturally radiated during the rapid assimilation of food. The animal, after having been fed for beef for some time, has more or less fat distributed over the body just beneath the skin, and this gives added protection. But when providing shelter the animal must not be given uncomfortably warm quarters, because he will lose appetite, become languid, and lose weight. Quarters for fattening cattle should be dry and well ventilated, rather than very warm.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS



Is extravagance in dress wicked? A good deal of talk has been going on lately about extravagance in woman's dress. The money that is spent on one dress or hat, it is said, would feed several poor families for weeks. This sounds very terrible, but if we come to look into the matter carefully, we find the question of waste and luxury, and of spending and saving so very complex that one hesitates to condemn even the most extravagant spending off hand. Does luxury really injure the community?

Would the poor be really any better if extravagance were put an end to by universal consent?

"Saving," said the lady in the "Dolly Dialogues," "is depriving yourself of what you want now for fear you may not have what you don't want forty years hence." Rather a back-handed compliment to saving? Saving certainly is the result of fear; fear either of the future for ourselves, or for those dependent on us. Nevertheless, there is great moral virtue in saving, as all the world knows and allows. It means discipline and self-denial. Thrift is reckoned as one of the virtues. But is it so certain that luxury among those who can afford to indulge in it is either sinful or harmful? Take the case of a white satin dress. It is good enough for anybody's wear as it is, but the extravagant woman will have it richly embroidered with gold and silver, or smothered in the costliest laces. And why not, if she can afford to pay for them? Every detail, every stitch and thread of the dress will have set money flying. The poor and the workers get their living out of the extravagance of the rich.

Think of it! Capital has been embarked, trades have grown up, armies of men and women, all employed in meeting the demands of rich people for the things that are called luxuries, superfluities, extravagances. Some of these may shock the timid, but if the demand were to be stopped, what would happen? Trade would be disorganized in a manner for which the increase of capital by saving would afford no remedy. It is all very easy to say the money saved should be given to the poor. Nothing is more difficult than giving money away so as to do good by it. Serious thinkers have discussed the "fallacy of saving." Wealth must be distributed. Extravagance helps distribution, and in so far as it does so it is not only harmless, but beneficial. One thing may comfort the complaining. It is that a wealthy leisured class—a class that can afford to spend extravagantly if it likes—is in many ways a blessing, whether the spending consists in building more houses and palaces than are needed, in collecting costly gems and pictures, or in decking its women in sumptuous garments, does not greatly matter.

After all, beautiful dressing is an art. The world would lose something of its grace and charm without it. Men have left off wearing picturesque and lovely clothes; really somebody must do it.

Is extravagance in woman's dress so very wicked? The answer seems to be in the negative, always supposing the "extravagances" are fairly and squarely paid for.

There is a bright side even to extravagant spending.

THE ART OF BEING A GOOD GUEST

One hears a great deal about good hosts and hostesses. "She is such a splendid hostess!" is by no means an unusual compliment. But the qualities of a good guest often go unrecognized. Yet how important they are, how much the guest can contribute to the success of a party!

No doubt a kind heart, an unselfish wish to promote the comfort of others, lies at the root of those qualities which go to make the best host or guest. Without some such underlying motive, the pleasure each bestows on the other must lack a quality which while it is difficult to explain, never fails to make itself felt. At the same time good feeling alone will not serve. A certain knowledge of the ways of the world is desirable, though more, perhaps, in the hostess than in the guest.

I suppose we have all heard the saying "L'exactitude est la politesse des rois," but it does not follow that we all practice this politeness. In fact, many people—women chiefly, I fear—think it smart to be late, to be in a hurry, to be in a bad mood, to be in a bad mood. I do not deny that there are entertainments—even some dinner parties—where it is unnecessary to be punctual, but it has always seemed to me the height of rudeness to carry these would-be smart ways to small parties in modest households, where to be a quarter of an hour late agitates the hostess, puts the cook out, and probably spoils the dinner.

Again, guests should suit their dress to their company—not that I mean by this that you should put on your oldest frock if you think the party you are going to is quiet and of no social importance. Quite the contrary, in fact. That is just the party where you should don your nicest, if not actually your smartest frock, as by so doing you are paying a delicate compliment to your hostess, as well as gaining for yourself the character of the well-dressed woman. For women often overlook the fact that it is at the small party that their frocks show to the greatest advantage.

But above all things, the guest who wants to be an attractive and acceptable guest must look as if she is enjoying herself, even if the contrary be the case, for this is one of the social signs of the well-bred man or woman of the world. To look cross, or bored in society is quite unpardonable. The well-bred woman feels she owes it to her hostess to smile, talk, and be agreeable. We cannot all be witty or brilliant, but we can all talk, or listen, as necessity demands, with intelligence and apparent pleasure.

Guests on arriving should greet their hostess first, then for those who are invited to a large party it is not always necessary to take farewell of the hostess; but at a small party, and of course after luncheon, or dinner parties, this should always be done. I am sometimes asked whether it is correct, when saying good-bye, to add a few words such as "We have had a charming party!" Personally I should only say this to someone, I knew well, but, in any case, if the words do not come spontaneously, they are better left unsaid.

To one's fellow guests, a bow to those one knows or has spoken to, is usually sufficient farewell. It is very "gauche" to make a tour of the room shaking hands with everyone.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

The female form divine is a very changeable thing. Once upon a time it was considered most beautiful as we see it represented in the old Greek statues, and no doubt it was equally adorable with the cinched-in waist and ridiculous hips of "Good Queen Bess!" Yet now, behold us in the autumn days of the present year striving in every means in our power to look as much like a hop pole as it is possible to be!

Some people think that in order to be fashionable we must be desperately thin. We must flee from the breakfast table after partaking of one cup of tea and the thinnest of dry toast, and we must certainly enclose the luncheon table forever. But, as a matter of fact, such ascetic diet is not necessary, and if we will encase our hips in the latest of Directoire stays, letting our waist be just as large as it pleases, so long as the contour below is of the required fashionable slimmness.

Next we must avoid anything in the shape of a bunching petticoat, wearing either a pair of satin "culottes" or a soft satin petticoat, as thin as a pocket handkerchief, fitting like a sheath over the hips, and provided with a deep kitting of satin. After this we may proceed to choose our gowns, with every hope that they will look as charming as the rest of the gowns the fashionable women of the moment are wearing. The newest thing in the tailoring world is the coat of plain cloth or fine tweed, made with a plaid, a check, or a striped skirt. The coat, for it rule catches up the darkest shade of the fancy material, and in some of the new shades of blue and green the effect of this combination is remarkably successful. Many of the new coats fasten

with two buttons at the waistline, and the skirts of the coats are exceedingly varied in length, but all the smartest are fairly long, and the newest models are cut with a square corner instead of the rounded cutaway effect, to which we have become so accustomed. The cutaway coat is, however, by no means extinct, and is to be seen in many very charming models; it is very suitable for wearing with a

reliable and able critic of women's clothes that there is, which is proved by the fact that the majority of the world renowned dressmaking firms are presided over by men.

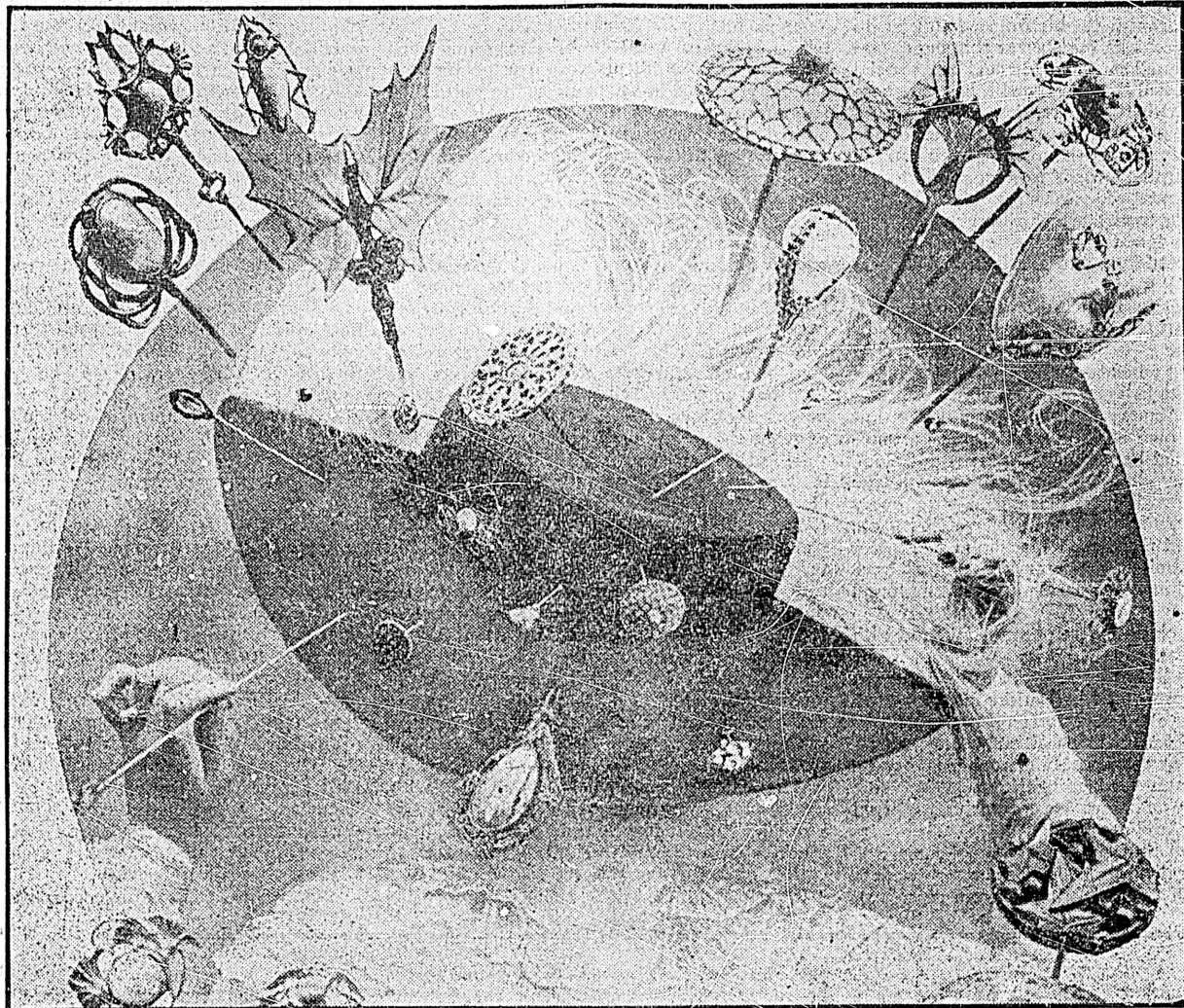
One of the best dressed girls I know, never dreams of choosing a garment without first consulting her brother, and one frequently finds women who are dressed by their husbands.

resistible. As a rule, mixtures of colors are not approved.

With regard to styles, the severely built, either the tailor-made suit or the princess type of gown—are smiled upon.

The picture frock is also approved of and admired so long as it is kept perfectly simple.

Some men object to zouaves. As one remarked:



AN ART COLLECTION CARRIED IN THE HAT

plain killed skirt, and looks well in a knockabout suit. The faintly-striped tweeds and the new wave chevrons are used for the trotter gown, and the over-faithful blue serge trimmed with wide braid, with the immense pockets and long, straight waistcoat almost invariably bound with one of the silky-looking braids of the hour, is always wearable. Never by any chance is anything but a short skirt chosen with this type of gown, and the long sleeve is quite de rigueur.

Turning to the smart tailor-made gown, there is no limit to its interpretations, the cutaway Directoire coat showing a corset skirt or a smart cross-over satin waistcoat is seen side by side with the perfectly straight lines of the Louis Quinze coat, with the immense pockets and long, straight waistcoat of the period. Then a very graceful coat is made with a yoke of beautiful embroidered cloth, from which hangs a long, clinging skirt of plain cloth, and we see coats of grosgrain and ottoman silk made by the tailor, worn with long skirts of the finest suede and satin faced cloth. Nothing voluminous in the way of a coat can be said to be fashionable, and whatever folds there are on the few draped models which are being pushed forward by one or two French houses, are more apparent than real. Coats and skirts of the very finest velvet and velvet are items which are ordered for several of the autumn trousseaux; and plain black velvet coats trimmed with beautiful braiding have received a good deal of attention at the hands of some of the smartest designers. As regards the afternoon gown, there is a wide field of choice. No doubt whatever can be entertained but that the Princess gown is the dominant feature. Gowns of black crepe meteor are draped upon the bodice and skirt, while mat surface satin, in every possible shade, is also used for this becoming style. A smart bridge gown which I saw the other day was of plain brule cloth, and consisted of a skirt which crossed over slightly upon the left-hand side; the bodice was almost entirely composed of net to match, and was elaborated with appliques of the cloth and mazes of silk stitchery, the sleeves and the chemisette being of tucked net. The inner vest was of cream-colored plain tulle, and round neckband one of the new stocks of soft pale blue satin ribbon was tied with a bow which stood out at the back of the neck. Cloth is provided in every quality this season, and it is quite as suitable to the house gown as it is to the cut-of-door toilet. Altogether it should not be difficult to select something suitable not only to our complexion and figure, but also to our pocket.

ARE MEN KEEN OBSERVERS?

Do men notice our clothes, are they keen observers in this respect? If any woman has a doubt as to the interest that mere men take in women's dress, she should have been at the Franco-British exhibition, held this year in London, and observed the dress section there. She would have found that not only were quite a large proportion of the visitors to this section men, but also that many of these had not even the excuse of accompanying a lady, but came alone or in couples to make a tour of inspection and admiration of the wonderful costumes on view there.

The man who is totally indifferent to women's dress is very rare indeed, and even he who professes to the greatest unconcern probably does not guess how much he is secretly influenced by the subtle harmony of a dainty frock.

Men's tastes vary as much as women's. Some men would seem to have been born with a rooted and inherent objection to any new fashion, be it becoming or otherwise, much to the chagrin of their wives. Others again note every passing change in the modes and will not tolerate a last year's hat.

Again one man demands perpetual change, while another forms a special attachment for one gown, and would like his unfortunate spouse to pass the remainder of her days in it!

If a man, has good taste however, he is the most

Almost all men love black. It is the rarest thing to find one who objects to it; but then his antipathy is violent, and he positively refuses to allow any of his relatives to be seen in it if he can possibly prevent it.

Grey is invariably dear to the masculine mind; and pink likewise proves alluring, while white is ir-



A Cozy Coat in Brown Scotch Tweed

"It looks as if you had run short of stuff!"

A minor matters the observant man is the severest critic.

Shoes that are even the slightest bit trodden down at heel call forth his unsparing condemnation.

A skirt which is slightly frayed at the edge will not be tolerated for an instant, while a dragged petticoat goes very much against the wearer. This man is also a great stickler for suitability, that secret of good dressing, and considers himself positively aggrieved at having to take a companion on the river in anything dark or inappropriate.

Most men have an aversion to imitation jewelry, though others who can afford it like to decorate their wives with trophies of their wealth in the shape of diamonds and pearls.

The man of good taste will, however, always give his vote in favor of one simple brooch; in fact if you want to dress to please your men friends, dear reader, you should take for your motto these two words, "Simplicity, and Suitability."

And never make the fatal mistake of thinking that the mere men do not observe, and criticize, for I can assure that it is far from being the case!

DAINTY LIGHT DISHES FOR ONE PERSON

I want this week to give one or two dainty and inexpensive dishes for the people who, by force of circumstances, are obliged to have a solitary meal, at the end of a long day's work, and I think the following little dishes will meet the requirements and the tastes of all such persons:

Baked Eggs

These are very good. Thinly slice a small onion and fry it a light brown in butter, adding a teaspoonful of French vinegar.

Butter a small fireproof dish and cover the bottom with a layer of breadcrumbs and spread the onion over.

Break in as many eggs as the dish will hold without over-lapping.

Cover with fine breadcrumbs, and put some small bits of butter on the top. Bake for five or six minutes and then serve.

Another nice variety of this dish can be made by substituting a little finely chopped chicken or veal for the onions.

Indian Kidneys

This dish is excellent, in fact it is quite a recherche course for a small dinner party, as well as being splendidly adapted for a nice little dish for one person.

Take any quantity of small sheep's kidneys, as many as you require.

Fry an onion, a sliced apple, a carrot and some herbs in butter, dredge in curry powder to flavor and slowly add a little good stock.

Strain the sauce after it has cooked for about twenty minutes, set in a clean saucepan and thicken with browned flour.

Place the kidneys in the sauce and let all stand at the side of the stove for twenty minutes, closely covered.

Serve on a border of chopped rice, and garnish daintily with fried parsley. A little chutney added to the sauce is rather an improvement.

French Minced Beef

Chop three-quarters of a pound of raw beef steak very finely, and drudge it with flour. Put nearly half an ounce of butter into a saucepan, dissolve it, add the meat and beat well with a fork as it is frying.

Then add nearly a quarter of a pint of stock, a little minced onion and stir till it is just at boiling point.

Then put the cover on the pan and let the contents simmer slowly for an hour.

Serve on a border of plain boiled rice nicely dried and put dainty crescents of toast on the meat.

Garnish prettily with beet cut into fancy shapes, and tiny croutes of tomato.

Cheese Potatoes

Cut three boiled potatoes into dice. Make a sauce by melting half an ounce each of flour and butter together and pour slowly over them two tablespoonfuls of chopped and a gill of milk.

Season with salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese.

Put a layer of potato in a baking dish, season it with pepper and salt, cover with sauce and so continue in layers till all is used, finish with a layer of grated cheese and breadcrumbs and brown to a beautiful golden shade in a very hot oven.

Empress Rice

Wash two ounces of rice thoroughly and boil it in three-quarters of a pint of milk till it is quite tender and add half an ounce of butter.

Boil for a few minutes after the butter is put in and set on one side to cool.

Then add a beaten egg, butter a pin dish, put a layer of rice in it covering the sides neatly.

Season all with pepper and salt, then put in a layer of cheese, then another layer of rice and so on till the dish is full, finishing up with rice.

Then bake in a steady oven for thirty minutes, and serve very hot, with brown bread and butter.

Savory Halibut Steak

This is an excellent recipe for those who do not take meat on Fridays, as it is both appetizing and nourishing.

Have a nice thick steak from a very fresh fish, and wipe it thoroughly with a clean cloth.

Season it with pepper and salt and a little chopped and scalded onion and lay aside for an hour.

Make some breadcrumbs nice and savory.

Brush over the fish with beaten egg, and dip into the breadcrumbs and fry a golden color.

Drain thoroughly in front of the fire.

Heat a gill of thick browned gravy, add to it a small teaspoonful of chopped capers, some chopped parsley and a grate of lemon peel.

Put the steak on a small hot dish, and garnish daintily with chopped parsley and capers.

Serve dainty toast with this.

Broiled Cod

This is another very dainty dish which will be much appreciated by all who like fish.

Take some of the smallest cod you can obtain, the little "Pommy Cod" are the best, and open the fish by cutting down the back. Wash thoroughly in cold water and dry in a clean cloth.

Rub a hot gridiron with greased paper and lay the fish on it over a clear fire. When brown on one side turn over to the other. Wash the parsley you are going to use in cold water and squeeze dry in a cloth.

Chop finely and mix with a piece of butter on a plate using a knife, add to this a seasoning of pepper, salt and lemon juice. Put the fish on a hot dish and spread with this mixture, and serve very hot.

I hope these few hints may be of some use to my readers, several of them would make very nice little side dishes for a small dinner party, as well as being as I stated in the beginning specially suitable as dishes for one person.

DISCIPLINE

Among the many cures continually brought forward for neurotic invalids someone suggests "discipline and duty," and it may almost be said that if life were dominated by these two factors there would be few, if indeed any, neurotic invalids.

Excessive development of the nervous system invariably springs chiefly from not having enough to do. It also, of course, is brought on by over-excitement, aggravated by under-feeding.

A few years ago the majority ate too much, and too often, now a great many of us do not eat enough, and in our eagerness to return to the laws of nature only eat when we feel so inclined.

When people despise and ignore breakfast, they are in many instances too faint to enjoy luncheon, and only revive after a cup or two of tea, while dinner is frequently cut short or omitted in favor of tennis, or even Bridge, though to do the Bridge-players justice, they mostly realize that their play is at its best when preceded by a good square meal!

It does not apparently occur to many people that the regular hours of meals, without which no household can possibly work smoothly and well, is one of the "discipline" of life. Impudence of restraint is one of the signs of the times. It is chiefly responsible for the scarcity of good white servants.

The girls of today, once emancipated from school expect to have all their evenings free. Most of them are now keen on education, and school attendance is like clockwork.

The wonder is that, after so many years of regular hours and habits they do not fall into the way of carrying them on.

Perhaps it is in human nature to revolt a little, but surely there should be a reaction in favor of regularity after a few weeks or months of so-called liberty.

The undisciplined human animal is capable of any sort of atrocity. Do we not see this in many countries in the swarms of hoodlums who make it dangerous to go to such places to even seek a cab after an entertainment?

And in the class of people who have no taste for rough-and-tumble, it is the go-as-you-please element that makes society so restless, and ultimately neurotic.

Duty is a word little heard of in this generation, and yet we are encircled by endless chains of duties from the cradle to the grave, and if we endeavor to shirk them, or if parents ignore them for their children, as may often be seen, they recoil on the heads of the evaders and bring unnumbered troubles in their train.

It is after school and college days that neuroticism begins. Those who enter on a career are seldom its victims, because their mind is occupied and their energies developed.

It is the young women who do not marry, or those to whom marriage fails to be a starting point for fresh duties, the young men who need not exert themselves, because their fathers have "made their pile," who swell the patient lists of fashionable doctors, and elicit the multitude of patent remedies warranted to build up "nervous" systems, and restore flagging energies.

The vast army of the undisciplined is perpetually being recruited by those who habitually leave duties undone, and this gives rise to the slackness that is fast becoming the characteristic of all the English-speaking races, with no exceptions.

The saving clause is perhaps the enthusiasm for very grave danger of sinking into an ignoble desire to win for the sake of the reward offered, and for that alone. To run, to wrestle, to play for the sake of the game is the wholesome and healthy attitude of mind and body.

Those who play best, work best, and what is work but the doing of our duty to ourselves, our neighbors and the world at large?

If there were no discipline in play it would be mere amusement, and that is the Primrose Path that does not lead to anywhere worth going to. Duty done brings a solid satisfaction quite unknown to those whose "nerves" are the bane of their existence, and incidentally the bane of everyone else's existence, as well, and it is only discipline that strengthens the will power, and declines to allow life to be dominated by feelings and fancies instead of the "bien-etre" that accompanies a well-spent existence.

A Fancy

A garden is a lovable thing.

Gave, Rose plot,

Fringed pool,

Ferned grove,

The veriest school

Of peace, and yet the fool

Maintains that God is not.

Not God in garden when the eve is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign:

'Tis very sure, He walks in mine.

—Thomas Edward Browne.

A SEAMAN OF NELSON'S TIME

A Mariner of England; an Account of the Career of William Richardson, from Cabin Boy in the Merchant Service to Warrant Officer in the Royal Navy (1780 to 1819), as told by himself. Edited by Colonel Spencer Childers, C.B.



For the navy in Nelson's day a vast amount has been written, but it is for the most part either in the prosaic strain of official despatches or a variation on the rhetoric of Campbell's poetry, says the Belfast Whig.

We know a good deal about the victories won by the navy, but the lower deck has not been able to claim its "vates sacer." Life there did not make for the production of literature; men whose only privacy was the fourteen inches sleeping room allowed to each hammock, who were driven from dawn till midnight by the bosun and his starters, had neither the opportunity to set down great thoughts nor the time to think them. To the majority it was a hard life, and a harder death, but there were some who rose superior to their fate, and amongst these was William Richardson, whose reminiscences, ably edited by Colonel Spencer Childers, fill a gap in the naval history of the past, and show us how war appeared to the men who fought the big guns under Nelson and his captains.

Richardson came of a seafaring stock; his father had been at the taking of Havana, and in his later days commanded a ship engaged in the Russian trade, while all the author's four brothers saw service in the navy. He began early with trips on his father's boat from Shields to London, then as an apprentice he sailed to the Baltic, to Archangel, and to Barbary. Tired of life on a collier, he joined in 1790 as fourth mate a ship called the *Spy*, which was said to be bound on a voyage of discovery, but he soon found out her real object was slave trading on the Guinea coast. He professes dislike of the work, but on the whole he takes it very philosophically, and one has an idea that his horror of it was not as great as he would have us believe. There was naturally rough work on the coast, and he gives a life-like picture of a mutiny on a French slaver which a detachment of his crew

were called in to quell. After relating how the negroes who had broken out of the hold armed with billets of wood were shot down to a man, he adds—

"Our work was not yet done, for the slaves below were in a mutiny, knocking off their irons as fast as they could, but our captain, who had probably experienced such work, before, knew how to manage them with the least danger to us. Seeing an old sail dock, he ordered us to cover the gratings with it, and then knock the scuttles in close on each side of the ship to prevent the air from getting in to the 'tween decks to the slaves; this done, we loaded our muskets with powder, but instead of shot we filled the barrels with cayenne pepper, which is plentiful here, then fired them off through the gratings into the 'tween decks, and in a few minutes there was stench enough from the burning pepper to almost suffocate them. This was the finishing blow. They called out for mercy, which was granted, and the sail was taken away, the scuttles opened, and the slaves let up two at a time and properly secured."

On his return from the expedition Richardson was captured by the press-gang, but discharged after a short time, faring better than in his second adventure of the kind when seized at Calcutta in 1793. His views on the press-gang are strikingly like those of Voltaire, but he took his own hard lot with great equanimity. He had been trained in a tough school, and could lay claim to the qualities of a true bluejacket, "with every hair a rope-yarn, every tooth a marlin spike, every finger a fish hook, and his blood right good Stockholm tar." Yet even an optimistic temperament might have been dashed at the situation in which he found himself.

"All my clothes were on my back, and with an old silver watch and one rupee. . . . I had now, as it were, the world to begin again, and a poor prospect I had before me. I had no bed, neither did I care for any, for my bones had got so hardened since I came to sea that I could sleep as comfortably on a chest lid or on the deck as on the best bed in the ship, and, having only one shirt, I went without when I had to wash and dry it."

A man of that stamp was a welcome find to officers called on to drive seamanship into the heads of pressed "lord mayor's men," or

offenders who had been given the alternative of serving their sentence or going to sea, and Richardson soon rose out of the ruck of fellows who worked with the bosun's rattan as a stimulus. He was made a topman, then captain of the maintop, and inside four years received his warrant as a gunner. He had his fill of the hard work that fell to the lot of the British bluejacket during the revolutionary wars, and learned by sad experience what it meant to shepherd a straggling convoy in Atlantic gales, to chase French and Spanish privateers, to engage in cutting-out expeditions, to be cheated by rascally prize agents, to have his gums swell over his teeth with scurvy, and to go through a fever epidemic in the West Indies that killed so many of the crew that not enough able-bodied men were left on board to heave her stern round to the wind "that the sea breeze might blow through her." Through it all his cheerfulness never deserts him, and those who base their ideas of the sailor of that period on the grog-swilling, cutlass-waving ruffian of melodrama might study his pages with profit.

His comments on the great events happening about him are shrewd and to the point. He was a caustic critic of naval administration, and throughout his whole career protested against the brutal system of flogging that was then part of the everyday routine on board the navy. A callous subject who had often received what the sailors used to call "a red-checked shirt" at the gangway has left it on record that it was nothing but an O and a few O my Gods, and then you can put on your coat"; but Richardson takes a more serious view, and states he had always found seamen grateful for good usage, and "whenever I hear of a mutiny in a ship I am much of the opinion of Admiral Lord Collingwood, who said it must be assuredly the fault of the captain or his officers."

Captains in the eighteenth century wielded a power that few men were fit to be trusted with, and, though Richardson escaped such tyrants as Pigot of the *Hermione*, who made a practice of flogging the last topman down, he had some very cranky subjects to deal with. One young gentleman, made a post captain by influence at nineteen, endeavored to instil sanctity by a penalty of eight lashes for an oath! another prefaced every punishment by a speech to the men, telling them that when the

war was over they would get their pay and discharge and be able to see their wives and families. "Damn him," the sailors would say, "don't we know that as well as himself?" Perhaps the most curious personality he served under was Sir Richard Strachan. Richardson was gunner aboard his flagship the *Caesar* at the big fight in the Bay that ended in the capture of four French ships of the line that had managed to escape from Trafalgar, and he has left us a graphic narrative of the encounter. It was a grim bit of work, the French fighting till their two seventy-fours were totally dismantled and their eighty-fours had only fore and mizzen masts standing, their total of killed and wounded running up to well over 700. A human touch is added to the account by Richardson's description of two powder-monkeys who had a dispute over a cartridge in the thick of the action, and promptly settled the matter by a boxing match while the French broadsides were banging into the ship. It is an illuminating comment on Admiralty methods that medals for this action were not presented till forty-four years after it was fought.

"Mad Dick," as Strachan was called in the fleet, read the prayers himself to the ship's company after the battle. The effect was rather spoiled, however, when he denounced them a few hours later as "damned mutinous rascals," and the bluejackets summed him up epigrammatically by saying "when he swore he meant no harm, and when he prayed he meant no good." He was certainly an autocratic old gentleman, as his summary method of keeping a convoy from straggling by firing shotted guns at them would prove. He threatened the same high-handed course with vessels of his own fleet for failing to keep station, and on one occasion ordered Richardson to fire into the *St. George* by way of impressing on her the necessity of sticking to her place in the line. Keeping station is still a trial on the navy, but the modern admiral would hardly venture to school his captains with live shell.

Richardson served with Stopford on board the *Caesar* at the Basque Roads when that erratic genius Cochrane went in to burn out the French ships. He had a great deal to do with the fitting out of the fireships, but got little thanks for his pains, while the commissioned ranks reaped a rich reward.

"Such (he adds) is the encouragement that

warrant officers meet with in the navy. If an action is fought, though they have the principal duty to do in it, they are seldom mentioned in the captain's letter; while the purser, doctor, and boys of midshipmen are greatly applauded though some of them were no more use in the ship at the time than old women."

That was a quite legitimate grumble, for between the commissioned and warrant ranks there was a great gulf fixed, a hint of which may be gleaned from old Sir Peter Parker's address to his seamen:—"By the god of war I'll make you touch your hats to a midshipman's coat if it's only hung on a broomstick to dry." Though he might growl, Richardson enjoyed his life in the navy to the full, and the best proof of this is his manly and inspiring book. In spite of salt junk and weevily biscuits, and the hardships of close on forty years at sea, Richardson lived to make old bones, dying at last at the patriarchal age of ninety-seven, and, luckier than most of his comrades, he has left behind him in these pages an enduring memorial.

RICH FARMERS IN MIDDLE WEST

The farmers of the Central and Western States have, says a writer in the Springfield Republican, devoted their attention largely to stock raising, and it is that class of men who have accumulated the most money. There are plenty of stock raisers in Illinois who are rated at over \$100,000, and even out in Kansas, where hogs, cattle, and alfalfa are making farmers rich, there are many farmers who own estates and bank accounts to the extent of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. These farmers have several good advantages. They have cheap, rich lands, have long summer seasons, and are close to large stock markets. When good, rich lands can be secured for from \$12 to \$50 per acre (according to the improvements), it is easy to understand how farmers can do business on a large scale, and make money. It was only recently that the writer saw an account of a stockman shipping a train load of choice fat beeves to market, which averaged him \$8 per hundredweight, and brought him the handsome sum of about \$20,000 for the shipment. They were alfalfa and corn-fed stock, the best that feed could make.

Policy of the Navy League

WE have received from the Navy League, says the London Standard, a copy of the following resolutions, which define the policy of the league as approved by the Executive committee:—

1. To draw attention to the fact that no member of the government has yet pledged himself to the two-power standard as meaning a 10 per cent. margin above the two strongest powers in large armored ships. It should be the object of the Navy League to draw from the government a clear statement of the standard they are working to (a) in order that the public may judge if the standard is adequate; (b) in order that we may see if the standard is being adhered to in practice.

2. That it is inadvisable for the British Navy to have a lower standard as to the period at which battleships, cruisers, and destroyers fall obsolete than that of its principal naval rival.

3. That the government should take into its serious and immediate consideration the large number of protected cruisers and torpedo craft which are falling obsolete, especially if the German standard of obsolescence is used, and should include in their future programme adequate provision to replace them.

4. That it is misleading to include in the Dilke return a number of vessels which are not being maintained, and which are not available until some time after war breaks out. (The Dilke return is the only annual return given to parliament and the public.)

5. That our requirements should be worked out as near as possible for a period of four years, and regular programmes entered upon, so as to enable contracts to be placed better, more regular employment given, and standardisation of ships and stores obtained.

6. To bring pressure to bear upon the front Opposition bench to obtain a day for discussion of the shipbuilding policy of the government during the autumn session. The Navy League desires to draw attention to the unwisdom of relying on superior rapidity of building, in view of such examples of ships not yet in commission as H.M.S. *Defence* and H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, of the year 1904 programme, and the armored cruiser *Invincible*, which ought to have joined the Home fleet in May and will not be in commission this year. The destroyers H.M.S. *Afridi* and H.M.S. *Cossack*, belonging to 1906 programme, have not yet done their trials. That the Navy League, while recognizing that it has not sufficient evidence at its disposal in reference to the very large reduction in the votes in recent years both for army and navy, for guns, projectiles, ammunition, torpedoes, and gun-cotton, desires to draw attention to these large reductions, and to the desirability of parliament being furnished with an explanation.

7. That the Navy League should call attention to the failure of the Admiralty to carry out their policy as to the number of ships away from any of the fleets at any one time, and of the memorandum of October 23, 1906, that in the event of a ship requiring an extensive refit (defined as over 30 working days in a previous memorandum), she should be replaced by a ship from the Home fleet.

The following are copies of memoranda referred to in paragraph 7:—

In December, 1904, an official circular was issued to all ships stating that "Not more than two battleships are to be absent at any one time from the Channel fleet for the purpose of refit or of visiting their home port for leave."

such refit is to be governed by the condition that these ships are to be ready for sea in cases of emergency at four days' notice, unless their lordships' special permission is obtained for any longer period, when the desirability of turning over the crew to another vessel will be considered, and it will be carried out if the refit will take more than 30 working days. The same procedure is to be adopted with regard to armored cruisers. Not more than one at a time is to be detached from any squadron for refit."

In a memorandum entitled "Arrangements consequent upon the Redistribution of the Fleet," issued on March 15, 1906 (No. 2430), the following appeared:—"Orders have been given that, as a rule, not more than one large armored vessel of a fleet or squadron is to be under repair in dockyard hands at one time, so as to ensure the various fleets and squadrons being kept always at their effective strength and ready for instant service."

In the memorandum of October 23, 1906, it was again stated that: "Any vessel in the three sea-going fleets requiring an extensive refit will be replaced temporarily by a ship of the Home Fleet." (An extensive refit in a previous memorandum was defined as more than 30 working days.)

On November 30, 1905, the Admiralty issued a memorandum calling attention to the fact that the Channel Fleet consisted of 17 battleships and 6 armored cruisers, the Atlantic of 8 battleships and 6 armored cruisers, and the Mediterranean of 8 battleships and 4 armored cruisers, and stated as follows: "Refits.—The following procedure with regard to refits has been adopted: each ship in commission will be in dockyard hands for a period not exceeding 40 days a year. Not more than three battleships are to be absent at any one time from the battleships of the Channel Fleet for the purpose of refit or of visiting their home port for leave purposes, and only one battleship at a time from the other battle fleets. Such refit is to be governed by the condition that these ships are to be ready for sea if called upon at four days' notice, unless permission is specially obtained for any longer period from

the First Sea Lord, who is the member of the board primarily responsible for the fighting efficiency of the fleet and its instant readiness for war; in this case the desirability of turning over the crew to another vessel will be considered by him. The same procedure is adopted with regard to armored cruisers, not more than one at a time being detached from any fleet or squadron."

On October 23, 1906, the circular was issued distributing the fleet into the Channel Fleet of 12 battleships, and the Nore Division of the Home Fleet, Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets, each of six battleships, and intimating that more vigorous conditions would obtain.

REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE

The highway bridge across the Wabash river southwest of Huntington, Indiana, was replaced in 1907 by a reinforced concrete bridge of two spans of 105 feet each. Each span consists of a slightly distorted arch having a rise from abutment springing of crown of eighteen feet. The springings at pier, however, are four feet higher, making the rise for the half of arch adjacent the pier fourteen feet. The footings are in hard pan at a depth of four feet below the river bed, one abutment backing against the old stone abutment of the former wooden bridge. This abutment is shortened to twelve feet, while the other has a base of twenty-two feet. The pier is six feet thick at springings and seven feet at base, the pressure on its foundations exceeding nine tons per square foot with no indications of settlement.

The bridge contains 850 cubic yards of concrete and seven and a half tons of 3-4-in. steel rods for reinforcing.—Cement Age, New York.

The Journal de Geneve relates the history of one of Senor Sarasate's most valuable violins. It was the property in the years gone by of a Genevan blacksmith whose forge was in the Corratierie. A traveller who could not otherwise pay for the shoeing of his horse had left it with him in liquidation of the debt. The blacksmith attached no value to it. He had only accepted it because he could obtain payment for his professional services in no other form; and he hung it up on the wall and thought no more of it until the arrival, many years afterwards, of another horseman, M. Boissier, who was also a violinist and a collector of violins. He asked M. Boissier to buy the instrument from him at his own price or else to find him a purchaser. M. Boissier carried it away, scraped off the smoke, discovered the Stradivarius mark—and did not defraud the blacksmith. On his death it was sold to the Parisian dealers Gaud & Bernardel, from whom Sarasate acquired it.

The city of Huddersfield has municipal ownership of tramways. Last year there was a net surplus of \$31,700. The population of the city is about 100,000.

Distinguished Pensioners



BLUE-BOOK containing the names of the nation's pensioners who have at one time or another held office in the civil service shows that there are some lucky individuals who have been drawing pensions since the fifties. The civil service pensioners draw between them £644,616 a year, and the amounts vary from the £1,700 received by retired ambassadors like Sir Horace Rumbold and Sir Edmund Monson down to the £1 2s. 6d. a year received by Mr. E. Moran, apothecary to Dublin Castle, whose office was abolished in 1874.

The ages to which some of these pensioners live is astonishing. Men who retired on the ground of ill-health or old age back in the fifties still draw their annual stipend. There is one man named W. Learmonth, who appears to have inherited a pension which began six years before he was born. He was Lord Chancellor's messenger in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the entries against his name are: "Retired at twenty-seven; cause, abolition of fees; pension commenced on Jan. 11, 1832, succeeded to compensation May 6, 1865." This individual also draws £47 12s. as a "commutation annuity," and since 1879 another £24 3s. as a "commutation annuity" from the National Debt Commissioners.

Then there is a Mr. Fred. R. Brande, whose office as moneyers' apprentice in the Royal Mint was abolished in 1851, when he was twenty-two. He has drawn £150 a year compensation allowance since then, or £8,550 in all. But as well as this, Mr. Brande put in forty-four years' service as a clerk in the Mint and retired in 1891 at the age of 61, with a pension of £311 2s. 2d. a year, his salary having been £266 13s. 4d.

There was another nineteen-year-old moneyers' apprentice named Henry Finch when the office was abolished in 1851. He, too, draws £150 a year.

W. M. Carpendale, a clerk in the National Debt office, retired in 1854, at the age of 28, on the ground of "ill-health." He still draws a pension of £32 a year.

A curious pension granted in the same year is that under the heading of "Slave trade services" to a storekeeper at St. Helena, who still draws £43 a year because his office was abolished.

Since 1862 Henry Mills, formerly lower turnkey at the old Queen's Prison, has drawn £4 9s. 9d. because his office was abolished.

In the report there are numerous instances of men who retired thirty and forty years ago on the ground of ill-health still drawing their pensions. An instructor in mat-making at Pentonville Prison has drawn £22 18s. 11d. a year since 1866. An inspector of fisheries has drawn £367 a year since 1867.

The great majority of the prison pension-

ers seem to have retired because of bad health, and there are hundreds of cases given in the Blue-book.

When the tolls on Chelsea Bridge were done away with in 1879, J. J. Browning, the collector, was given a pension of £17 1s. 2d., which he still draws.

A very large pension that has been paid for many years is that to Sir T. G. Fardell, M.P. for North Paddington, whose office as Registrar in the Bankruptcy Court was abolished in 1872, when he was 38 years old. He held office for four years at a salary of £1,000. His compensation allowance has been £666 13s. 4d. a year for the last thirty-six years, or £24,000 in all.

Another active pensioner is Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Clerk of the House of Commons, whose salary is £2,000 a year. He draws £1,000 a year pension in respect to the office of Parliamentary Counsel, which he held for fifteen years.

The names of a number of pensioners are given whose service in office ranged from thirty years to the forty-seven years of O. May, a laborer at Hampton Court, who retired at the age of 74, and the fifty-five years of a British Museum attendant.

One of the most curious pensions in the report is that under the Irish Civil Service. It is £64 3s. 4d. given to T. Moriarity, a "seneschal" at Dublin Castle, whose office was abolished in 1859.

Here is a list of distinguished pensioners:—

	—Pension—
Lord Cromer	£900 0 0
Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff	1,700 0 0
Sir E. Malet	1,700 0 0
Sir Norman Lockyer	533 6 8
Lord Welby	1,547 13 4
Lord Sanderson	1,533 6 8
Sir E. Bradford	828 13 4
Sir Robert Anderson	400 0 0
Sir Digby Pigott	1,000 0 0
Lord Dunboyne	1,200 0 0
Sir Nigel Kingscote	200 0 0

—London Express.

CHRISTIAN PASTIMES

One of the workers in a Chinese mission became much interested in two Chinamen who, she found, owned a flourishing laundry in her own home neighborhood. She looked in once in a while to see how things were going with them, and one morning found Sam smiling and cheerful, as usual, but John was missing. "Where is John this morning?" she asked. "Oh," answered Sam amiably, "Christian gentleman hit him in the head with a blick, and he all same in hospital."

Before going out a woman should be sure her complexion is on straight.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Bulgaria has disbanded the 60,000 soldiers she called out when she proclaimed herself an independent kingdom. She is now ready to make a friendly treaty with Turkey and to pay her former overlord for any loss he may have suffered by her sudden action.

A few days ago a Canadian Lacrosse team defeated the English players on the Olympic grounds in London. After the game was over Lord Roberts went to their quarters and congratulated the men, thanking them for coming to England. We may be sure that this team played the fine game as it ought to be played.

During the week there have not been any great changes in the situation in the south of Europe. The countries of Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro seem to have resolved to await the conference of the great powers. The British fleet has moved nearer the Turkish coast but not, it is declared with any intention of war. Perhaps the sight of the gunboats will tend to preserve peace.

Now that the long nights have come will not some boys and girls find time to write to the Children's Page. Letters, stories, descriptions or jokes would all be welcome. Many thanks for pictures. Now and then some picture is lost or mislaid and the maker is disappointed. A list will be made of all drawings received after the 1st of November which will be published each week. Good work has been done but there is better to come.

Boys and girls who are anxious to excel in nature study ought to ask at the bureau of information for Mr. Babcock's new book on the "Game-fishes of British Columbia." Not many children have a chance to see the fishes themselves and to learn their habits, and next best thing is to use Mr. Babcock's eyes and with the help of pictures, of which there are many in the little book to learn what he has to tell about what is one of the great sources of the wealth of this province.

It is good to see that the Victoria boys are playing their winter games of rugby. Every team should do its best and all the boys should try to get on some team. It is true that boys sometimes neglect their work for their games, but that is the fault of the boys and not of the games. Boys and girls too, must have fun and the best fun is that which takes them into the open air. There are foolish boys and more foolish men who spoil the games by gambling and dishonesty but manly and honest boys and men will not stop playing on that account.

As almost every one knows there have been this year strikes among the shipbuilders on the Clyde and Tyne as well as in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland. In all of these cases the men, no doubt, thought they were being treated unjustly. Now, the head of one of the largest firms invites the union men to become partners in the ship-building works. He has thought out his plan and laid it before the working men. Whether they will adopt it or not or whether it will be successful remains to be seen. It does seem as though such a new plan must be tried to prevent the distress among working men and the quarrels between employers and employed. Perhaps this plan of Sir Christopher Furness will be the beginning of better things.

It seems but the other day that Count Zeppelin's airship was in ruins. He has succeeded in building another one and has ventured to take with him on his voyage Prince Henry of Russia, son of the Emperor of Germany. The young man greatly enjoyed his trip. Had learned how the great machine was managed and was allowed to steer it. The sons of Emperor William are strictly and carefully educated, and this prince seems to have gained a knowledge of mechanics for it is not to be supposed that Count Zeppelin would allow his precious machine to be have been meddled with by an ignorant man even if he was a prince. Among the many able men who are devoting their time to the perfection of the navigation of the air is a son of A. W. McCurdy of our own city. This gentleman lives in Hammondsport, N. Y.

It is strange that these flying machines are being most earnestly studied by those who hope to use them in time of war. When men have brought their killing machines to the greatest perfection will there be any longer need of them? Let us hope not. In these days very many disputes that would in the days of our grandfathers have caused the death of thousands of brave men are now settled by gentlemen who enquire into the claims of nations just as lawyers do into disputes between neighbors over a piece of land. The President of Venezuela seems to be an exception to this rule. He is fortifying La Guayra against the expected attack of Holland and refuses still to allow of trade between the Dutch port of Curacao and the country over which he rules. He does not, however, seem possible that where both parties are plainly in the wrong there will not be found some way to preserve the peace.

There are sad stories of want among the people in England and in Scotland who cannot get work. It seems as if all at once the world has found out that there are those who need what is made. There are too many big cities. Wise men tell us that many of those who are busy in the factories and workshops should go to the farms and that every one who has land should make it produce as much as possible. It is not often that the man who understands how to cultivate the land need go hungry or naked. But farming is not a trade that can be learned quickly or easily. Even if these starving workmen in Great Britain were moved to the land in Canada it would take them some time to learn how to make a living from it. It needs great wisdom and much study to tell how the people in the world are to be sheltered and clothed and fed. In the meantime it is the duty of all who have plenty to help those that are suffering from want.

"Give to him that asketh of thee and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away," was said by the greatest of teachers to His followers more than nineteen hundred years ago and the message is one that every Christian must still obey.

The chief event of this week has been the elections. In our own city Mr. Barnard has defeated the Hon. William Templeman, and in Vancouver and Westminster Cowan and Taylor the Conservative candidates have been elected. In Nanaimo, the Liberal candidate Ralph Smith, was elected by a small majority. In three constituencies the elections will be held at a later date. The people of this province have shown that they are not satisfied with the treatment it has received from the Liberal government with respect to the emigration of Asiatics, nor do they think that British Columbia has been given its fair share of money from Ottawa. These are both difficult questions to understand. In Victoria it was thought that Mr. Templeman should have been able to persuade Premier Laurier and the other ministers to force the Indians to sell their reserve. Many of the voters believed that the government had allowed their friends to obtain money without giving value for it and that for that reason Liberal candidates should be rejected. However, the country as a whole, has decided that the Laurier government shall still manage its affairs. It may be hoped that now that the dishonesty of some of the officials has been found out a closer watch will be kept. There is little doubt that more attention will be paid to the wishes of the people of British Columbia in future. Our province is growing and it is becoming easier to visit this coast. It is the duty of all ministers to understand the conditions in every part of Canada and to do what is best for all. But after all, governments have not the greatest part in making any province or country prosperous. It is the farmer, the fruit grower, the miner, the lumberman, the fisherman, the mechanic and the merchant who are the real producers of wealth in a country. The laws may help them but it is their labor that is at the bottom of all prosperity. Boys and girls should never forget that if British Columbia is to be a really great province each of them

must do their part to make it so. Every cowardly dishonest boy and every idle, bold girl is doing his or her part to injure our beautiful province while each one, however plain or dull, who strives to do right is helping to make it great.

The seals are the most harmless of creatures. Yet for the sake of their beautiful fur, nations have come more than once on the verge of war. England and the United States after long and bitter disputes at last agreed that the subjects of both countries would do their best to preserve the life of these valuable animals. Japan was not a party to the treaty and her sailors have for some years made great profits by capturing the seals, as they pleased, close to the rookeries. A treaty is now to be made between Japan and Russia like the agreement between Great Britain and the United States. If these four nations agree to preserve seal life it is likely that ladies will not be able to have seal skin coats for a long while to come. They will, however, for many years be more

many times over. In these days when there are so many beautiful ribbons and other materials for trimming women and girls could allow the birds to wear their gay feathers themselves without any loss of beauty. Perhaps if the boys were not so accustomed to seeing the wings and plumes and even the dead birds themselves in their mother's bonnets they would not be so thoughtlessly cruel. In England laws have been passed to prevent the wasteful killing of birds and many people in the United States think such a law should be passed there.

The visit of the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was a very important event. There will soon be no children left in Victoria who remember the old wooden bridge over James Bay and the mudflats that occupied what is now the site of the Empress Hotel. But, this hotel, fine as it is, is not the most valuable property the great company owns in Victoria. The Princess Victoria and many other vessels belonging to them an-

company would be obliged to ask for it in order to pay themselves. Yet much of the land has already been cleared. If the young people who come to this province were willing to work as hard and live as carefully as their ancestors did when they came to Nova Scotia or Ontario, and if they could have the wild land cheap this island would before long be filled with a prosperous population. It is a wonderful thing that one man can direct such an immense company. From Albert to Halifax there is nothing of importance done of which the president of the C. P. R. is ignorant. He says he has good assistants and no doubt this is true but his is the hand that directs the helm. Yet this man was once a poor boy who had not a very good education. There is not a boy in the schools of Victoria today who has not as good a chance of becoming great as had Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in his boyhood. There are few boys born in the world with the same qualities which the hat must have possessed, but no boy knows what he can do till he tries.

that might very well be taken up by the teacher of every class of boys throughout the country; the part that veracity in word and deed plays in the making of manhood and the strengthening of a nation.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Staying Up Late

One evening when my bedtime came
I didn't want to go,
So Mother said I might stay up
For just this once, you know.

And so I stayed and stayed and stayed,
Through all the night, I think,
And never went to bed at all
Nor slept a little wink.

But when at last the sun arose,
A-shining warm and red,
I found I had my nighty on,
And was sitting up in bed.

After Tea

Very often in the evening,
Shortly after tea,
Father, when he's read the paper,
Takes me on his knee.

There I fix myself "quite comfy,"
In his arms so strong,
While he makes up lovely stories
As he goes along.

Mother near us with her sewing,
Rocking to and fro,
Smiles and listens to the stories
Likes them too, I know.

And I'm sure that she is thinking,
What perhaps you've guessed,
That the stories Father tells us
Are the very best.

—St. Nicholas

Betty's Playtime

"Oh, pshaw!" said Betty, when mamma called her from play, "somebody's always a wantin' me to do something!" She ran into the house with a frown on her face.

"Betty," said mamma, "if you can't obey cheerfully—"

"Well, I always have to be doin' somethin'," burst out Betty. "I never can play!"

"You may play this whole day long," said mamma quietly.

"And not do anythin' else?" asked Betty.

"Not do another thing," said mamma.

"Oh, goody!" cried Betty, and she ran and got her doll things and began making a dress for Cora May, her new doll.

Grandma came into the room while she was sewing.

"Betty," she said, "will you run upstairs and get granny her spectacles?"

"Yes, ma'am," cried Betty, jumping up in a hurry, for she dearly loved to do things for grandma.

"No, Betty," said mamma; "you keep on with your doll things. I'll get grandma's glasses myself."

Betty returned to her sewing, but somehow it wasn't so interesting as it had been. She threw it down the minute Benjamin waked from his nap and ran to take him.

"Nursing is too much like work," said mamma, taking the baby out of her arms; "you must not do any today."

Betty's cheeks turned rosy. She thought of the times she had grumbled when mamma had told her to hold baby. Now she would have given anything just to hold him a minute.

Mary Sue, Betty's best friend, came by to get her to go on an errand with her.

"I am sorry, but you can't go," said mamma. "Running errands is not play, you know."

Jack came running in with a button to be sewed on. Betty put on her little thimble and began to sew it on. But mamma came in before she had it finished.

"Why, the idea of sewing, child!" she said, taking the needle and thread out of her hand. "Run along to your play."

When father came home to dinner, Betty started, as usual, to open the front door for him. But mamma called her back.

"You forget, Betty," she said, in her pleasant way, "that you are not to do anything for anybody today."

"Then I guess I'd better not ask her to drop my letter in the mail box," said Cousin Kate; "it might interfere with her play!"

"I'm tired of playin'," cried Betty. She ran out to the kitchen. Callie, the cook, would let her help her, she knew. But, for a wonder, not even black Callie would let her do anything.

"It's agwine ter a fun'ral," she said, "an I's in a mighty big hurry to git off. But law, howney! I wouldn't hab you 'rupted in your play for nuthin'!"

Poor Betty!—She thought the day would never come to an end.

O mamma! she cried, as she kissed her at bedtime. "Do wake me up early in the morning. I want to get a good start. Helpin' is so much better than playin' all the time."—Mary Callum Wile, in the Morning Star.

WITH THE POETS

A Boy's Lament

I don't like grown folks very much;
"Pears like they don't like me;
In nearly ev'ry thing I do
Some fault they're sure to see.

If I'm playin' in my play-room,
As quiet as can be,
They think I'm up to mischief an'
Come runnin' up to see.

An' if I run an' laugh an' shout
They send me out to bed,
'Cause it almost drives 'em crazy,
'An' nearly splits their head.

I get all tired out an' cross
Atryin' to be good,
An' hate to hear of children who
Do just the things they should.

I've got er dandy sled, er course,
An' heaps er other toys,
But don't have no fun usin' 'em
Like all the other boys.

'Cause ma's so feared that I'll get cold,
I don't get out till spring,
An' then the snow's all mushy like—
An' marbles is the thing.

In summertime it's 'bout as bad;
The things I want to do
Are mostly 'lays just the ones—
She doesn't want me to.

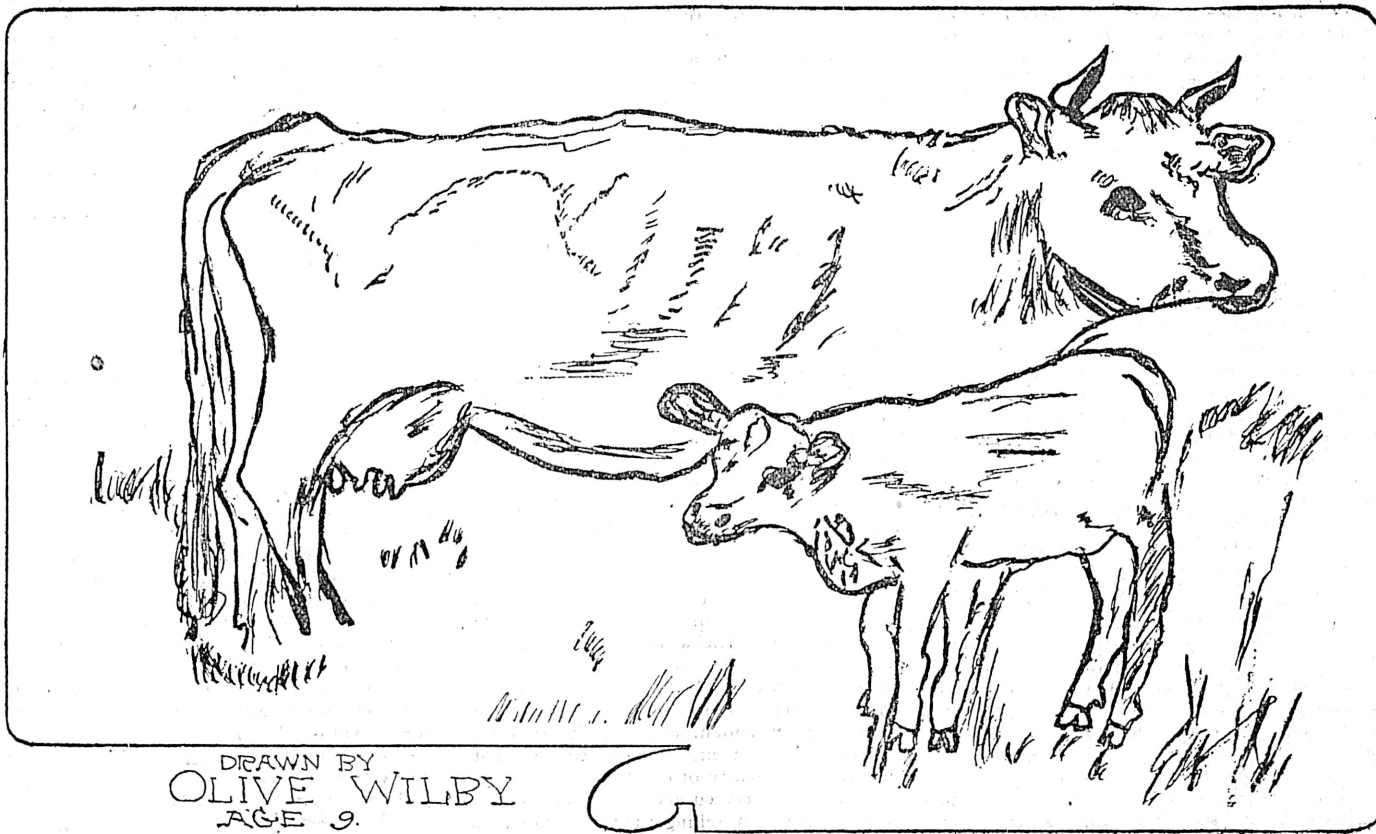
Yer see, my ma, she never was
A little boy like me,
An' so, er course, she doesn't know
What a boy 'ud like to be.

An' pa, he ain't no use a-tall—
He dassn't say a word—
'Whatever mother says 'must go'
Is all I've ever heard.

It's dretful queer how he's forgot
'Bout things boys like to do!
But p'rhaps when I'm so awful old,
I'll have forgotten, too.

And so, I think, I'd rather die
A little boy like me,
Than live to be as horrid as
The grown folks have to be.

—Boston Transcript.



WALRUSES AT HOME

expensive and the sealing industry will not be so profitable. There is an American Company that every year mercilessly slaughters a great number of seals on shore. The rights of this company should be bought out both for the sake of humanity and for the preservation of seal life.

If the seals have any part in destroying what is injurious to ocean life or not, is not generally known. It is only for the sake of their furs that the nations of the world are so anxious to prevent their total destruction. But there are other living creatures whose lives are of the greatest use to mankind that ladies and naughty boys are doing their best to destroy. These are the birds whose beautiful plumage is used for trimming hats and which every year are destroyed by the lads who kill them for fun or rob their nests. Scientists tell us that these feathered friends of mankind save every year from destructive insects millions of bushels of grain. The birds, they say, which do harm the crops are few in number and most of them more than pay for the fruit they take

chor at their wharf on Belleville street. They own the E. & N. Railway and are building a branch to Alberni and intend to build another to Cowichan. We do not see much of the great Empresses which dock at Vancouver but they bring to us the manufactures and produce of China, Japan and India. One of the things which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy promised the other evening was that the two new Empresses would take the place of those now on the route across the Pacific. These would be larger and swifter than the old ones. On the other side of the mountains the great irrigation works of the company are preparing a home for thousands of farmers in the province of Alberta who will be customers of this province. We would have been glad to hear that the forests in our own valleys on the company's land were to be cleared in order to make a home for those who want to raise fruit and other produce but Sir Thomas declares that this cannot be done while people insist upon having high wages for their work for no one would be able to buy the land when it is cleared at the price the

The Story of Walter Harvey—Coward

Martin M. Foss, in St. Nicholas.

Walter Harvey faced a cold fact on the evening of his return to Thorpe Academy—he was a coward, mentally and physically. He knew in his heart that every strange sound which he couldn't account for fully, whether it was a dusky figure on the road at twilight or a sudden noise in a silent place, caused something to drop within him.

Only five minutes before he had felt a great nervous panic when a shadowy form appeared in the barn door, just as night was closing in. He had resisted the temptation to slip into the house, bracing himself with all his strength, yet truly in a tremor. It was only his father, and when he was alone again he muttered to himself:

"I am a regular coward, and it is all the worse that I pretend not to be."

Certain it is that nobody suspected him of cowardice. He was a clean-cut, athletic lad of sixteen, with a singularly calm and determined face and poise. In baseball games at Thorpe his steadiness in the box had been an inspiration to more than one victory. He was never ruffled, never lost his head, but always held his team in the most trying moments. People knew him as a "nervy boy," and always his father had said:

"Walter has more courage than either of his older brothers, and almost as much as the two put together."

This reputation, gained more, perhaps, because as a youngster, he would go alone to bed in the dark, when his brothers would not, had never left him. The praise which he got then, though he knew that he feared many things on those nightly trips, had kept him from showing or admitting fear afterward. Yet to-night he was honest with himself.

"If I should ever meet a real danger, I'd probably faint away like a nervous old lady."

He did not know, as brave men do, that cowardice is more a matter of action than feeling; he didn't realize that the bravest deeds in the world's history have been done by men whose hearts pumped and knees shook while they made their names famous. The courage that overcomes the desire to run, that can wait for the unknown and the terrible, when every fiber of the body is tense with fear—that was not courage to his mind, but deception like his. And yet he could not remember that any of his fears had ever come true.

In a quiet, silent way he had outwardly lived up to the unearned reputation his father had given him because it flattered him to be called brave, and the next day, still disguised with his cowardice, he returned to Thorpe.

He was walking in a big wood, a month later, with Mr. Benjamin, a big, square-shouldered fellow, just out of college, who was teaching at Thorpe that year; when a mile or more from the town, at the foot of the mountain, suddenly a twig snapped nearby. Walter stopped for a second, his face going white, then plodded on.

In a minute he had control of himself, but as he looked at Mr. Benjamin he saw the keen, quizzical glance and his face flushed.

"Gave you a start?" queried Mr. Benjamin.

"Um—yes—I must have been dreaming," Walter answered slowly.

But Mr. Benjamin knew something of human nature and he guessed at once that underneath Walter's silent non-committal manner there was a bundle of highly-strung nerves which made him a prey to a thousand fears. He followed up his question, gently but persistently, until Walter, stopping, faced him squarely:

"I never said so before, and I never will again, but I am a coward—an out and out baby. I'm afraid of my own shadow—and yet I never had anything to be really scared of in my life."

"That's just it," Mr. Benjamin replied. "It isn't courage you lack—but he didn't finish the sentence—for as he spoke there came again and nearer this time the cracking of a twig, and a fat black bear wallowed into the clearing where they stood.

"Great heavens!" shouted Mr. Benjamin. "we've got to run for it!" and in one bound he cleared a stone wall near them and crashed through the brush. Walter stood still. He felt something give way, as if a great weight had fallen from inside his chest to his stomach; he felt his legs buckling and his breath choked him.

The bear stood blinking lazily—a little uncertain as to what this great crashing in the brush and this solitary figure before him meant. Then he waddled slowly forward. Walter would have run then if he could, but his strength failed him, and in an instant he realized that running wouldn't do much good if the animal chose to follow. His mind grew a little clearer, and though his heart jumped and his breath still came in short gasps, he realized vaguely that he could do nothing but stand still. He leaned his back against a tree; he fixed his eyes on the broken stump of a giant oak and waited. The bear came up, stopped an instant, circled about, sniffing suspiciously, then walked straight up to the tree. Walter kept his eyes averted and exerted every muscle to keep from collapsing. He felt the bear's nose against his trousers, then the breath on his hand, but he did not move. He could hear the "snuff, snuff," all about him, and then the bear ambled off.

For what seemed like hours he held his position, never looking away from the shattered tree trunk. And then, at last, when all was still he looked about. The bear was gone.

Walter sprang away quickly and ran in the opposite direction as fast as he could go. A long circuit brought him at last to the railroad track which led back toward the school, and there he saw Mr. Benjamin.

"Oh, I saw it all," Mr. Benjamin said, "and it was splendid, splendid! I don't believe a man in a million could have held his ground. And you said you were a coward!"

"But I was too scared to run. I was all weak and wabby, and so faint that I can hardly stand now."

"But that is nothing, Walter," the older man answered. "You held your ground, and saved your life. If both of us had run, one of us would have been caught, sure, whichever took his lordship's fancy."

"But I was a complete funk," Walter began.

"No, no. You didn't fall down, or try to get away or move when the bear nosed round you. Never mind

if you were scared to death, you did your part, and I am perfectly willing to believe that practically every great hero of the world has performed his deeds of bravery with a beating heart and great hollows where his knees and stomach ought to have been. Your knees did their part, though, and so did you.

In spite of his protests Walter found himself a hero at school, and every frank statement of his fear that he made seemed but to add, in his listener's minds a touch of glory to his act.

And Walter realized slowly that in this first real hazard of his life he had, somehow, despite a trembling, death-like fear, managed to hold himself together.

"And yet all I did was to stand still," he would mutter to himself; "and if I'd had to do anything else, I'll bet I'd have fainted."

The last recitation of the day was over and the clear, cold, blistering January air was turning into the gray of early twilight, when Walter awoke suddenly in his chair. He had been reading Vergil by the grate fire in his room, and the warmth or the fading light had sent him off gently into dreamland. As he came to consciousness he heard a great clattering and yelling in the hallways—a bit of boisterous play he supposed, and then it died away. He heard from the street below, a great confusion too, which grew louder and suddenly above the noise, which to his sleepy senses, had meant little, there came sharp cries of "Fire!" and with it the ringing of the bell of the town hall, and the sharper gong of the fire-engine.

(To Be Continued)

SHORT STORIES

The Short of It.

There is a boy in buttons at one of the London hotels who studies English literature in his spare moments. A few days ago he was given his wages minus a small fine deducted for some breach of the regulations. Quite indignant, he said to the manager:

"Sir, if you should ever find it within the scope of your jurisdiction to levy an assessment on my wage for some trivial act, alleged to have been committed by myself, I would suggest that you refrain from exercising that prerogative. The failure to do so would of necessity force me to tender my resignation."

The manager, tottering, reached a chair, and in gasps asked what the boy meant.

"In other words, if you fine me again I shall chuck up the job!" said the lad.

Lord Cromer on Veracity

Lord Cromer, in addressing public school boys, gave them three mottoes: "love your country," "Tell the truth," "Don't dawdle." Lord Cromer, speaking from fifty years' experience said that in the building up of the reputation of Great Britain nothing contributed more than the reputation for veracity which Englishmen have among the nations of the world. And he went on to emphasize the importance of the moral factor in national greatness. Here is a text

THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA



IT is possible that the charmed circle of nature fakirs may be increased by one. While climbing in the Canadian Rockies this July, a member of the American Alpine club claims to have made the intimate acquaintance of a Rocky mountain goat, a creature extremely difficult to approach both by reason of its fearfulness and by its dexterity as a climber among the inaccessible crags. Mr. Comstock reports as follows:

"Myself and three companions were crossing the glacier of an as yet unnamed and unclimbed peak at the head of Gold river, a tributary of the Columbia in the Selkirk regions, when we noticed beyond us on the sky line of the peak's arete several goats. They disappeared as we approached. Having attained the summit of our peak three of us were engaged in building a stoneman or cairn as testimony of our success. I myself lay upon the windswept rocks on the arete a short distance below the summit. The ridge fell abruptly out of sight some forty feet beyond us. While thinking of nothing in particular I noticed approaching, rising into view at the point where the ridge dropped away, one of the goats we had previously seen. I kept perfectly still as though inanimate and to my astonishment the old goat continued leisurely approaching me until finally his very next step would have brought him upon me and I was looking into his eyes from a distance of not three feet. Meantime I was puzzled as to what to do. My camera was not at hand nor had I any firearms, even if I had had the illegal desire to slay Billy out of season. Not wishing to be walked over I raised my arms and yelled 'boo' to him. With great surprise, but not greatly alarmed, he ran some feet backward then stopped and looked again. I shouted to my deaf companions to bring a camera. At this the goat ran a yard or two further, hesitated and then disappeared over the ridge."

"I am sorry now I did not grab his forelegs and have a struggle with him. I ask the sporting editor, could I have held him till my companions might have brought me assistance?"

"Full grown mountain goats are strong and the ridge was not over ten feet in width terminating on either side in precipices. Should I regret not having tackled him?"

"His footprints were in a snow drift a few yards away as convincing testimony to my friends of the reality of Mr. Goat's visit and of my close acquaintance with him."—Rod and Gun in Canada.

A Mountain Climber's Outing in British Columbia

The idea of climbing a virgin peak, and that the highest of the Selkirk range, was very fascinating, writes B. S. Comstock in Rod and Gun in Canada. Mt. Sanford is its name—baptized such from a distance, of twenty-five miles, by the head of Canada's topographical survey. By triangulation found to stand 11,654 feet above sea level.

How to reach it was a question. By pack horse up Six Mile creek, over a tract for a dozen miles to the head of Six Mile creek valley, thence with packs on human back down, down for 3,000 feet into Gold river valley by no trail whatever, but through the Selkirk timber and brush. What Saint knows about the Selkirk timber and brush and doesn't swear? Thorny devils—club, alder thickets, fallen timber submerged in the rankest and densest vegetation with swarms of ravenous mosquitoes not to be reckoned with. Hard work enough if on the level, but tenfold more so if climbing up or down with a forty pound pack on your back. When you get down into Gold river valley then comes the question of crossing this terrible stream in July, when its waters are swollen with melting snows. Doubtful even if the three feet in diameter trees can be felled successfully to hold against such raging torrents of rolling waters.

Another possible way is by canoe down the Columbia for twenty-five miles, thence for a couple of miles up Gold river, thence landing our canoes, on foot up Gold river valley for perhaps fifteen miles of brush work. A trapper's trail may help us for a mile or two. There's your dilemma, a peak some twenty-five miles away with that much Selkirk brush and timber between you, and no knowing from what point it is climbable. Just that lack of information is what stumped us, with our limited time. We took our chance of climbing it by the southeastern ridge nearest the Columbia river; and we discovered at the end of the week when we had come fairly close to our difficulty from the top of an adjacent peak that climbing from the edge was out of the question. It took more than one reconnoitering of the Matterhorn before that peak succumbed and I believe the difficulties of one sort or another are quite as great with Mt. Sanford.

We slept on Columbia's strand the first night. Early in the morning strolling toward each other a coyote and myself, he perhaps thinking of his breakfast absent minded, were mutually surprised. I saw him first and yelled at him some fifty feet away. The wild ones are seldom looking for their arch enemy in this region. He was better off than a mother grouse who a few days later flew with fierce voice and ruffled feathers, pecking at the legs of our trapper. Unfortunately for her, our larder was too bare of dainties to enable us to resist punishing her impertinence; her brood were old enough to go motherless.

We slip down the swift cool current of the Columbia. Its shores are irregular, heavily timbered with spruce, cedar, hemlock and Douglas fir. Snow summits of higher Rockies

on the east and Selkirks on the west appear over the dark forested foot-hills; while northward the river itself seems to end at the base of a group of white mountains.

Arriving in a few hours at the mouth of Gold river quite a different proposition confronted us. Now for a paddle and pole and pull with the oars for a couple of miles up stream searching for the eddies and slower waters along the shores. By four o'clock we had left our canoes and cached part of our grub and had already made a couple of miles up the valley with our packs on our backs, and had reached a trapper's deserted log cabin. Within, and having quickly closed its door, by making a smudgy fire and filling the interior with smoke we smothered some of the mosquitoes, not to speak of ourselves, and here we spent the night.

The next three days were struggles through the brush, gradually ascending, finally emerging above the timber line close to a high and difficult two-horned peak which we named Mt. Taurus. From its twin summits poured a tremendously broken glacier extending its icy mass considerably below us in the valley. Our drinking and cooking water at this point we got from a snow drift, but the mosquitoes still pursued us at night. We spent the afternoon reconnoitering upon the arete which leads to this peak.

The day following we ascended a peak somewhat less difficult than Mt. Taurus which we named Cornice mountain, from the immense snow cornice which overtops its glacier and which we think furnishes a large part of the glacier's neve or store house of snow and ice. From the summit of this Mt. Cornice we beheld our Mt. Sanford rising about two thousand feet higher and still much beyond us.

Quite impossible of ascent from this side. To reach its summit we must descend far down into the valley, follow to its source, out of sight, another tributary stream, until, some six or eight miles distant, we had reached the further side of the mountain. We surmise that an ascent thence is possible, but for us to accomplish it will mean a week longer in time and more grub than we have in our packs.

Alpine Climbing Accidents

The second accident in the history of the sport of mountain climbing in British Columbia befell a member of the Canadian Alpine club this past summer. A young lady from a town in Alberta, attending the annual camp at the club, was descending Mt. Avalanche with three companions, one of whom was an amateur guide. Mt. Avalanche is about 10,000 feet in height. Its upper part is somewhat sharply serrated. On its northern side it bears a small glacier. Its rocks are, characteristically of these peaks, friable unreliable and for the climber untrustworthy. It is not, however, what may be termed a difficult peak. It seems the party arrived at a bosse of rock from the top of which there was a drop of seven or eight feet to a couloir of snow. The guide halted the party and prepared to assist the young lady from the top of the rock, asking her to await his readiness. Seeing the snow below and thinking to glissade or slide down its steep, soft surface and believing his aid unnecessary she sprang with self-confidence from her position before he could lend his hand. Instead of remaining upright when she lit, her feet slipped from beneath her and she rolled down over the thirty feet of snow, then swiftly over a steep turf, thence over a shelf of rock and still further for a distance of several hundred feet almost precipitously. Just after jumping, and as she felt herself slipping, she stretched forth her hand for aid, with a nervous and pathetic smile upon her face. The guide caught her fingers only. No cry came from her lips and it is surmised she fainted from fear before

her injuries brought death or unconsciousness.

A lesson which may not be neglected for an instant without imminent peril in climbing the high peaks of the Rockies is that of care in well testing one's hand-hold or foot-hold. The rock of these mountains has become rotten by the intense extremes of temperature and the intermittent changes between frost and heat; this is true in a much greater degree than in the Alps and makes rock climbing west a dangerous pastime for the careless.

The Canadian Alpine club camps for a week of each July at different points adjacent to high peaks. Here prevails the good fellowship of men and women possessing a common passion for mountain climbing. Around the camp fire at evening the varied adventures of the hard day's sport are lived again. It is the fashion, however, among expert climbers to make light of difficulties and to see dangers only most rarely. It is left to the novice to romance about both. To the expert what is actually dangerous, seldom comes to a climber and is generally defined as an element outside of human control, like the possible fall of an impending snow cornice or the passage of a gully down which rocks are constantly shooting. What is actually subject to human control, like a secure hand-hold or foot-hold, does not constitute danger, however many thousand feet you may be standing above the valley below. This means that a good nervous system and freedom from dizziness are indispensable and go without saying among experts. Lady members of the club, of course, don trousers. A rivalry exists between them in the matter of first ascents. It is possible, we fear, that pride may have led some of these fair ones to overdo things and climb beyond the wise limitations of their strength and condition. The writer believes that some of them may have received in their strenuous work physical injuries not immediately visible, but working damage to their future good health. Discretion is especially called for in the putting forth by women of more than ordinary powers of strength and endurance.

The mountains of British Columbia, while like the Alps in many respects, differ in their greater wildness and savagery, in their darker forested valleys and in the many blue or emerald colored glacial lakes of which Switzerland and Tyrol have none similar. The next annual camp of the club will be at Lake O'Hara than which there is none in the world more beautiful nor set in a grander environment.

The three annual camps already held have proved so successful that these gatherings will certainly grow in numbers and the work done, although of an excellent character from the first, become more truly that of mountaineering in the highest sense. The club members are likely to distinguish themselves in new endeavors and to add to our knowledge of Canada's wonderful mountains. No one who has been present at one of these camps can doubt the future of the club whose members have already shown such fine spirit in arduous work.

The Canadian Alpine Journal

The second part of volume one of the Canadian Alpine Journal was published in time to be distributed to those members who attended the third annual camp at Rogers Pass, B.C., in July of the present year. Doubtless there are many others who will be interested in this new addition to Canadian Alpine literature and will welcome the appearance of a second part maintaining the high standard that was apparent throughout the first issue.

In form and arrangement the same style that distinguished number one is followed in number two, that is, the number is divided into sections including the Mountaineering, Scientific, Miscellaneous and Official, the lat-

ter containing records that may some day prove valuable aids in writing the story of the club.

The Mountaineering section opens with a paper by Mr. P. D. McTavish on Three Attempts on Pinnacie in the course of which he describes three separate unsuccessful efforts to scale that difficult mountain. The story of the First Ascent of Mt. Garibaldi is told by Mr. A. T. Dalton and A. Day on Sir Donald by Mr. Frank W. Freeborn, who tells of his own and Miss Jean Parkes' fine climb. An expedition to Lake O'Hara is told about by Mr. R. L. Clisan—an expedition which involves mountain climbing of no mean character, the scenic views, however, well repaying all efforts.

In the Scientific section some exceedingly able papers are to be found. Professor Coleman writes of The Causes of Mountain Forms in the Canadian Rockies; Dr. Charles Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on Mount Stephen Rocks and Fossils; and Professor William Hittell Sherzer, of Michigan State College, on The Nature and Activity of Canadian Glaciers. Even the general reader will be well repaid by a perusal of these articles.

Botanical papers are contributed by Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw and Mrs. Mary T. S. Schaffer, the former on The Orchidaceae of the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains and the latter on the flora of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers.

A most interesting and important paper is that on the "Motion of the Yoho Glacier," contributed by the President and summarizing the results of careful observations made in the years 1906-7.

In lighter vein, but still sufficiently serious to prove appropriate for such a publication, are the articles found in the Miscellaneous section. Mr. Frank C. Walter tells in humorous style some of his impressions of the Paradise Valley camp; Mrs. Schaffer writes pleasantly of "Untrodden Ways," while the Alpine Club's Jubilee—that is, the jubilee of the father of all such organizations, the English Alpine Club, is told by the President, who represented the Alpine Club of Canada on that historic season.

For the first time an In Memoriam sketch occurs, this referring to the death of Colonel Aime Laussedat, one of the honorary members, whose portrait appears in the front page of the number.

The official section is taken up with reports and statements interesting to every member and useful to the future historian of the Club. Altogether the second part of volume one retains the high standard set by the first and gives every promise of these parts developing into contributions to Alpine literature having a distinct value of their own. Even for those who do not care for the strenuous work involved in mountain climbing these articles and records are of the deepest interest. Everyone at all concerned for the future of Canada cannot fail to be likewise interested in the future of the club.

Expedition to Mt. Robson

We quote the following interesting piece from the Journal:

In the report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1899 (Part D. Vol. XI), appears the following note by James McEvoy, B.A., Sc., who was in charge of an expedition to examine the geology and natural resources of the country traversed by the Yellow-Head Pass route from Edmonton to Tete Jaune Cache:

Looking up Grand Fork is the most imposing view met with on the whole route. Great mountains are on every hand, but over all stands Robson Peak, "a giant among giants and immeasurably supreme." This, as well as the following, is from the description

of the mountain by Milton and Cheadle. "When we first caught sight of it, a shroud of mist partially enveloped the summit, but this presently rolled away, and we saw its upper portion dimmed by a necklace of feathery clouds, beyond which its pointed apex of ice, glittering in the morning sun, shot up into the blue heavens above. The top of the mountain is usually completely hidden and rarely indeed is it seen entirely free from clouds. The actual height of the peak is 13,700 feet or 10,750 feet above the valley. The face of the mountain is strongly marked by horizontal lines, due to the unequal weathering of the rocks, and has the appearance of a perpendicular wall. From the summit to the base on the Grand Forks, a height of over 10,500 feet, the slope is over sixty degrees to the horizontal.

Although Robson Peak has been long known, its height has never been determined, nor was it supposed to be particularly notable in that respect, but now since the height of Mts. Brown, Hooker and Murchison have been proved to be greatly exaggerated, it has the distinction of being the highest known peak in the Canadian Rockies.

It is interesting to note that in a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada by Dr. G. M. Dawson the following paragraph occurs: "The Kamloops Indians affirm that the very highest mountain they know is on the north side of the valley at Tete Jaune Cache, about ten miles from the valley. This is named Yuh-hai-kas-kun, from the appearance of a spiral road running up it." The mountain referred to is undoubtedly Robson Peak, as it is only fifteen miles north from the valley at Tete Jaune Cache. The "spiral road" is probably an Indian's imperfect description of the horizontal lines on the face of the mountain. No one, has ever succeeded in reaching the summit."

Early last August an expedition consisting of Prof. A. P. Coleman, of Toronto University, Mr. L. Q. Coleman and the Rev. Geo. B. Kinney, all active members of the Club, started from Laggan, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the intention of making the first ascent of this virgin peak estimated to be one hundred and eighty miles distant from the starting point.

The party followed the Pipestone and Sif-few rivers to the Saskatchewan; then along the south bank of that stream, fording its tributaries, Mistaya river and the Little Fork river. Finally the Saskatchewan itself was forded, and followed northward beneath the towering mass of Mt. Wilson. It was again crossed above the West Branch, and the party was soon climbing the side of Mt. Saskatchewan, past the canyons and waterfalls at the head of the stream, to the watershed between the Saskatchewan and Sun Wapta rivers, above which towered the snow and ice-clad heights of Mt. Athabasca. The watershed is locally known as Wilcox Pass. Before reaching this spot much rainy and bad weather had been encountered and it now climaxed in a wild snowstorm.

Descending from the Wilcox Pass by the valley of the Sun Wapta, over widespread shingle and mud flats and by trails badly obstructed by dead-fall or almost obscured by the growth of the young jackpine, the main stream of the Athabasca was reached. This stream was followed to the junction of Miette river, the party being considerably delayed by brule and second growth.

After a vain search for a ferry, which it was reported would be found near the mouth of the Miette, the Athabasca was crossed by rafting. Now ascending the Miette to its source in Yellow-Head Lake, the pass was traversed and the headwaters of the Fraser River followed to Moose Lake. Continuing down the Fraser, at the junction of the Grand Fork the party obtained the first view of the "imperial mountain of our aspiration; one vast, lone, snow-clad, cloud-capped peak, wrapped in the solitude of centuries."

A day was spent seeking a short route from the Fraser to a tree-line camp on the flanks of the mountain. In the end, however, a path had to be cut, by dint of much chopping, up the Grand Fork, with traces of an old-time trail for guidance; but so sinuous and rough that it was with great difficulty pack-ponies could be taken over it to a camp beside the rushing torrent at the base of the mountain.

Two more days were spent searching for a route of ascent; and when, at length, the party had with great difficulty established a camp at timber-line, snow covered the ground and was still falling. Next morning it was so deep that the impossibility of an ascent within the limit of the time at its disposal was recognized and the party was compelled to admit defeat. It was doubtful if the heavy snow-fall would permit of an attempt being made, even if it had been possible to wait for an opportunity. "Perhaps the spirit that dwells in this towering fortress, alone and undisturbed, defies molestation and works with Fate against him who aspires to knock at its ancient door."

The Journal is indebted to Mr. L. Q. Coleman for the above notes, and sympathizes most sincerely with the failure of the plucky attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Robson which involved an immense amount of hard work and much privation, as well as a considerable outlay. Should the party again attempt this achievement, as it is understood is intended, it is hoped the past experience will prove of value and lead its next expedition to a successful issue.

The Notification of Consumption



THE administrative difficulties which have hitherto prevented the "notification" as an infectious disease of pulmonary consumption have been disentangled, or may, perhaps, be said to have been cut, so far at least, as one great section of the sufferers is concerned, by the simple expedient of an order of the local government board, imposing certain duties upon poor law medical officers, says the London Times. This order, the impending issue of which has just been officially announced by Dr. Newsholme, the medical officer of the board, at the International Congress on Tuberculosis now being held in Washington, will require all poor law medical officers, whether in charge of parochial patients at their homes or in work-houses or infirmaries, when application to this effect is made by the medical officer of health for the locality, to send to him the names and home addresses of all parish patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and to do so within forty-eight hours of the discovery of the nature of each case. The information to be thus afforded, in districts where the medical officer of health makes the necessary application, will be equivalent to a compulsory but confidential notification of consumptive disease to him, so far as such disease affects persons obtaining medical relief under the poor law. When it is remembered that, in 1904, 33.5 per cent of the deaths from consumption in London occurred in workhouse infirmaries, and that most of the patients had been under the care of poor law medical officers at their own homes before their admission to the infirmaries, it will become evident that, by this order, Mr. Burns is furnishing sanitary authorities with greatly increased opportunities of preventing the spread of infection by, and of giving efficient help to, an immense proportion of the total number of consumptive persons throughout the country, especially as regards that portion of them for whom such help is most needed and most likely to be beneficial; while, at the same time, they will not be exposed to any of the consequences of the forms of notification which, in the cases of diseases of less duration, are obligatory under acts of parliament. Notification of this latter kind involves various disabilities, such as a prohibition of resort to public places; and imposes upon the medi-

cal authorities to whom notification is made, the duty of securing the adoption of certain measures of isolation, of disinfection, or of the destruction of infected materials. It has been forcibly urged that it would be unjust and inexpedient to "notify" a chronic disease like consumption in any manner which would either sever the sufferer from companionship, or place difficulties in the way of his employment upon any work which he might still be able to undertake.

The use to be made of the extra-legal notifications now ordered is well defined. The medical officer of health will not be likely to apply for them unless his sanitary authority is prepared to turn them to good account; and, in that case, his functions arising from them will be manifest. It is part of his ordinary duty to "ascertain the causes, origin and distribution of diseases within his district, and to inform himself of all influences affecting injuriously the public health." Consumption is one of the most important of these, and it may now, if his authority should so decide, be brought under his cognizance in a manner and to a degree hitherto unattainable. It prevails to an excessive extent, as is well known, in the dwellings of the poorest classes, chiefly as a result of the insanitary state of those dwellings, of their overcrowded condition, of the dirty habits and the unregulated spitting of some of the inhabitants, and of the facilities which these circumstances afford for the spread of infective material in dangerous quantities. Under each of these heads the order about to be issued by Mr. Burns will enable more prompt and efficient action to be taken than has hitherto been practicable. It is already the duty of medical officers of health and of sanitary inspectors to visit the homes of the poor and to attempt to remedy objectionable conditions; but in the majority of districts it is impossible for them to visit each house more frequently than once in two or three years, and they have no clue to those in which their presence is most urgently demanded. By the notifications now required, immediate attention will be directed to the sanitary defects of infected dwellings, notices will at once be served to remedy those defects, and overcrowding will be abated, even although it cannot be entirely obliterated without prolonged and persevering effort. Overcrowding attains the maximum of danger

when it includes among the overcrowded persons a patient liable to communicate infection to any others with whom he may come into intimate or protracted contact, and that is precisely the case with the consumptive. In the homes of the poor he commonly sleeps in the same bed with at least one other person, and possibly with one or two children in addition. The notification of the cases will enable such practices to be prevented for the future; and no one will derive greater benefit than the patient himself from the altered conditions which the sanitary authorities will for the future be able to require.

Apart, moreover, from purely official action, it is much to be hoped that the important step the local government board are now taking may lead to co-operation not only between public health authorities and boards of guardians, but also between these and voluntary associations or charitable individuals desirous of assisting consumptives. The provision of better food and clothing, of improved housing, of temporary residence in a sanatorium, or of a holiday at the seaside may, in certain stages of the disease, prevent a complete breakdown, and may thus obviate the need for protracted treatment. The help that comes early is always more efficacious than that which is belated; although, even in the advanced stages of the disease, treatment in a well-equipped and well-administered infirmary or similar institution, in which due regard is had to the comfort of the patient, may not only be highly advantageous to him, but will also serve greatly to diminish the danger of infection which must always be present during the treatment of consumption in stuffy or crowded habitations. Mr. Burns is clearly giving, alike to authorities and to the charitable, opportunities for useful and benevolent action of which it is to be hoped that they will not be slow to avail themselves; and the ingenuity with which he has utilized the power which the board possesses of defining the duties of parochial medical officers, and in this way has accomplished his object, without either the delays incidental to legislation or the infliction of disabilities upon the sick, is worthy of admiration. For the future, our knowledge of the amount of consumption existing among the poor will be precise, and our powers of dealing with it in an effective manner can scarcely fail to be in a corresponding degree enhanced.

Missionary Work



MR. ROBERT HART, presiding at a meeting of the Belfast branch of the Hibernian Bible Society, said it was a great privilege to be present that evening and on such an occasion. It was with great pleasure he had responded to the invitation to take the chair. Christian England had not lagged behind; it had led the van in every kind of philanthropic enterprise, and at the root of all had been the Bible, woven into the noblest and best doings of their country's life, and it was to translate that Bible into more languages that they met that evening, thus providing a basis for constructive benevolence and the motive power to foster its growth. During the century of its existence that magnificent body known by its world-wide designation "The British and Foreign Bible Society," had seen to the translation and publication of the Holy Scriptures in more than four hundred languages, amongst them being costly versions for the blind. Over thirty languages had been dealt with, and over fifteen millions of pounds sterling had been expended, and from first to last more than two hundred million copies had been distributed. Over and above all that the Society was the friend of every missionary, supplying them with all they required at simply nominal prices. The bread thus cast upon the waters must have been the very bread of life for millions and millions of men along the road to eternity. To every subject of that great empire it must be a matter of pride and gratitude to know that the word British connected with the words Bible Society meant so much to the nations which were touched and dealt with. Work on so extensive a scale and covering an expanse so vast, work so continuous in point of time and so exacting, was splendidly planned and nobly executed. That evening they met to hear what could be said for and about the Belfast Auxiliary. Chosen speakers would give them full details and acquaint them with what it had accomplished and what it wanted. The Society, besides contributing last year over £1,000 to the British Bible Society, issued some 40,000 copies of its own Scriptures in twenty-four languages, together with a Braille type version for the blind, and since its first foundation had distributed some six million copies—a very creditable performance indeed and a grand demonstration of well-organized and well-directed benevolence. (Applause.) The work of the Bible Society was allied closely with missionary enterprise, than which nothing could contribute more powerfully to the advance and spread of real civilization and the enjoyment of all the blessings which could be conferred on mankind. It aimed at peace, it preached goodwill, but it also left it to men to do men's work in man's best way. Unhappily the world's best wisdom had not yet got beyond the adage that to ensure peace they must be ready for war, and the evangel of these later days—days when the international barometer changed from moment to moment—pointed to national service as the only security for national ability to perform national duty, and the national duty was to make health and home safe against any and every foe, and so fit the nation for and protect it in the exercise of such philanthropic work at home and abroad as brought them together under that roof that evening. It was that last idea which made him allude to such a topic, and he could picture Cromwell in their midst, and could hear him saying—"Put your trust in Providence, but keep your powder dry." (Applause.) Allied with mission work, the Bible Society's auxiliary would that night see amongst its orators one or two laborers in the mission field in China, one distinguished, among other things, for the leading part he had taken in the preparation of an improved version of the Scriptures in the language of that great empire—a version which, it was hoped, would find its way to the quiet homes of a population that numbered some 400 millions of people, intelligent, industrious, orderly, and law-abiding. (Applause.) In another speaker they would make acquaintance with one of the delegates Christian England had specially sent to China to report on its condition and wants, and who would probably tell them something about the advance education was making and the wonderful conference he found sitting last year in Shanghai, where were gathered together the representatives of every society to study questions affecting all, and more especially to secure closer connection and such a union as would relegate to the background differences which obstructed work and bring to the front such a union as would strengthen all and be a force in itself. (Applause.) This motive power throughout was again the Bible—that "key to the mysteries of life which opened the gates of consolation," of which an old writer had well said that "he who hath once tasted its excellence will desire to taste it yet again, and he who tastes it oftenest will relish it most"—(hear, hear)—and it was to continue its publication and extend its distribution that the Society existed, and that they were there that evening. An unnumbered host of readers would always vouch for its inspiration, were it for no other reason except because it inspired them as no other book could, for its life was life indeed, and the glory of its inspiring quality was that it was felt by men of every color, of every sort, of every condition, learned and unlearned,

and in every calling, by the occupants of cottages, of castles, and of palaces. (Applause.) Years ago he was talking with one of the most intelligent and most powerful of the Chinese officials it had been his good fortune to meet during a somewhat lengthy spell of work in that great country. (Applause.) That gentleman had much to say about foreign intercourse in all its phases, but what he had to say about missionaries was—"Your missionaries aim at making men's lives better. Why, then, should I oppose or object to them? On the contrary, every man that is made a better man is a gain to us, and we can only be thankful for it. Only let them keep to their own business." Such a frame of mind, if not spelling welcome, at least offered an open door, and if those who entered would keep to their own business and proceed with wisdom, there would be nothing to regret. (Applause.) The present was a highly important time in the world's history, and in the East in particular. Among the native Christians in India, China and Japan the feeling was said to be everywhere growing that they must have their own Church, and must themselves evangelize their own and neighboring lands. Such a feeling, even if premature, was to be welcomed, in that, not only did it show the vitality of their faith, but it would free Christianity from the obloquy and hindrance of being a foreign cult, and, by making it mankind's inheritance, secure for it a warmer welcome and a heartier acceptance. (Applause.) With such a condition to face, the call for a wider distribution of properly translated versions of the Scriptures became more imperative, and thus the great Society which led the world in providing Bibles for all men in all lands was seen to be more and more worthy of all the sympathy hearts could give, all the support Christian purses could accord. (Applause.) In China more especially the opportunity should not be lost. (Hear, hear.) The country was opening up, and not only opening its markets to commerce and its provinces to new ideas, but, building on the stored up wisdom of the past, and at the same time freeing itself from the shackles of restriction, it was opening its doors to education in all departments, and missionary work had itself done much to prepare the way for both accentuating and supplying the want now felt, and a felt want was the parent of all progress. (Hear, hear.) Large numbers of schools had been opened by missionary enterprise, and in addition to what that limited enterprise had been able to accomplish, non-Christian, or rather secular, schools and colleges, the outcome of a national movement, had been opened up in all directions. Thus one city—Shanghai—had itself opened as many as 200 educational establishments, and other cities had done likewise. Let them wait a little longer until the Board of Education

had completed its programme, and when that day came—and it was close at hand—government students would be counted by tens of millions. Give them the Bible. (Applause.) If for centuries that had run into thousands of years their ancestors had learnt by heart and committed to memory those splendid words of ancient wisdom, the Confucian classics, and had developed and lived the Confucian ethical life to the advantage of themselves and all classes of society, what might not be hoped for their descendants with their newly-developed energy and their wonderful inherited memory, if they studied the Scriptures similarly, and then went on to live the Christian life? He repeated, and he did so with conviction and confidence, give them the Bible. (Applause.)

HUNTING THE POLAR BEAR IN A STEAMBOAT

Few people realize, probably, that we can find nowadays splendid facilities for hunting, with excellent chance of success, too, the bears and the other animals of the polar regions. Such an enterprise is easily undertaken, not only in a relatively short space of time, but under conditions of security as well. In Germany this sort of sport has been developed for some time, and actually every year one of the great amateurs, M. de Gisbert, of Hamburg, organizes jointly several Arctic expeditions which have no other object but that of the chase. Of one of these expeditions Georges Zafirópulo gives an account in L'Illustration. The party left Drontheim on the morning of July 2 on board the Lofoten, a heavy Norwegian steamboat, about fifty-two metres long and pretty well manned. There were ten hunters, each of whom had his own cabin. The numerous company which travelled with them contained even the curers of skins, so that all trophies might be safely preserved. A doctor went with the expedition.

On July 8 they reached the polar seas, where they ploughed about till they arrived at, on the 24th, the Isle of Bears.

A bear chase is not very dangerous if one has coolness of mind and a good gun. Taking everything into account, it is easier properly to wound a bear than to catch a rabbit between hedges, because, in spite of his ferocity, the bear knows very little about defending himself against man, armed as man is nowadays. Besides, the Arctic bear does not recognize man as such, and takes him, for the most part, for a seal. The pilot among the hunters, perched in his crow's nest on the mast of the vessel, and provided with a huge telescope, can distinguish, in clear weather, a bear five kilometers off, or further. So the hunter has time to watch his prey, and to prepare his plan of attack. One can have splendid hunts on the icebergs as well.

Sometimes the bear takes to the water to escape. In this case he is lost, for he cannot swim as quickly as a boat can follow, and the hunter can kill him almost without running any risks. It is a fact worthy of remark that one ball will do if it is well placed—that is to say, placed in the head. Many bears, after being shot in the heart have swum one hundred or two hundred metres.

The Influential House of Barnato



AMUCH discussion was aroused in the city yesterday by the announcement made by the Financial News that the present heads of the firm of Barnato Brothers, "influenced by reasons which will be readily appreciated," have decided gradually to withdraw from active participation in the affairs of the great South African house, writes a financial correspondent of the London Leader. "It need hardly be added," our contemporary continued, "that the present heads of the Barnato firm will take large fortunes with them into their retirement—which is, of course, only a business retirement."

It was hardly to be expected that such an announcement would meet with official confirmation right away, but the street was practically unanimous in believing that there was "something in it." It has been rumored for some time past that Mr. Jack Joel, whose name has been so prominently before the public during the current racing season, was about to transfer his establishment to the Continent. His removal from Austin Friars, where the firm of Barnato Brothers is domiciled, would naturally throw an enormous amount of added responsibility upon his brother Solly, and although this many-sided financier is as little likely to throw up "business" as a fish voluntarily to leave the water, the transfer to some other management of the various mining companies of which he has hitherto taken a close personal control is quite within the range of possibility. The third partner in the firm, his uncle, Mr. Harry Barnato, has never been regarded in the city as a serious factor in finance.

The name of Barnato Brothers first became known to the newspaper-reading public at the time of the outburst of speculation in Transvaal gold mining shares in the late eighties. Among the first shares to be made the medium of a gamble were those of the New Primrose, a company founded by the since famous 'Barney' Barnato and registered in 1887. In 1889 the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company was brought into existence, and from that time onwards the name of Barnato was prominently associated with what is known as the Kaffir Circus. Columns were written of the romantic career of the little

Petticoat-lane adventurer Barney Isaacs, who had gone out to the Cape with 27s. in his pocket and earned a precarious livelihood as a conjuror and booth-actor, with Barnato as his nom de guerre, until diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony. "Barney" made his real start as a "kopje-walloper," otherwise a dealer in diamonds, whose entire plant and office equipment were comprised in a little leather bag. In three years he had made five thousand pounds, and in 1876 he was strong enough to buy the first claim in the Kimberley mine. He kept on digging until 1881, when he turned over the four claims he then owned to a company, which paid him about twenty-five thousand pounds. A few more years passed, and then came the mighty struggle between De Beers and the Kimberley Central, which resulted in the diamond mine consolidation, and the partnership of "Barney" with Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit.

In the earlier days of the South African gold share speculation the personality of "Barney" Barnato was exploited by the picturesque writer on such occasions as Kommerz Böttel night, when the great little man was wont to receive the homage of his poorer co-religionists in the Lane, but all this time he was working quietly, amassing claims and rooms-full of mining scrip at knock-out prices. Then came the historic Kaffir bout of 1895. In July of that year was formed the Barnato Consolidated Mines, Limited, a trust company which took over at the inflated prices of the moment the contents of the Barnato strong boxes. Flushed with the success which attended this flotation, on Monday, Sept. 2, 1895, Barney threw into the market the two and a half million shares of the Barnato Bank Mining and Estate Company, a fresh dumping ground for the paper assets of the firm. Before eleven o'clock that morning the £1 shares were rushed up to £4 5-8, and in the neighborhood of this absurd figure the capital of this pig-in-a-poke concern found thousands of new owners among the gullible British public. When the special settlement took place on Oct. 18, bargains were made up at 2-7-8. A month later the famous slump which preceded the Jameson Raid was in full swing, and before the new year was in the air was full of rumors of coming amalgamations and absorptions. It was not, however,



THE First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Pontypool recently.

Mr. McKenna said that, short as his experience had been at the Admiralty, he had found himself fortunate in one respect. To a great extent all naval matters were removed from the arena of partisan controversy. There were, indeed, naval critics who felt it their duty to keep the Admiralty up to the mark, but he did not complain of them; on the contrary, he welcomed the constant interest which they displayed in all naval subjects. In the House of Commons there was a manifest desire to co-operate in securing the efficiency of our fleets. The navy came first (cheers), considerations of party advantage were only of secondary account. It was indeed a very different experience from what he had had at the Board of Education. It had always seemed to him that in discussing educational proposals the minds of his critics had been so influenced by religious party rancor that they viewed every act with a suspicion which distorted their judgment. In discussing naval matters, on the other hand, he had observed that on every occasion there was great willingness to receive with a fair and open mind any explanations of policy which the Government had to make.

The task imposed on the Board of Admiralty was the most responsible which any body of men could have to perform. It was a truism to say that the safety of the United Kingdom and the integrity of the British Empire depended on the Navy. (Cheers.) He would go further and say that the supremacy of the British Navy was the surest guarantee of European peace. (Cheers.) If ever a weak and inferior navy gave rival Powers the prospect of a break up of the British Empire—we should fail to read and understand aright the most obvious lessons of history if we did not recognize that—the hopes and ambitions of other Powers would inevitably be stimulated to a degree which would be most unfortunate for the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.) The task which the Admiralty had to perform was to secure the supremacy of the British fleet amongst the fleets of the world. (Cheers.) There were those, however, who in their enthusiasm for a powerful navy ran to extremes and were for ever calling upon the Government of the day, quite regardless of party, for an expenditure out of proportion to the country's real needs. Those people seemed to forget that the maintenance of a predominant British navy was not an interest of merely this year or the next, but one which must be co-existent with the existence of the British Empire. (Cheers.) They recognized with perfect truth that it would be the worst possible policy for this country to allow its naval preparations to fall into arrears, but they did not recognize that the next worst policy would be to maintain a greater standard of strength

than the circumstances of the day required. All unnecessary expenditure reduced the margin upon which they could call on emergency. In the Navy it was especially true that no more ships should be built or should be earlier laid down than international conditions demanded. Ships had a bad habit of becoming obsolete. Not a year, he might almost say not a month, went by but some new improvement was devised which increased fighting power. Over-abundant predominance was the inevitable precursor of over-abundance of scrapping; but the nation which by an unnecessary development of power at one period had been lulled into easy neglect of its responsibility would wake up to find that through the obsolescence of its ships its naval supremacy was seriously endangered. What was required in the interests alike of economy and the proper organization of the Fleet was a steady programme of construction sufficient to meet the actual construction which was being undertaken by other Powers, and resolute avoidance on the one side and on the other of programmes which sprang from panic or false security. (Cheers.)

There was one aspect of the naval programme for the year at this moment, when unemployment was unhappily so prevalent in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, which might be of special interest to them. In ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to anticipate the date for laying down new ships, as the Estimates voted by Parliament for the year would not permit of that being done. It so happened, however, that in the current year the anticipated expenditure up to date had not been made owing to a strike in the engineering trade; and he had an opportunity, therefore, with the funds which were thus liberated, to hasten the programme for the current year. (Cheers.) He hoped that within a very short time of the present moment all the orders for new construction which the programme for the year permitted him to give to private shipbuilding firms would be out, and thus, so far as it was in the power of the Board of Admiralty to alleviate the present unhappy condition of affairs, everything possible was being done. (Cheers.) He therefore hoped to give the private yards the whole of the outstanding orders for protected cruisers and destroyers which the programme of the year enabled him to give to private contractors. (Cheers.)

Discussing old-age pensions, he said no one would suggest that the age of 70 was the final limit to the age for pensions (cheers); that limit was certain to be reduced as soon as the experience in administration and the means at the disposal of the Treasury permitted of its reduction. (Cheers.) When charges were brought against the Government of having failed to meet the conditions of unemployment he would ask them to remember what the Government had done in the way of helping to eke out the humble means of the poor. For every class and industry something had been done to relieve the burdens or to break the bonds which shackled our trade. If, through other circumstances over which neither this Government nor any other Government could have control, if through failure of the harvest in remote corners of the world or through an American crisis or depression in Germany, which was far more serious than existed in this country, if through all these foreign causes, largely depending on the state of the weather, combining together, we suffered unemployment, it was not fair to blame the Government of the day, which could have no responsibility for those causes. He appealed to the good sense of this country, and asked them to judge the Government by its finance, and upon that judgment he was sure the verdict would be for the present Government. (Cheers.)

The Naval Programme of 1908-9, to which the First Lord of the Admiralty refers above, comprises, in addition to one battleship, one armored cruiser, and one protected cruiser to be built in the public yards, five protected cruisers, 16 destroyers, and a number of submarines, which Lord Locher of Gowrie (then Mr. E. Robertson) stated in the House of Commons on March 2 would be built by contract.

THE POPE AS A STUDENT

An Italian newspaper gives prominence to an old school report of Giuseppe Sarto, now his Holiness Pope Pius X. He was at a secondary school at Castelfranco, under a priest named Amadio, in 1849, and this is the pedagogue's account of his comparative attainments in various subjects: Literature, excellent; Italian language, first of his class; mathematics, very good; Latin, moderately good. "Good Conduct" is not mentioned, but it may be presumed that the Pontiff that was to be was proficient in that branch of the curriculum also.

Earlston, the heart of Berwickshire, chosen by the Prime Minister as the scene of his speech on the unemployed, might (says the Daily Chronicle) more easily leap to memory under its old name of Ercildoune. For it is here that Thomas the Rhymer flourished, here his people lie buried. Undeniable testimony is borne by the remains of the tower of Thomas the Rhymer, dating from 1299, and by the stone bearing the inscription "Old Rhymer's race lies in this place." The old stone once stood in the parish churchyard, but now may be seen embedded in the wall of the church.

BALFOUR SCORES THE GOVERNMENT



R. BALFOUR addressed a Unionist demonstration in the Drill-hall, Dumfries, recently. Lord Dalkeith presided, and among those present were Lord Gallo-way, Lord Clinton, Lord Dalrymple, M.P., Lord Newlands, Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Cassilis, Lord Frederick Hamilton, and Lord Linlithgow.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, said: Lord Dalkeith, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen—The stirring words which Lord Dalkeith has just uttered to all the Unionists in this portion of Scotland form a most fitting prelude to the proceedings of this great demonstration, and, indeed, ladies and gentlemen, surely we, who believe in the future of the great party of which we are members, recognize that we meet in this hall tonight under circumstances of good augury for the great cause which we are pledged to further. (Cheers.) It has been my lot in the last few days to read a good many of the utterances of members of his Majesty's present Administration, and I notice that, while they talk of many things, there is one subject on which they are silent, but about which I daresay they think the more—I mean the course of recent by-elections. (Cheers.) Now I am not going to dwell at length or, indeed, to dwell at all upon that topic. The proper method by which the country from time to time declares its opinion is at a general election, and I do not wish to exaggerate the importance of by-elections. Nevertheless, there is not a man interested in the course of politics who does not know that the way the by-elections have gone in the last two years is almost unexampled in the history of the country, and that the swing of the pendulum, as it is popularly called, is something almost more violent than anything that we associate with the even momentum of a pendulum. It is a violent revulsion of feeling; and the country, which sent with an unexampled majority the present Government to office, have shown, since they took office, by every means open to them in the plainest, in the most patent manner how great they think was the mistake which they made, and how gladly they will take the first opportunity of showing their repentance of their hasty judgment in 1906.

Ministerial Inconsistencies

Now I do not refer to this matter in any spirit of party triumph. I refer to it for another reason, which has evidently given his Majesty's Ministers food for thought. The curious thing is that the result of their reflections is strangely divergent. The Secretary for War made a speech the other day, and he was all in the moderate and the conservative line. He announced that, so far as he was concerned and the Government, of which he is a member, was concerned, they did not intend to press any reform, so-called reform, to which even the most timorous would object—a very laudable sentiment in the mouth of a member of a Radical Government, but a sentiment which does not appear to be shared by all his colleagues in the Cabinet. The truth is that his Majesty's present advisers are profoundly alive to the necessity of turning the stream of popular favor if they can in their own direction. (Hear, hear.) Very naturally; but while Mr. Haldane thinks that he and his party are likely to gain popularity by exhibiting in the future a caution and a moderation of which they have shown no signs whatever in the past, other colleagues of his take precisely the opposite view. They have played up to the more violent section of their own followers during these years, and finding that the dose of stimulants they have given them has hitherto been insufficient they are for doubling the dose. (Laughter.) So far from following the Secretary for War and aiming at a more cautious, at a more conciliatory policy, a policy which will carry with it the great body of moderate opinion in this country—the only kind of opinion, I was going to say, which is worth carrying with you—instead of aiming at that great legitimate object, I find the Secretary for Scotland, for example, in his speech the other day, expressing his regret that the Radical party did not join closer hands with the so-called Independent Labor party, saying that, after all, their points of agreement were so many and their points of difference so few that it was a pity that people made for each other (laughter) should be divorced, separated, driven into opposite camps by the stress of political organizations. Well, that is an intelligible view. Is it a view likely to conciliate that great mass of moderate opinion on which the Government of this country should depend? Are the views of the Independent Labor party the views of that body of moderate opinion? Surely not. This bid for extremist support on the part of a member of the Cabinet is an ill omen for the Government, which is a matter of small moment to you or me, but is an ill augury for the fortunes of the country so long as those fortunes are entrusted to the present holders of office. But a more important gentleman than the Secretary for Scotland has given expression also to views indicating that, so far as he is concerned, it is not a moderate, sober public opinion that he desires to cultivate; it is not on that support that he and his friends intend to rely, but again on the support of the demagogue and of the extremist. I refer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I shall have to say later

in my speech something about other utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but here it is enough in this connection to remind you that only during the last few days he has announced his determination to pursue a violent and unconstitutional policy both in connection with the Church and in connection with the State. He desires the abolition of what he calls "the hereditary principle." I do not know how far he wishes to carry his objection—(laughter)—to the hereditary principle, but at all events he has announced his objection to a hereditary Chamber, which, in his view, although not in mine, thwarts the wishes of the great body of the population, and he has announced his continued adherence to Home Rule. Now, I am not going to discuss on the present occasion—as I have a good deal to say to you—I am not going to discuss either the House of Lords or Home Rule, but I may be permitted to say one word upon the Government's attitude on both those questions.

The Question of a Second Chamber

Take the House of Lords first. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to think that the House of Lords, because it is a hereditary Chamber, is therefore a Chamber which, by its constitution, is likely to thwart the view of the people, by which, of course, Mr. Lloyd-George means his own view and the view of his particular friends. He forgets, but I ask you not to forget, that you must adhere to the constitution of our fathers as we know it in its modern modification, or you must abolish the Second Chamber altogether, or you must have an elective Second Chamber. There is no other alternative that I know of. Mr. Lloyd-George refuses to have a hereditary Chamber. Does he think that this country, or any other country, is going to tolerate the uncontrolled domination of a single Chamber, and of a single Chamber which is not allowed to debate? (Cheers and a voice, "Worse.") Does any gentleman say it was allowed to debate? (Cries of "Worse.") Well, I do not think that any responsible statesman—I doubt even whether Mr. Lloyd-George himself, if he were given, and let us hope he never will be given, the uncontrolled power to mould and modify institutions which have come down to us through the centuries—I do not think even he would substitute a single elective Chamber for the double Chamber system which prevails in every Monarchy and every Republic of any importance throughout the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) He, therefore, must desire the third alternative. He must desire a second Chamber, and if he will not have an hereditary Chamber, he must desire an elective second Chamber, such as that which prevails in the United States of America, in the French Republic, and elsewhere. I do not think a Government like the present would have much chance with such a Chamber. (Hear, hear.) Remember, the House of Lords, for the very reason that it is an hereditary Chamber, has been content to accept, in matters of legislation, the general primacy of the House of Commons. It is the House of Commons, not the House of Lords, which settles uncontrolled our financial system. (A voice, "Bravo.") It is the House of Commons, and not the House of Lords, which determines by its vote whether such and such a Minister should continue to have such a measure of general confidence as would justify the Sovereign in further employing him. Make the House of Lords a representative Chamber, and do you think they are going to be content with that role? Do you think that they, any more than these foreign Chambers, are going to permit the other House—as it is commonly, though inaccurately, described, the Lower House—to have an uncontrolled sway in all these matters? The Senate in the United States is the most powerful body in the United States; and depend upon it, if you have an elective Second Chamber in this country, you will find that they would not be content to play second fiddle to the House of Commons (cheers), while a Minister like Mr. Lloyd-George, who can, as I think—and I am in favor of the present system—rightly defy as a Minister a vote of censure passed in the existing Second Chamber, would be in no such happy independence of the view of any second Chamber brought into existence in accordance with the principle that he apparently desires to see accepted—namely, the elective system. I am a House of Commons man. (Hear, hear.) I desire to see the House of Commons the leading legislative and executive authority in the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) I should contemplate with some dismay a co-equal elective Chamber; but what neither I nor any other thinking man will ever tolerate in this country is an uncontrolled power in the House of Commons to be allowed to deal with details and forced to pass undiscussed measures of the utmost importance without some Chamber in which their proceedings can be reviewed, and which shall have the power ultimately and in the long run of appealing to the final arbiter of all our destinies, the public opinion of this great country. (Cheers.)

Home Rule

So much for that particular form of the political revolution. As regards that other and even more dangerous form of Home Rule, I will content myself with this observation. I watch with amazed surprise the attitude of the members of his Majesty's Government upon this subject. They all call themselves ardent Home Rulers. They all talk about what they are pleased to describe as "justice to Ireland." They all say that the unity of the Empire, the efficiency of British govern-

ment, can only be attained by giving Home Rule. They come into office with an overwhelming majority, and the very last thing they do is to propose Home Rule. (Laughter and cheers.) Their whole object evidently is to say just enough in favor of Home Rule to give them the hope of retaining the Irish vote, but not too much to alienate sober Scottish and English opinion. (Cheers.) It is a very difficult and delicate line to steer. I am always amused at the way in which they steer. The general method—the one adopted by, I think, Mr. Lloyd-George, among others—is simply to introduce some stray reference to Home Rule in a casual peroration that is supposed to strike the exact mean between saying that you are going to give Home Rule, which would undoubtedly alienate many of their best supporters, and saying you are not going to give Home Rule, which would undoubtedly alienate the Irish vote. I rather admire their procedure. (Laughter.) It shows a dexterity which we cannot hope to imitate ourselves, but which appears, as far as I can judge, to be extremely successful, for I think they do retain the Irish vote in the hope that Home Rule is some day going to be—which it may be—a serious part of the Radical programme, and, on the other, to conciliate all their British supporters. They say that before that happy day comes the Church is to be disestablished, and the House of Lords is to be abolished, and all sorts of other excellent things are going to be given to the British community as a whole.

Social Reform

But, ladies, and gentlemen, I have not come here today with the intention of occupying the greater part of my speech with discussions on what I may call the Radical programme of political change. I am more interested in the Radical scheme of what they are pleased to describe as social reform, because social reform has always been, in contradistinction to the Radical idea of constitutional change, the Conservative and the Unionist policy. (Cheers.) You may quarrel if you like as to the success with which we have carried it out, and no doubt our opponents would controvert that success, though from time to time they have had to admit it, but at all events the broad fact is there. We have always believed that, in so far as legislation, in contradistinction to administration, is the business of a government, legislation should be legislation in favor of social reform. (Cheers.) And I am quite ready to do our opponents the justice, which they do not always do to us, of saying that when they propose schemes of social reform, they propose them in good faith and with a genuine hope that they will do some good to somebody. Ladies and gentlemen, there is one fallacy—I should not say fallacy—there is one danger lurking at the root of all schemes of social reform, no matter by whom they may be prepared, and the danger is this, that good intentions may be mistaken for effective action. It is no matter to the community at large what the intention of the Government may be. The question is: Are the measures proposed by the Government of a kind which will further the objects which men of all parties and all shades of opinion, whether they be attached to a particular political organization or not, have genuinely at heart? And we are all against taking on trust any measure put before us only because its proposers can honestly say, as I believe they usually can say honestly, that they hope and believe that such and such a scheme may lead to the amelioration of the lot of the great mass of our fellow-citizens. But it is much more difficult, believe me, to deal with questions of social reform, constructive questions of social reform, than to pull down ancient institutions (hear, hear), and nothing is more difficult, nothing requires greater thought, nothing requires to be weighed more carefully in the balance: and in nothing have the present Government shown themselves more recklessly irresponsible than in regard to the schemes which they have brought forward, since they have been in office under the false title of social reform. (Cheers.)

Old-Age Pensions

Let me say one word—it shall be a brief one—in most apt illustration of that. There is the question of old-age pensions. I believe the man more responsible than any other for bringing before the public of this country the need for old-age pensions and better provision for the poor of this country is Mr. Chamberlain (cheers), to whom more than to any other man on either side of politics is due the awakened interest in this great and, indeed, overwhelming topic. The present Government saw their way to what they conceived to be a little immediate popularity, which, however, does not appear to have reached them, by bringing in a hastily conceived, ill-drafted, unthought-out scheme, dealing with this great problem. Now remember that all those questions, dealing with the relief either of the aged poor or of the sick, or of the poor who are not aged, hang together. They ought to be considered as part of the same scheme. They ought all to be considered as part of one scheme. All of them, I believe, require public money, Exchequer money, and the amount of Exchequer money is not unlimited, certainly not unlimited on the present basis of taxation. (Cheers.) What have the present Government done? They have not only not themselves thought out these questions as part of a coherent whole, but they have deliberately refused to wait a few months until the report of the Poor Law Commission, of

the great Poor Law Commission, appointed by the late Government, had given in its report, which would have supplied them with facts, which they cannot know, with views which they have never weighed and which would have enabled them to frame some general scheme dealing with this vast question, with some knowledge of the facts with which they had to deal. (Cheers.) Again, one would have supposed that, before they brought forward their own scheme of old-age pensions, they would have studied what other nations have done who have started old-age pension schemes for old age and for sickness. Such schemes are working. They are working successfully. They are working without any undue burden, as far as I am aware, upon the general taxpayers of the countries where they are carried on; but it was after the Government had passed their Old-Age Pension Bill that the Chancellor of the Exchequer went to Germany to study the German old-age pensions. (Laughter and cheers.) So that we really are in this ludicrous position. With a Government extravagant beyond all precedent, with a Government which has great necessities of national defence looming in the immediate future, with a Government which up to a year ago thought of nothing but increasing the Sinking Fund and paying off debt, that Government without waiting for the Poor Law Commission report, without studying what has been done in Germany, in Austria, and in other great Continental countries, hypothecates vast masses of the British revenue to a fragment of the great subject with which it has got to deal, without any effort, without the smallest effort, so far as I can discover, to see that money is made to go as far as possible in the interest of the class we all want to serve, and which will relieve merely the healthy man or woman over 70—a small proportion, after all, a very small proportion of the whole population, not, I fear, so very large a proportion even of those over 70. They have used this money for them, and for them alone. The sick over 70, the sick under 70, the man who cannot work at an earlier age, the man disabled by accident—all these great classes of the community are left practically untouched (cheers), and that not because the Government, having surveyed the whole field of investigation, thought this was the best method of dealing with it, but because they snatched at the easiest fragment to deal with for the purpose of catching votes (cheers), and by so doing have, I fear, imperilled the future of our national finance, and, I am sure, have imperilled any rational, coherent, and comprehensive method of dealing with the vast question of pauperism, and of those who, through no fault of their own, are unable any longer to earn their living. (Cheers.) So much for one class, one form, one scheme, of social reform. (Laughter.)

The Licensing Bill

Let us turn to another. I must be very brief. I see that Scotland is being greatly agitated by a bill which does not refer to Scotland. (Laughter.) I mean the English Licensing Bill. (A voice—"We do not want it.") No, I do not know that we want it; but what we certainly want, I am afraid, in our country is that temperance which our opponents think an imitation of the existing Scotch law is, for some unknown reason, going to give to England. I speak on this question of temperance with great diffidence and reluctance. I speak with diffidence because I think it is the most difficult question that any man can deal with, and I have the profoundest contempt for these easygoing politicians who imagine that we can make our population as sober as we should desire by a few legislative enactments, by the manipulation of the hours during which publichouses are open, and by the diminution of their number. But the question is of such enormous importance that I never quarrel with anybody who says that it is the biggest social problem which we have got to face. If a man says that to me I agree with him. That is not a reason for trying to deal with it in a manner which has the double disadvantage that it can be shown to inflict the grossest and most unmerited injury upon a large class of the community and cannot be shown to have the smallest effect upon general national temperance or intemperance. I was profoundly struck, looking at some statistics on that most painful subject to Scotsmen—the statistics of Scottish intemperance. It seems there was an Act passed by the Government of which I was the head, giving to the great towns in Scotland in 1903 the right to close publichouses at the same hours that were permissible outside their boundaries. They have all taken advantage of it. For that Act we are responsible, nobody more so, I believe, than my learned friend sitting behind me. The Government, at all events of which he and I were members, were responsible for it, and nothing whatever could give me greater pleasure than to say, "Look at the statistics of Scottish intemperance since that Act was passed and see how intemperance has diminished." And if intemperance had diminished, would not every man interested in the subject have said, "This is cause and effect. You have shut your publichouses earlier and the intemperance in the streets of your great towns has diminished." But it is tragic to think that ever since that Act was passed the statistics of intemperance show an increase in the dreadful vice which must be painful to every man of Scottish blood, to every man who feels how important is private morality to the greatness of a nation. (Cheers.) I do not associate the two facts. They would have

been associated if they had been the other way. (Laughter.) While I do not for a moment suggest that our Acts have been the cause of the growth of intemperance, surely all that statistical investigation can show will prove conclusively that there is no assignable connection between the manipulation of publichouse law and the growth or diminution of the great evils of drunkenness. (Hear, hear.) Well, if that be so, what have we to say of the Government, which, without consideration, without investigating such patent facts as I have mentioned to you—which, mark you, have come into existence since the Commission on drink, since Lord Peel's Commission—what have we to say of a government which rushes in and associates the great and sacred cause of temperance with the most gratuitous and flagitious attack upon the rights of unoffending individuals which legislative projects, perhaps, have ever shown? I do not believe a greater injury to public morality has ever been done than by the introduction of the Licensing Bill. (Cheers.) I am told, of course I am told, that the party to which most of us here belong is subservient to the trade, as it is called. (Hear, hear.) All I can say is that, so far as I am concerned, I care for nothing in this matter except for two of the great cardinal virtues—temperance and justice. (Cheers.) I do not believe that by this particular experiment in social reform either temperance or justice is going to be promoted. (Cheers.)

The Scottish Land Bill

Well, there is one other effort at social reform on which, though I have often spoken on it before, it would be disrespectful to the Prime Minister for me not to say one word, and that is, the scheme of small holdings which the Government have thought good enough for Scotland, but which they did not think good enough either for England or for Ireland. Now, on this subject of small holdings I am not going into details. All, so far as I know, are agreed in this, that every one of us desires to see small holdings established wherever small holdings can be profitable to their owners or occupiers. Of course, the farmers, the large tenant farmers and landowners, have a right like every other class in the community to justice. I entirely agree with those who say that what we have got mainly to consider—subject to justice is that we should establish small holdings wherever small holdings are likely to succeed. (Hear, hear.) My complaint of the Government policy is that in Scotland, at all events, they are attempting to carry out an object which all wish to further by methods intrinsically, fundamentally, and absolutely unsound. (Hear, hear.) I do not pretend wholly to have understood everything that fell from the Prime Minister upon this subject, though he is a very lucid speaker. There have been great leaders of the Liberal party who had, with all their eloquence, a great natural gift of obscurity. (Laughter.) The present Prime Minister does not belong to that class. His natural gift is lucidity, and I find it extremely difficult to understand some of his utterances upon a bill of his own colleague. I cannot help thinking that that obscurity can have been due to no lapse on his part, but must have been dictated by a deliberate and careful desire to spare the feelings of his colleague. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I notice that Mr. Asquith seems to think that we should all have got on very well, and been now in general agreement, and, indeed, have found out what the Government meant to do if only the House of Lords had discussed this Bill in Committee. When I read that sentence I rubbed my eyes; I could not understand this. Here is the leader of the party pledged to destroy the hereditary Chamber, most of whose speeches in the House of Commons are occupied in preventing us who are members of that assembly from discussing anything in Committee (laughter), who appeals to the House of Lords and says that if you only would have discussed this Bill in Committee you would have got over many of your fears, dissipated many misconceptions, and given the Government, I suppose, that opportunity of which they have deprived themselves in the House of Commons (cheers) of explaining what their real views upon this question are. And may I say that I think those views require a great deal of explanation? I

An Inappropriate Bill

In two words my commentary upon this Bill, which I have often criticized, is based upon the fact that it is folly to apply to all Scotland measures which, in view of the Government themselves, have only been tried in the Highlands of Scotland, and which seem to me to be utterly inapplicable to any other part of the country. (Cheers.) The Scotch Office, indeed, are always trying to excite our patriotic ardour. The patriotic ardour of Scotsmen is very easily excited, but I think that the most patriotic Scotsman is not likely to have a sentiment in favor of a system of land legislation which the Scotch Office may describe as Scottish, but which everybody knows was introduced for the first time in Scotland within the memory of every man whom I am now addressing, and which, when introduced into Scotland, was, in the first place, deliberately copied from Ireland. In the second place, it was recommended because it applied to the Highlands, and did not apply to any other part of Scotland; and, in the third place, it has by universal admission been found inconvenient, dangerous even, in

King Edward's Closest Friend



THE HON. MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL is one of the foremost among those ladies of rank who, through their beauty and personal attractions, prove often more powerful than parliaments and cabinet ministers. The daughter of Sir William Edmonstone, a Scotch baronet, Mrs. Keppel has attained her present prestige through the admiration King Edward has bestowed on her. She is addressed in the following open letter in a recent issue of *The (London) Tatler*:

"You were brought to London to do a few weeks of the season, were voted a pretty girl, went to balls and parties, and finally in June, 1891, married Mr. Geo. Keppel, a brother of Lord Albemarle. As the wife of a well known younger son you had a good time and went about a great deal, but you by no means reached your zenith until the Diamond Jubilee year, 1897. Signal notice was taken of you at the famous fancy-dress ball at Devonshire House, and from that time onwards you scored success after success until you reached the hoped-for Elysium. You have many friends and countless admirers, and, perhaps, a few enemies—but what can you expect? Brilliant, beautiful, and magnetic, you would either attract strongly or not, but you will never meet with indifference.

"Certainly you were born under a good star, and all the best fairies must have been present at your christening. 'Divinely tall and most divinely fair' sounds a hackneyed saying, but it describes your appearance to perfection. You have a clear, fair skin, deep dark blue eyes, and soft silky brown hair, which with its gleams of gold, is one of your greatest attractions.

"Then you are tall, slim and supple, and prove the truth of some expert's opinion who said that a woman should be straight as a dart, supple as a snake, and proud as a tigress. But beauty is not the only secret of social success. You have brains as well as looks, are witty and well read, talk cleverly, and are one of the best raconteuses in smart society. Then you own the happy knack of always appearing in high spirits and great good humor; perhaps you agree with Byron that the greatest charm in woman is animation. Also your moods are prettily varied and change from a

grave gentleness to sparkling vivacity, and you have the useful gift of a civil manner, which, by the way, seems to be carefully cultivated by those of us who live in a courtly atmosphere.

"You are, of course, one of the best dressed women in society, and have for years employed the most noted fashions in London and Paris. Pale soft colors seem to be your favorites; oddly enough you never look well in black, which is strange with such a perfect complexion. Needless to say your jewels are of extreme beauty and value. Among these is

well supplied with this world's goods and afford that welcome sight, a fair woman in beautiful surroundings.

"And you derive other benefits from your position; you travel, see the world, and stay at some of the smartest houses, and you have hosts of friends in high places. And you are to the fore at smart card parties, and are safe to make one of the quartet at the royal bridge table. Also you accept some hospitality from our home-grown millionaires, and have made many yachting trips with a select party on board Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Erin*, and Sir Ernest Cassel is often your host in London, at Newmarket, and on the continent. The word Newmarket reminds one that you belong to the racing set, and that a certain horse was once called *Ecila*, your own name spelt backwards.

"Then, besides everyday trips to Paris and the Riviera, you have gone half over Europe, and when your husband was down with typhoid you went to America, where you were much feted, and stayed with friends in New York and at country houses on the Hudson, where many of your bon mots and witticisms are still remembered. When there as it happened, you had a unique experience, and gained an insight into hospital life as practised in America.

"These last remarks remind me, dear madam, that it is now time to say a word on your domestic life and good and gracious qualities. You are the mother of two charming young daughters, Miss Violet and Miss Eonia Keppel. The elder of the two is a tall girl of fourteen who inherits much of your beauty, and the younger, a child of seven, is described by her world as 'a perfect darling.' Miss Violet has acted as a society bridesmaid, and both sisters dance with a will at some of the smartest children's parties in London. Now these

young folks seem never so happy as when in their mother's company, which, considering your never-failing vivacity and extraordinary sense of humor is not to be wondered at.

"Then in spite of many social successes your nature seems entirely unspoiled; your manners are simple, you keep in touch with your family, remember old friends, and do many kind and generous actions."



MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL

a diamond necklace with diamond tassels that once belonged to a queen of France, and a pendant formed of one big square emerald from which hangs a pear-shaped diamond said to be the second largest in the world. And your house in Portman Square is perfectly fitted and furnished, and contains fine French furniture, much rare china and bric-a-brac, and some priceless pictures by Hoppner and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In a word, you are

moderate, and sober will say that it can—do away with all those oscillations; that it cannot do, but though I tell you what in my own present conviction fiscal reform can do for you, and though I accompany that, as I am bound to do, with a caution as to what I think it cannot do for you, there is one proposition which everybody, I think, must admit, which is that the welfare of the wage-earning classes of this country depends more than anything upon that confidence which is the root of all enterprise—manufacturing, agricultural, commercial—and which, as far as I can see, this government are doing their very best to undermine. (Cheers.) Their very projects of legislation—those, I mean, that they have not passed, which they have only talked about (laughter)—have done much to destroy public confidence (hear, hear), have made it more difficult both for the tenant farmer and for the owner of land to find capital for the greatest of our industries. (Hear, hear.) They have spread a wide spirit of mistrust and anxiety through every class of the producing world; and nothing apparently will teach some of their members that this is not only bad for them as a party, but bad for them as representing the interests of the empire. (Cheers.)

The Attack on Rich Men

I was astonished to read in a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered only a few hours ago, holding up to public odium—for it was no less—12 very rich men, whom he did not name, but whom he said all his audience could name if they wished; for it was no official secret, he said, that the income of these people—I do not know whom he was referring to—but the income of those 12, whoever they might be, could support, I forget how many families out of employment in a distressful winter. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is, of all ministers, the one who ought to have under his guardianship the financial interests of the country, and who ought to know better than any man that the greatest of all our financial interests is confidence in the honesty of our rulers. (Cheers.) He never seems to have asked himself either how much

government bill by infinitesimal homeopathic doses? (Laughter.) That is all empty and vain talk. The talk which is not empty and which is not vain is such disastrous utterances as those for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has just made himself responsible. They fit in only too well with the whole scheme of so-called social reform which the government have paraded before the eyes of an unimpressed electorate. They are intended to catch votes, but they will destroy confidence, and by destroying confidence they will do more than all the unknown, but drastic, measures which the Prime Minister has promised to deal with unemployment—they will do more than all the territorial armies, or all the small holdings in the world, to destroy that prospect of employment on which the great mass of our fellow-countrymen depend now, and must always depend, that employment which is itself born of enterprise, of co-operative energy, of social skill, above all, of that confidence which every man, except the publican, has hitherto felt that he may enjoy the results of the fruits of his own labor—a confidence which the present government, partly by their reckless schemes of legislation, partly by their reckless utterances, have done more to destroy in three years than all the demagogues of the last five generations. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. William Murray, of Murraythwaite, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting disapproves of the action of the government in promoting confiscatory and revolutionary measures, without due consideration or adequate discussion in the House of Commons, and desires to express its hearty appreciation of the efforts of the Unionist leaders in their strenuous defence of the Constitution of the country, and its warm sympathy with their endeavors to further, by their constructive policy, the closer unity of the empire and the security of its trade."

Lord Dalrymple seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Sir Mark Stewart moved a second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. Bryce-Duncan, of Newlands:—"That this meeting expresses its entire confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of the Unionist party, and accords him its grateful thanks for his presence and address."

This resolution was adopted with enthusiasm, the audience upstanding and cheering.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

In commenting upon the conditions prevailing in the cement industry, an editorial writer in *Cement Age*, New York, says that the situation is not as gratifying as manufacturers would like to have it, but it is only natural that the recent unprecedented demand for cement, resulting in the establishment of many new plants, should have given to its manufacture an impetus certain to carry it beyond reasonable bounds. Moreover, this having occurred at the moment financial depression became general, there were two pronounced factors operating to the disadvantage of the cement industry, namely, an output fully up to normal requirements suddenly met by a decline in demand through postponement of structural enterprises, although nobody believes that the many important improvements contemplated by corporations and municipalities will be abandoned. Not only will these projects be developed in due time, but countless lesser undertakings will continue. As a matter of fact the present year has been termed "a good building year" by many, owing to the low price of materials and labor. In all these small operations cement has been used in increasing quantities. While they have not been sufficient in number to restore prices to normal they will undoubtedly have a marked influence upon future conditions. Every concrete structure erected this year will encourage a more extended use of cement in future.

NO TIME TO LEAVE

Rastus was on trial for the theft of a turkey, and took the stand on his own behalf.

"I didn't steal no turkey, Squar; I stole a rail."

"Well, Rastus, how did those bones get in your back yard?"

"They done come dar without my permission; an' I ain't 'sponsible. You see, Squar, I wuz needin' firewood; so I took de rail, an' toted it home, an' der wuz a turkey on it, a great big fellah. Well, sah, what's on my lan's mine, an' I didn' give 'im no time to run off neither, Squar."

The Squire deliberated a few seconds, then he said, "Case dismissed."—*Harper's Weekly*.

The insane Prince Charles Alexander died in January, 1905, and Leopold continued to act as Regent until, in the following October, the special tribunal appointed by the Supreme Court of the German Empire, at the instance of the Federal Council, to sit in judgment on the claimants to the Throne of Lippe-Detmold, decided in favor of the Biesterfeld branch. Though the Emperor had taken an active part in forwarding the claim of the Schaumburg branch (despatching several "curl" telegrams to the two Regents), he sent a message of congratulation to the successful claimant, Prince Leopold, when the decision became known, and that was generally supposed to have ended the incident as far as he was concerned. The people of the Principality during the ten years the controversy dragged on were to a man in favor of the Biesterfeld branch, and resented very much the unwarranted interference of the Kaiser in the matter.

A man is apt to be fooling himself when he thinks he is fooling his wife.

Ireland. Why are we, in the name of Scotch patriotism, to be saddled with a scheme based upon a temporary and interim plea—as it was said by its own originators—adopted in Ireland in the face of a great and temporary necessity which Irishmen of every color of opinion—Unionist Irishmen, Radical Irishmen, Home Rule Irishmen, every Irishman of every opinion—thinks ought to be swept on one side, and ought to have substituted a system of purchase? (Cheers.)

The Position of the Landlord

I am myself one of the land-owning class, and I am not going to throw the least doubt upon what I believe to be the immense public service which the class to which I belong has rendered to the community. (Hear, hear.) That service in Scotland and in England has only been rendered because the owners of land have been regarded as responsible for the permanent improvement upon the land. That is the basis of the whole thing. What do the government mean to do? They want to abolish the owner of the land as the capitalist partner in the tenancy of the land. They are going to abolish a system which has enabled agriculture in this country, without the aid of protection or government assistance of any kind or sort, to weather a storm which no foreign agriculture has been able to weather without the assistance of protection. (Hear, hear.) But, if you are going, under the government bill, to leave, so far as small holders are concerned, the owners of the land without duties, with only the rights of shooting game, or of claiming for building, or of evicting for non-payment of rent, then, I say, you destroy the value absolutely of the landlord and tenant system which, with some weakness, has been, as I believe, productive of immense service in the history of the country (cheers), and you are doing it in the face of the experience of the whole civilized world. The Scotch Office are always appealing to the success of the Crofters Act. The Crofters Act has not brought social peace to the Highlands. The Crofters Act has not prevented the steady growth and increase of those difficult social problems which, if this government are only going to stay in office a year or two, will undoubtedly come to a head in the western and most crowded parts of the crofter district. While the Crofters Act has not been a success in Scotland, a similar act has been rejected with contempt by every party in Ireland. Now, about the continent. The Scotch Office are always referring to the system of peasant cultivation which exists on the continent. Quite right. I do not know whether, take it all through, that system has been successful either in preventing emigration to the towns or in improving agriculture, or in resisting the tremendous difficulty and stress which have been thrown upon agriculturists by the opening up of great new countries with cheap transport in the west and in the east. But, at all events, whatever praise you give to the continental system, it is not the system which the government wish to establish in Scotland. The system which exists on the continent is a system of peasant proprietors, and it is only the system of peasant proprietors in my opinion which will give small holders the least chance of success under existing conditions. And why do I say that? I say it for this reason, only in the specially favored spots where there is a great opening for market-garden produce, and where railway transport is easy, where the soil is kindly and generous, only in those places will the small owner have a relatively easy time of it. Establish him elsewhere, and nothing but the stimulus which ownership, and ownership alone, gives will enable him to undergo the stress, the labor incident, so far as I know, to every case of continental peasant small cultivation, which will give him that pride in his own position which the government resolutely deny him, but which for my own part, were I in control of the legislation on this subject, should be his before any other gift which I could give him. I do not believe in the government plan of dealing with this subject. Nobody but the Scotch Office does believe in it. (Cheers.) The English agriculturists do not believe in it, the continental politicians do not believe in it, the Irish who have tried it do not believe in it. Nobody who knows human nature, nobody who has seen the experiment at work believes in it; but the obstinate and stupid faith of one department of the government is imperilling the reform which the House of Lords as well as the House of Commons, is anxious to give in some practical, substantial form. These gentlemen, are the compressed criticisms which are all that time allows me upon three great measures which the government choose to dub with the title social reform. None of them has been thought out, none of them will bear the test of examination, none of them has the government dared to argue in the House of Commons (cheers) and I do not believe that, judging by such signs of public opinion as come to us all, the view of the country upon them is in any way different from the view which I have ventured to express tonight. (Cheers.)

The Problem of Unemployment

But we are face to face not merely with the remote results of this ill-thought-out measure. We are face to face as you know, in the coming winter, with the great problem of the want of employment; and notice with some entertainment that each minister is of opinion that his own particular legislative crotchet is going to contribute to a substantial solution of that great difficulty. Mr. Haldane thinks the Territorial army; the Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks some arrangement of the post office. (Laughter.) I do not remember them all. Oh! yes, I think it was the Secretary for Scotland who thought that the Small Holdings bill was going to help unemployment. (Laughter.) On that point I got a letter this morning which rather—I will not say it amused me, because the subject was rather painful—but it threw a curious light on this contention. A friend of

Fiscal Reform

I am a profound believer in what fiscal reform can do. (Loud cheers.) I am a profound believer, I say, in what fiscal reform can do, first, in the unity of the empire (hear, hear); secondly, for the stability of trade and for the growth of national industries. (Hear, hear.) But though I think fiscal reform can do these things, and I believe will do them (cheers), I do not pretend that the alternations of affluence and depression, of feverish over-production and melancholy under-production, can be cured by any system of fiscal reform. Fiscal reform can improve the general conditions of trade. It cannot—nobody who desires to fix their thoughts upon it and be clear,

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay

THE London Times thus reviews "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan.

Sir George Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay" is one of the best biographies in the English language, and too well known to require notice on its own account. But this new and cheap edition of the book is enriched with some of those marginal notes which Macaulay was in the habit of writing upon the miscellaneous volumes of his library. Most of these specimens have already appeared in a separate form, and been reviewed in these columns. They form an agreeable addition to a work now published at a price which brings it within reach of the widest intellectual public. It is hardly possible that anything should be discovered about Macaulay which has not been anticipated by Sir George Trevelyan. Not even Dr. Johnson was subjected to a severer test. The extraordinary popularity of Macaulay's own writings has been shared by the contributions of his biographer, and even those who already possess the Life will probably like to have this final version of it, as the best because the most complete. It has become the fashion to say that Macaulay never doubted. But in his Notes he embodied the impressions of the moment, which he readily corrected by later knowledge and fuller thought. They were, indeed, a way of talking to himself, adopted when he had no other audience; and colloquial without being slovenly in style. They range over every variety of book, grave and gay, good and bad, in Greek, Latin, French, and English. Except Swift's notes to Burnet's History, it would be

difficult to find a case of an eminent author's casual jottings being thus laid before the general reader. But Sir George Trevelyan's robust faith in his uncle has been confirmed by experience, and his own book has been treated with a minuteness of scrutiny which he modestly attributes to the subject. "In several instances," his new Preface tells us, "a misprint or a verbal error has been brought to my notice by at least five-and-twenty different persons; and there is hardly a page in the book which has not afforded occasion for comment or suggestion from a friendly, and in some cases a sceptical, correspondent."

It would, therefore, be mere affectation upon Sir George's part to doubt the permanence of the interest which the workings of Macaulay's mind have for his countrymen, whatever form the expression of them may take. His remarks on Shakespeare's Plays are naturally among the most characteristic and valuable of these literary jottings. "I believe," he wrote in his Shakespeare, "that Hamlet was the only play on which Shakespeare really bestowed much care and attention." He studied it minutely himself, and his comments are very much more to the point than most Shakespearean criticism. While he considered the opening dialogue as "beyond praise," he did not hesitate to describe "the long story about Fortinbras, and all that follows from it," as "a clumsy addition to the plot." He compares Shakespeare, not with his Elizabethan contemporaries, nor with any English dramatists, but with the Greek drama, of which he was such a devoted student. For example, of the Royal audience near the beginning of the Play, he says: "The silence of Hamlet during the earlier

part of this scene is very fine, but not equal to the silence of Prometheus and Cassandra in the Prometheus and Agamemnon of Æschylus." For the language of the strolling players he has a most ingenious apology.

"It is (he writes) poetry within poetry, a play within a play. It was, therefore, proper to make its language bear the same relation to the language in which Hamlet and Horatio talk which the language of Hamlet and Horatio bears to the common style of conversation among gentlemen. This is a sufficient defence of the style, which is undoubtedly in itself far too turgid for dramatic or even for lyric composition."

Professor Raleigh has severely censured Macaulay for condemning Johnson's edition of Shakespeare as slovenly and worthless. The phrase, which may be found in the article on Johnson contributed by Macaulay to the Encyclopædia Britannica, is of course too contemptuous. Macaulay, however, had made himself acquainted with Johnson's notes before he used it, and had his reasons for the opinion. Johnson, for instance, was horrified at Hamlet's malignity in declining to kill his uncle at his prayers, lest he should go straight to Heaven. Macaulay observed:

"Johnson does not understand the character. Hamlet is irresolute; and he makes the first excuse that suggests itself for not striking. If he had met the king drunk, he would have refrained from avenging himself lest he should kill both soul and body."

Macaulay, however, did full justice to Johnson's own personal observations, drawn

from life, and regarded the famous note on the character of Polonius as Johnson's masterpiece. His attack was directed against the want of scholarship and research, which is proved by the absence of quotations from the other Elizabethan dramatists to explain or illustrate Shakespearean phraseology. In the Dictionary itself there are no specimens of Elizabethan literature outside Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Macaulay had his own view of Hamlet, which he expounds at the opening of the fourth scene in the first Act:

"Nothing can be finer than this specimen of Hamlet's peculiar character. His intellect is out of all proportion to his will or his passions. Under the most exciting circumstances, while expecting every moment to see the ghost of his father rise before him, he goes on discussing questions of morals, manners, or politics, as if he were in the schools of Wittenberg."

Again, of the conversation between Hamlet and Osric in the fifth Act:

"This is a most admirable scene. The fooling of Osric is nothing; but it is most striking to see how completely Hamlet forgets his father, his mistress, the terrible duty imposed upon him, the imminent danger which he has to run, as soon as a subject of observation comes before him—as soon as a good butt is offered to his wit. The ghost of his father finds him speculating on the causes of the decline of the fame of Denmark. Immediately before he puts his uncle's conscience to the decisive test, he reads a lecture on the principles of dramatic composition and representation. And now, just after Ophelia's burial, he is

analysing and describing the fashionable follies of the age, with as much apparent ease of heart as if he had never known sorrow."

That Macaulay should be as much read as ever is not surprising. He was so careful to avoid fashionable mannerisms and temporary caprice that nothing he wrote has become obsolete. But the interest still shown in his life and character goes beyond any literary explanation. His political career was not in itself remarkable, and the records of his conversation are no more. Perhaps something may be due to his intensely national fibre. Never was there a more typical Englishman in principle and prejudice, in mind and feeling, in tastes and habits. His homeliness of temper and disposition was as visible at Calcutta as at Clapham, nor did he ever lay aside any of the customs to which he had become used. What he says of Bacon's philosophy is true of his own mental processes. They are so clear that they make every one feel as if they were his own. Macaulay never attempted to deal with what he did not understand. His methods are transparent, and the force of positive conviction which grates on subtle or confused minds accounts for the influence which he still exercises over the ordinary reader. The honesty of his historical judgments was of a piece with his whole nature, and he could no more be obscure than he could be disingenuous. At the same time he made everything seem vivid by the raciness and energy of his treatment. It is this union of force with clearness, and of power with simplicity, which attracts such multitudes of readers to all the manifestations of talents so variously and yet so consistently applied.

Teaching of Psychology

THE winter session at King's College, London, was opened with an introductory lecture by Professor C. S. Myers, whose subject was "The Aims and Position of Experimental Psychology." The Principal of the College (Dr. Headlam) was in the chair, and there was a large audience.

Professor Myers began by defining the region of psychology which, he said, dealt with mental phenomena qua phenomena and, although closely related both to philosophy and to physiology, was in itself an independent science. The most striking results of the experimental method in psychology had been achieved in the investigation of the differences between different individuals in relation to the same external influences—differences as to the average number of objects a man can perceive at a single glance, the average number of figures one can remember after a certain number of readings, differences in sensations, imagery, liability to fatigue, important differences in thought, feeling, and action. He had his first introduction to experimental psychology when he helped to investigate the characters of primitive Islanders in the neighborhood of New Guinea; he and his colleagues then determined such questions as the distances at which those islanders could see and hear, their insensibility to pain, to small differences in lifted weights, to small differences in the pitch of musical instruments, their liability to fatigue, and so on. The investigators had not only to institute a comparison between the results given in the case of those primitive people and the results of similar experiments in more advanced communities, but they had to study also the great individual differences among the islanders themselves. The experiment of showing one individual after another a color and asking him if he liked it and why, revealed extraordinarily great individual differences. Some disliked or liked a color because it was more or less nearly what a good color should be—they liked it because it was well saturated, or they disliked it because it was too pale. Others liked or disliked some color because of the effect it produced upon them—they liked it because it was bright or warm, they disliked it because it was heavy or glaring. Others again based their preferences on association—they associated a color with some scene disagreeable to them; and yet others personified colors and spoke of an "honest," a "friendly," a "jealous," or an "angry" color. One person had spoken sincerely of a color which looked "as if it had a past." All these types had been investigated by the experimental method, and they were all as ready to discredit one another as the person who was destitute of visual imagery was to ridicule the claim of some friend to be able to see the furniture of his dining-room in his mind's eye. Dr. Myers, turning to the study of abnormal differences, showed that experimental psychology had thrown a great deal of light upon the physiological problem of color blindness, and had established the existence of two distinct systems of cutaneous sensation which, in abnormal conditions, may be dissociated. Speaking of the relation of psychology to disorders of personality, he said there were many cases on record in which the personality of the subject had become quite changed, and in which the subject had forgotten all that had occurred in the reign of his previous personality. In some cases there was an alternation of personalities, and in others there was a multiplication of personalities. In one case of such multiplication it seemed that one personality was present and lying behind during the reign of the others and knew what was going on all the time, though the other personalities did

not know what was going on when that personality alone predominated. This indicated the dissociation of functions which in normal conditions were united. Dr. Myers merely mentioned such other psychological problems as the strength of association, the "rate" of forgetting, the influence of time on associations of equal strength but different age, the influence of the distribution of repetitions upon retention (the greater number of groups the learner can divide his repetitions into the better the lesson can be retained), the most economical method of learning, the influence of retroactive inhibition, the influence of drugs upon mental activity, the behavior of adults, children and animals under strong emotions, the psychology of religion, and the psychology of evidence. The closing part of his lecture dealt with what he described as the inadequate provision of the London University for the teaching of psychology. The subject was recognized in six separate courses of study in the University, but that distribution was harmful in its progress. It was an independent science, with methods which were distinctly its own. Yet there was no body of professed psychologists within the University. He pleaded for the institution of a board of studies in psychology in order that the teaching of the subject should be reorganized and co-ordinated. Describing the provision made for the teaching of psychology on the Continent and in the United States, Dr. Myers showed that London was conspicuously backward, and he said there were not more than half-a-dozen medical men in the country who could carry out such observations upon a patient as would satisfy a psychologist. He advocated the establishment of a psychological institute in a central part of London where post-graduate teaching and post-graduate research could go on hand in hand. With a Board of Studies in Psychology and such a central institute, the London University would be enabled to bring itself abreast of the foreign Universities in that important science.

Professor Haliburton, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, mentioned with regret that that was probably the last appearance of Professor Myers as a lecturer for that college, considerations of health having obliged him to resign.

The Principal, in seconding the proposition, complained of the inadequate support given to the college by the Government. Galway college, in the west of Ireland, which had too students, was to receive £12,000 a year from the Government and £20,000 for new buildings. In King's College there were 2,500 University students, and the college received a grant of £8,000 a year and nothing for new buildings. It was the same in regard to other colleges in London when contrasted with smaller institutions in "the Celtic fringe." Wales got two or three times as much per head of population for its Universities as England received, and it was now claiming more. London University got very little help, and it was met with suspicion, and sometimes, indeed, with active opposition, from those in authority when it asked for help. A great improvement had been made by the London County Council, but it was a fundamental mistake to organize education from below instead of from above. There could not be good elementary teachers without good secondary schools, and there could not be secondary schools without Universities. The education authorities should have made it their first care to see that the Universities were strong and efficient.

Intoxicating strains of music seldom come from a barrel organ.

A story which Sir Conan Doyle is fond of telling about himself appears in the October "Lady's Realm." It relates to a humorous mistake made by a mother superior of one of the big Irish convents, who had confused his name with that of Canon Doyle, the famous Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, whom she admired. Seeing the name Canon Doyle on a copy of "Micah Clarke," the good mother bought the book, thinking that it would do excellently to read aloud for the edification of the convent students. Even in the opening chapters the edification was not as apparent as she expected it to be, for the story told of love-making and of fighting, and had an unmistakably worldly tone. The consequence was that the novices were thrilled, and the older nuns startled. "The dear Canon is preparing us for a miracle of grace," said the Mother Superior in explanation. "The frivolous flirt and the fierce heretical warrior will be converted as the tale unfolds." Then someone perceived the mistake, and pointed out the name Conan instead of the word Canon. The Mother Superior, who was thoroughly interested in the story, was somewhat crestfallen, but she took the matter philosophically. "Oh, well," she said, "the book must be a good one, for I bought it from a pious bookseller. Now we have bought and paid for it, it would be wasteful were we not to read it to the end." And we presume they did.

History seems to be repeating itself in railway matters at the present time. The suggested arrangement in the matter of sleeping passengers between the Midland, the Great Northern, and the London and North-Western recalls, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the early day of the iron horse, when every little company had to fight for its life. Keenest amongst the "strugforlifers" were the North Midland, the Midland Counties, and the Birmingham and Derby Junction, which were doing no good to themselves or anybody else by their fierce and unrestrained competition. Mr. James Heyworth, of the Midland Counties, took the bull by the horns. He candidly expressed the opinion that the Company had "too many directors" by half; instead of twenty-four at £1,200, twelve gentlemen at £600 would be ample. The twenty-four gasped, but Heyworth carried his motion for a committee of investigation by a 75-per-cent majority, and paved the way for the amalgamation which is now known as the Midland Railway.

The Infant Dom Miguel (Michael Maximilian Sebastian Maria), of Braganza, whose betrothal to Mrs. Chauncey, a wealthy American widow, has lately been announced, is, says the Manchester Guardian, the direct descendant of John VI., King of Portugal. His father, Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, is the son of the Dom Miguel who attempted to seize the Crown of Portugal from his niece, Maria da Gloria, the great-grandmother of the present King. Dom Miguel's attempt would probably have been successful if it had not been for the "sympathy" of the British Government for the youthful Maria, who represented the Liberal cause in Portugal. Since the extinction of all hopes of gaining the Portuguese Crown the male branch of the house of Braganza has lived quietly in Germany, the chronicle of its doings being filled principally with the marriages of the daughters of the house to members of the smaller German reigning and mediatised families.

In Copenhagen the unemployed men have found occupation in rat killing, the number exterminated reaching 5,000 to 8,000 a week, while for the rest of Denmark the figure is from 10,000 to 15,000.

Game Animals of Africa

HERE has just been issued from the pen of R. Lydekker, a book on "The Game Animals of Africa." It is thus reviewed by the London Times: The besetting sin of zoology has been the itch to make new species. It has been, perhaps, in entomology and similar branches, wherein the creatures are small and specific differences often difficult of determination, that the evil effects have been most felt; but in the opening up of Africa, rich in a fauna almost peculiar to itself and with an expanse of country giving ample room for local variations, there has been provided a new field in which the mania has been able to run riot among nobler game than butterflies and beetles. Thus, if we choose to follow German precedent, we may have no fewer than 18 full species of African buffalo, ranging from the big black Cape buffalo to the small red bush-cow of the Congo region. The wholesome tendency in England is against this lavish multiplication of species, and Mr. Lydekker prefers to class the different varieties as local races only of one and the same species. In the particular case of the buffalo the conservative course is the most desirable because there is evidence that individuals of supposedly different "species" are found not only in the same region, but actually in the same herds; while, as Mr. Selous has pointed out, Dr. Matschie based his differentiation of the species largely on comparison of the horns, and especially on the difference in the length of the smooth tips thereto. But the length of the smooth tips is unquestionably largely a matter of age. The longer an animal lives after his horns have attained their full development, the more he wears them down and the shorter do the tips become.

Similarly, we may have ten species of giraffe if we will; but again Mr. Lydekker seems to do ample justice in allowing the varieties to rank as local races. And if the buffalos and giraffes furnish us with labyrinths of nomenclature, the antelopes are a wilderness indeed. There are, first, twenty-one antelopes of what may be called the Hartbeest group, followed by forty-three duikers. Then come some four or five klipspringers, eight oribi, and eleven dik-dik. Next eight kobs, true and false, fourteen gazelles, and sixteen bushbucks, besides grysboks, steinboks, redbucks, gemsbucks, blaauwboks (now extinct), and palas, beisas, bongos, oryx, addax, elands, and kudus, with a few plain "antelopes" in addition. It is unlikely that all the truly "new" antelopes in Africa have yet been discovered; but even now there is not much difficulty, if we allow specific rank to local variations, in scraping together some 200 species. One sympathises with the desire of the sportsman to discover a new beast which shall be named after him. It is a worthy ambition; and, with such prizes as the okapi hidden in the lucky bag of the foresters, almost any dream seems reasonable in Africa. At the worst no sportsman of perseverance need despair of standing godfather to a new duiker. But the time is coming when we shall know our African fauna better than we do now. There will be inevitable discoveries of intermediate links between animals which at present stand clearly apart, and there will be closer scrutinizing of the patents conferring the right to rank as a full species. If any one can thread the mazes of African zoology today it is Mr. Lydekker; but how imperfect our knowledge still is becomes apparent in the mere fact that while this book was in the press no fewer than seven new species (or sub-species or races) of game ani-

mals were reported, which have to be included in some supplementary pages of "addenda." We know also from other sources that the recent expedition sent to the Ruwenzori country furnished the British Museum with something like 130 hitherto unknown kinds of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and plants. In such circumstances a definite work on any department of African natural history is as yet impossible, but what Mr. Lydekker has done is to bring the subject as nearly up to date as it can be brought.

While new species are still being found, there is also the other and less cheerful side of the picture—the sad procession of creatures which are already disappearing. In districts where buffalo are now rare they might, according to Mr. F. J. Jackson, have been seen as late as 1889 "in dense black masses on the open grassy downs at all hours of the day." The true gnu, the great herds of which Gordon Cumming described in the middle of the last century, is rapidly following its former chosen companion, the quagga, down the road to extinction. "As a truly wild animal," says Mr. Lydekker, "it no longer exists." The blaauwbok has gone. The eland, with other animals, has disappeared from the greater part of its southern habitat. The typical race of the true or mountain zebra only lingers in a single district by grace of the rigid protection of the Cape government. The range of the hippopotamus is now enormously restricted. It was once plentiful in Matabeleland, where certain herds, Mr. Selous tells us, were protected by Lo Bengula under penalty of death, but "within a few months of the conquest of Matabeleland in 1893, all, or nearly all, were destroyed by white men for the sake of their hides"; and skin hunters also must be held responsible for the extermination of the giraffe in many districts where it once abounded. Finally, lions everywhere disappear before the advance of civilization.

The matter of this book is not altogether new, the plates being reduced reproductions (with some alterations) from those published in the large quarto volume "The Great and Small Game of Africa"; from which also the author has taken, though generally with revision, his own contributions to the text of that work. Besides this he has drawn freely, as is necessary, from the writings of others on the subject. Thus, from one source and another, he has succeeded in presenting us not only with as good descriptions as, perhaps, can be made of the physical characteristics of each species, but also with a quantity of miscellaneous information about their habits and range, and the methods of hunting them. In addition to the fifteen plates there are nearly a hundred photographs excellently reproduced. The volume is one of sound scientific value, and it should be of the greatest service to any one who goes to Africa to shoot.

"Never," groaned the picture dealer, "never try to argue a woman into believing that she ought to pay a bill when she thinks otherwise. I tried it this morning—presented a bill for some stuff ordered two months ago. Here was the irrefutable logic:

"I never ordered any pictures."
"If I did you never delivered them."
"If you did I never got them."
"If I did, I paid for them."
"If I didn't, I must have had some good reason for it."
"And if I had, of course, I won't pay."
—Wasp.

"Everything, Anything Possible," Says Edison

It is doubtful, perhaps, just what new form of human energy will come to us with our eggs and bacon every morning, but we can be sure of having it as a regular item in the daily programme of events, says the New York Times. There is a general, quite vivid impression of this fact, as Mr. Thomas A. Edison sees, or rather senses, in the future.

He has emerged from the commercial aspect of the magic that lies hidden in the obstinacies of nature. Canned opera and moving pictures have their prospect for improvement, the storage battery is being manufactured to the ultimate solution of economy in traffic, the phonograph is now but a child's wonder, and Edison dismisses them with a wave of the hand, as a conjurer smilingly bows himself off the stage, in amiable acknowledgment of his trade.

"We only have five senses, that is the trouble; we have to creep through the world at the best," he says.

The Uncertainty of Invention

To the average mind there is the imprisonment of a circuitous perception. We identify with our senses everything—but mystery. A desperate uncertainty still perplexes the inspired makers of invention. A sensitive correlation between all phases of scientific discovery is the striking feature of modern experiments. These thoughts that, as an index, point to the foresight of Edison's present activity.

He is not "dreaming" in his laboratory; there is no self-indulgent retirement. He finds himself, so he says, after three-score years of eager industry, to catch the secret whisperings of natural phenomena, a busier man than he ever was before.

Everything, Anything, Is Possible

"We know nothing; we have to creep by the light of experiments, never knowing the day or the hour that we shall find what we are after," he says.

Mr. Edison looks, as he always did, young for his years, for his time.

He seems to have reached an autumn that does not change outwardly; an autumn that veils the ceaseless energy of his life.

"Now that I've retired from the commercial aspect of my work in the laboratory, I suppose I shall really work harder than I ever did in my life," he said.

"I've always got more than one thing in course of development, twenty things that I hope to do, or that I hope some one else will do. Scientific discoveries are coming so thick and fast, there are so many of us working like beavers at them, that it is appalling merely to think about possibilities in the future."

"Everything, anything, is possible; the world is a vast storehouse of undiscovered energy."

"There is a great distinction, however, between the scientific experiment that accomplishes its end and the practical adaptation of it to humanity at large. We read of wonderful things being done experimentally, but whether they can be accomplished practically is another matter."

"Shall we fly through the air?"

"Oh, yes, undoubtedly we shall, it's bound to come. It won't be the aeroplane, however, and it won't be the dirigible balloon. An individual theory may suffice to make a very interesting scientific experiment, but it is not what one man himself believes that is the solution of a problem that must come out of a universal law in nature, dependent not upon the skill of one man with one machine, but of a machine for all men."

"The aeroplane is a remarkable experiment, but it comes as a theory, controlled by the man who has that theory, and is not yet adjusted to universal uses. But I firmly believe that some day we shall know how to fly; it's only a matter of inventing a compact engine with sufficient power. It will be done. There is so much to do, though, such a lot of new discovery going on in the form of scientific experiment that promises new wonder, new sensation, new economy of life and time and money."

"What is the immediate motive power of the future?"

"Power that will be generated without steam. It's not new. A lot of them are working at it; have been working at it for some time. To generate electricity in any requirement of great power now we have to burn coal, make steam to run the dynamo. The next step is to generate electricity direct from coal itself. Coal is a carbon, the accumulation of the sun's heat, and carbon is the best combustible we know of. I haven't done it; I hope somebody will. The power is there unquestionably. We know that electricity can be generated direct from coal because it has been done as a scientific experiment, but not to an extent sufficient to call it a practical discovery. The first indications of a secret in nature that appear in experiment are always very feeble. Man is slow to understand, his five senses are not enough to gather all the meaning of experimental science."

Electrical Energy In Coal

"There is a direct electrical energy in coal?"

"Of course there is. One of the difficulties we have to overcome in obtaining electricity at first hand from coal is the ashes—but it is there. We get it from zinc, iron; why not from carbon? So far, however, we have only accomplished it in scientific experiment. I

haven't done it yet, I may, anyhow; I hope some one will."

Edison has joined the elect in scientific experiment. He seeks an impersonal share in the course of universal knowledge.

"Do you think the railways will eventually dispense with steam entirely in favor of electricity?"

"Well, what we need most to perfect, to improve, that means of transportation is a new generation of railway men. Most of them are getting old, slow to see and hear the progress of events."

The wizard smiled dryly and his eyes twinkled mischievously.

"The railways are old-fashioned?"

"The men who run them are getting old. There may be an exception, more than one,

technical opinions against it. The other one was running smoothly, easily. But these were merely questions for the men who run the railways. The inventors had worked it all out for them, anyway."

"A new generation of railway men will adopt new motive power?"

"Why not? We haven't half demonstrated the forces of water power yet as a universal energy in engineering. The Pacific railway is using it somewhat, to be sure—but well! That was all up to the new generation."

"Can the tides be utilized to run dynamos to any important purpose?"

"No, the energy of the tides is not great enough to generate sufficient motive power. I don't believe that will work out."

"Will the sun's rays be harnessed to do the work of machine powers?"



A BEAUTIFUL DREAM RUDELY DISPELLED

Harnessing the Rays of the Sun

"As a scientific experiment that's already been done. In fact, in a small way, there is a practical demonstration of it, I believe, in the West. In Arizona I saw a thirty-horse-power motor run by the rays of the sun by reflecting the sun's rays in mirrors and focusing this light upon a copper boiler."

"Oh! but we don't know! Quite probably there is a motive power in the light of the sun as it reaches the earth that may be utilized some day. The indications of scientific discovery are so amazing and the co-relation of all its various forms of progress are so intimate that we just begin to find out how feeble we really are to cope with them. Look at bacteriology, what wonderful advancement there is in it."

This was a new interest that the Edison

factories had not considered, but it was an indication, a chance suggestion of the increasing scope of Mr. Edison's sweep of scientific activity.

One of the gentlemen who presides over the commercial destinies of the Edison factory in West Orange, N.J., described Mr. Edison as an "optimist who was inclined to elaborate the scope of his inventions." So much is due to this "optimism," however, that it would seem to be a special responsibility of the times to encourage it.

"I've been five years and a half trying to get my storage battery perfected; that was a long pull, it came hard, but it has come. They're making them out there as fast as they can," said Edison, waving a hand in the direction of the storage-battery building. There was no optimism about this. The storage

battery had lost its interest since it had become commercial.

"The result of it all will be an electrical taxicab. I've been interested in that—in fact, I've helped to design a taxicab that will run smoothly and easily by electricity."

"Will the electrical taxicab be cheaper than the same vehicle in New York now?"

"Oh, well, that's a matter for administration," said Edison. The commercial details were tiresome.

"We have been giving the thing a final and severe test," he continued.

"We've driven an electrical taxicab over 5,000 miles at a speed of fifteen miles an hour over the worst roads, hills and ruts we could find in and around Montclair and Newark. The result was entirely satisfactory so far as the storage batteries were concerned, but the test

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now is to get a vehicle that will conform to the efficiency of the batteries. I am told that by January next an electrical taxicab will be seen in New York."

At the offices of the Edison Company it was said that it would be quite feasible, were it necessary, to make a reduction in fares with the electrical taxicab over the taxicabs now in use.

"The storage battery is literally ready?"

"Yes, that's done. You see, after testing them for a certain length of time they began to run down. Then I recalled them and began to study on the problem again. It was found, however, that those in use did not run down any further, as we expected, but retained a fixed degree of energy somewhat less than we had at first estimated," said Mr. Edison. "The effect of these batteries upon street traffic has already been widely explained."

"Nothing new in the phonograph?"

"Improvement, considerable improvement, I think. Instead of the two-minute record we used to have we now have a four-minute record, which means that we can reproduce musical compositions with more delicacy and accuracy than could be done before."

This has been acquired by doubling the number of threads on a record from 100 to 200. This required new machinery, a new material out of which to make the record, and an entirely different style from the old one in use before.

It had been announced that Edison was perfecting the discovery of a way to make black diamonds, treasures that are very scarce and expensive, but are used chiefly for drilling in the mining of precious metals.

"I have not discovered a way to make, artificially, the black diamond, but I am working on it, among other things that interest me. The discovery, if made, is not one that the general public would fully appreciate, but its importance to the mining world is very great. At present the black diamond is used for drilling, but it is very rare and very expensive. The advantage of an artificial black diamond would render millions of dollars' worth of precious metals lying undiscovered in the earth today accessible to the miner. I hope someone will discover it if I don't. It ought to be done as a vast industrial necessity of modern progress in scientific experiment."

"Experiments indicate that the black diamond can be made artificially?"

"There is an indication, but while a practical theory is a good lead, it is not a sure thing; but there is probably 85 per cent of the earth's hidden treasure untouched because of the lack of facilities to drill them out of the rock to the surface. That is incentive enough to the inventor, if he needs any."

Under the earth, and over the earth since Edison has shaken off the commercial shackles of his genius, are the broader fields of his sensitive industry to pry into their mysteries.

The air itself is being compressed into utility, he says.

"There is an attempt being made now to gather the nitrogen of the air and use it for fertilizing purposes of the earth," he said, and, jumping out of his chair, he stretched his arms wide apart in sheer distraction of the scientific possibilities of the future.

"But we are told the earth will some day tumble into the sun—and after that?" asked the interviewer.

"Oh, in a few billion years that may be, but in a billion years what can't we accomplish?"

Mr. Edison is conservative; he objects to the sensational vagaries of fanciful scientific experimenters.

"Put it all down as it is, won't you?" he urged, and it was done.

Journey Across the Continent of Africa



REVIEWING the book just issued under the authorship of A. P. R. Wollaston, the Belfast Whig says: "A volume dealing with the southern half of the African continent which enters considerably into the multifarious facts of interest to naturalists is something of a novelty in its way. Still more when it happens to be the work of an observer who is quite clearly very thoroughly trained and thoroughly enthusiastic. So marked is the latter characteristic one could easily imagine Mr. Wollaston undertaking the expedition merely for the fun of the thing. He undertook the journey, however, owing to the suggestion of a friend, the late Professor Alfred Newton, of Cambridge, who shortly before his death wrote Mr. Wollaston, 'I am rather like the poor girl in one of Dickens's books, who exclaimed that Africa is a beast, and accordingly have never been able to take any real interest in the country, finding nearly all African books of travel to be duller than anything short of Bradshaw.' It is quite probable had Mr. Wollaston's friend lived to read his volume he would conceivably not only have been delighted with its freshness and ability, but even still more gratified to find the manner in which his suggestion came to fruition. Mr. Wollaston's point of view is well expressed:—

"Africa is a beast, it is true, but a beast of many and varied moods, often disagreeable and sometimes even dangerous to body and soul; but withal she has an attraction which can hardly be resisted, and when once you have come under her spell you feel it a duty to uphold her reputation. So I have attempted, for the benefit of those who have a misconception of the country to convey something of the 'feel' and smell of Africa as it appeared to me on hot and hilly roads, on winding waterways, and on cloud-girt mountain sides. The book contains no tales of thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes, nor are there records of 'bugger' elephants and lions. The first half of the book is occupied with the time spent by the British Museum Expedition in Ruwenzori, while the rest treats of the countries through which Carruthers and I passed on our way from Uganda to the West Coast. Though geographical research was not a part of the object of the expedition, many of the districts which we visited are almost unknown to Europeans, to Englishmen least of all, and are here described for the first time."

The passage will in a general way help to show what there is in store for the reader. As already indicated, Mr. Wollaston's main preoccupation was that of the naturalist. Ever since the discovery of

the great range of the Ruwenzori Mountains in Equatorial Africa by Stanley in 1888, he remarks, they have attracted the attention of naturalists in all parts of the world, especially in Europe and America. Interest of course was due to the isolated position and the great altitude attained, giving assurance of a rich and peculiar fauna and flora. With a view to benefiting the British Museum he determined, if possible, to be the first in the field. Eventually a party of five started on their journey, including the author, who undertook to look after the health of the various members and to form botanical and entomological collections. The botanical results are already available, having been published in the pages of the "Journal" of the Linnean Society last January. Mr. Wollaston pays a high encomium as regards the zoological results obtained by the other members of the expedition, while it is also decidedly to the point to learn that the Ruwenzori range has now been investigated as completely as is possible at present, with the exception to some extent of the western heights lying within the Congo territory, which were not thoroughly explored owing to the hostility of the natives.

"While we were here, within sight as it were of Ruwenzori, it may be a good opportunity to say something about the history and geographical position of what was until recently the least known mountain region in Africa. Like many other places of which but little is known, Ruwenzori has been the subject of all manner of extravagant guesses and ill-founded statements. The name, which is the mis-spelt corruption of a native word of very doubtful meaning, is entirely unknown by the people living on any side of the range; it is true that there is a village near the northeast corner of Lake Albert Edward called Runsororo, but this can hardly have any connection with the name of the mountains. There is certainly a little historical authority, and to my thinking more of romance, about 'The Mountains of the Moon,' but Ruwenzori seems to have been generally accepted, and after all it is not an ill-sounding name. It is common to speak of it as a mountain, but it is in reality a range of mountains with at least five distinct groups of snow-peaks. It has been described as the highest mountain in Africa, at least 20,000 feet high, with an extent of thirty miles of glaciers; its height as determined by the Duke of the Abruzzi is slightly less than 17,000 feet, so that both Kilimanjaro and Kenya are higher, and ten miles would more than cover the extent of the glaciers. Another mistake that has been frequently made is to describe Ruwenzori as the 'great African watershed' and the 'Congo-Nile waterparting.' As a mat-

ter of fact all the water that runs from Ruwenzori finds its way eventually into the Nile system."

Mr. Wollaston, it will be observed, has a great respect for the true facts of a matter as distinct from conjectures merely. He experienced two striking contrasts, as in that part of the journey where it was really practicable to walk in the course of a couple of days from hot plains grilling under the Equator, as he expresses it, "to a land of Alpine frosts and snows, where our helmets and mosquito nets gave way to furs and blankets, and the camp fire no longer served to scare away the lions but to warm the shivering traveller." Once fairly established on the east side of the Ruwenzori range and settling down to systematic work a note of humor creeps in. The natives were not long in discovering that they could add to their incomes by giving help, and hence "hyraxes, gigantic rats, bats, mice, worms, beetles, chameleons and snakes came pouring into Bihunga, when once it was found that there were people mad enough to pay for such follies." Pursuing his own particular work in the expedition, Mr. Wollaston notes that while the trees in the wooded slopes are not of a great size, scarcely bigger than forest trees in England, the greater density of the foliage and the thick undergrowth and so forth produce a dampness and darkness that are quite foreign to an English wood. He has something to say of the pigmy people whom the expedition encountered, in addition to all the many details arising out of daily explorations in moving up and down the east or west slopes of the Ruwenzori range. And a chapter on the vexed question of conditions in the Congo Free State is marked by a somewhat unusual feature which ought not to be overlooked, although having nothing to do with the object of the expedition itself. He is disposed to discount a great deal of the popular impressions current regarding the alleged atrocities. He writes in summing up—the chapter is well worth referring to as a plain statement based on a first-hand knowledge of the facts or of the country itself—in this fashion: "In conclusion, I would say that I have not lightly nor without deliberation appeared to range myself on the side of what very many people consider a criminal regime. I recognize most fully the honesty of the motives of the people who wish to redress evil, and I recognize most fully the existence of many evils in the Congo Free State."

The volume has several appendices, one on the approximate times and cost of travel in Uganda, and the Congo Free State, and another giving a few hints for African travel in general, which are calculated to prove of practical service to travellers venturing that way into the wilds.

A correspondent of the Globe, writing from Edinburgh, says:—Three interesting letters are published today (Thursday). They were written by Sir Henry Raeburn in 1803-4, and prove (1) that Raeburn never met Burns, and (2) that his bust painting of the poet was not from life. Raeburn executed the work at the order of Cadell & Davies, the London publishers, from a portrait by Nasmyth. In one of the letters we get a glimpse of Raeburn's fees. He says—"I have twenty guineas for a portrait the size of Burns's." Raeburn dates one of his letters from York Place. Whether this was Nasmyth's studio I know not, but it may interest your readers to know that Nasmyth's studio was at No. 47, York Place, almost opposite the well-known Episcopal Church of St. Paul, the incumbent of which in the 'eighties was Mr. C. J. Ridgeway, B. A., now Bishop of Chichester.

The American lecturer who tried to persuade the women in his audience the other day that their own hair was a prettier, not to say less obstructive, sight than their spacious hats, ignored the warnings of history. No matinee hat of today is so high as the lofty headdresses worn by Marie Antoinette, which were the despair of poor simple-minded Louis XVI. But when, deprived of all possibility of being able to see a performance at the opera, he presented his wife with an aigrette of diamonds in the hope that it might supplant a headdress forty-five inches in height, the queen promptly had the diamonds incorporated in a new headdress which was taller than all its predecessors, and called her priceless coiffure "A l'economie du siecle." The lady was clearly born before her time. She should have lived to buy "bargains at the summer sales."

THE SMALL HAUNTED COTTAGE

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"She knows her man and while you rant and swear, Can draw you to her by a hair."



THE story I am about to tell is true in all essential details and the facts were known to and discussed by men and women who resided in Victoria forty and odd years ago. The details are sensational and tinged with a hue which proves the chief actors to have been unprincipled and ready to stop at nothing to accomplish their unhallowed ends.

Near the corner of Kane and Douglas streets stands a small one-story cottage, surrounded by fruit and shade trees. Its little courtyard is fairly well kept and the external aspect of the house is what you would expect from a well-to-do family who had selected it as a place of repose which the possession of some means and contented minds is supposed to confer. It is reported that the interior of the cottage does not comport with its respectable outer appearance; but as the conditions under which it is now occupied have naught to do with this tale, it will not be necessary to refer, even casually, to its present inmates.

The cottage, in 1859, was built by a French merchant, named Aimie Lassal. He was a handsome young fellow of somewhat swift habits, and had for a wife a very attractive Parisian lady. Mme. Lassal was indeed a beautiful woman, and she was conscious of it. Her figure was tall and graceful. Her eyes—the windows of her soul—black as jet and deep as wells. Her hair so dark that its color could almost be described as blue-black. In demeanor she was a perfect lady and her conversation, which was carried on in English with a slight French accent, was delightful, for she was witty and piquant and had a way which made visitors think she sympathized with them in their sorrows and joys. Her manner was so winsome that soon Mme. Lassal came to the front socially and her opinion was asked by the society leaders on nearly every subject before a decision was reached. In this capacity she became the repository of many family secrets which the possessors should have kept safely locked in the recesses of their own hearts. But human beings, especially women, are so confiding that when a person has once gained their confidence there is scarcely any limit to the secrets they will disclose. It often seems as though their hearts are bursting to tell all that they know, and often more than they know, to some one whom they think they can trust. When the spool has once begun to turn it scarcely ever ceases to revolve until the thread has all run out and both ends are in another's possession.

One afternoon M. Lassal came home from his office, which was on Wharf street, in a frame building where Todd & Sons' establishment is now, and complained of feeling very ill. He went to bed and a physician was called in, who prescribed for an attack of pneumonia. He grew rapidly worse and the next day was reported to have died. The announcement of his death was a severe shock to the little community, which then numbered only some 2,000 souls, and the funeral was largely attended. The coffin was interred in the Quadra street cemetery in accordance with the ritual of a secret society. The widow said the burial was temporary, as she intended to take the body to France for interment in the mausoleum of her husband's distinguished ancestors.

At that time there was no registration of deaths required, as is now the case. A patient might die of almost any complaint and be buried without a doctor's certificate, which was not often furnished, and as to the cause of death, it was seldom asked except in cases where death was the result of violence, and even then the inquest was hurriedly made and loosely conducted.

The widow's grief was unconsolable. Bowed with woe and with streaming eyes she gazed at the coffin (which had not been opened at the house to the mourners) as it was lowered into the grave and the service was read over the remains. On her return to the cottage she was waited upon by several ladies who took turns in watching over her for several days and nights lest in one of her paroxysms she should make away with herself.

Mme. Lassal had in her possession a daguerreotype of her late husband. Of this she had S. A. Spencer, the pioneer daguerreotypist, make several copies and posted them to friends in California and France, as the last picture of le pauvre Aimie. In the course of a few weeks Mrs. Lassal held a sale of the household furniture and disposed of the cottage and the lot on which it stood for a very small figure. She then departed on the mail steamer for San Francisco, leaving behind her many friends who were sincerely sorry to part with the accomplished and captivating lady who had won their hearts and who had been so cruelly bereaved.

The cottage became the property of a Mr. George Goodwin, who, with his wife and one child, went to reside there. The house was comfortably fitted up and well furnished and was the favorite resort of the young ladies and gentlemen of that day, who were always made welcome. Games at cards were indulged in, never for money and as there was a good piano in the house, and many of the visitors could play and sing fairly well, an occasional evening was devoted to music and dancing. At the Goodwin house were arranged the pre-

parations for picnics and parties that took place in or about the town. One of these picnics was held at Elk Lake. Boats were sent out on trucks and launched on that pretty sheet of water. The girls and boys were rowed about and duck shooting was indulged in. On shore a few grouse were gathered in and when fires had been built the hampers were opened and the lunch and drinkables were spread upon table cloths and there was a feast of good things for the happy young people which they enjoyed most heartily. In the cool of the afternoon there was dancing on a level sward that had been cleared of undergrowth. It was late in the evening when the party got home, tired, but happy.

There were several married chaperones in the party, among whom were the Goodwins, who reached their cottage about ten o'clock. Upon opening the door their surprise was great when in the disturbed state of the interior they saw evidence that the place had been entered during their temporary absence. Nearly every movable article had been disturbed. Drawers had been opened and the contents thrown on the floor. Closet doors had been prised and the garments removed from the hooks. The covering of a settee which Mr. Goodwin had bought from the Lassal collection was ripped open and the hair filling drawn out. Beds which had been carefully made in the morning had been unmade during the family's absence and the blankets and coverlets were tossed about. In one of the rooms the carpet had been raised and a plank torn up.

The disordered state of the rooms so excited Mrs. Goodwin that she broke down and cried at the spectacle of her most cherished household effects lying thrown about in this mysterious and disorderly manner. A closer examination showed that while nearly everything had been moved from its proper place nothing was missing. Not an article had been stolen. Her old-fashioned gold watch on the mantelpiece had not been touched. A few pieces of jewellery in a bureau drawer had been moved, but not taken. A small collection of good, solid plate on the sideboard was left.

The whole affair seemed wrapped in mystery. Many theories were suggested, but a solution seemed far away, until one of the constables who had been called in expressed the

opinion that the person or persons, whoever he or they were, had been looking for something of value that had been secreted in or about the cottage and forgotten when the Lassals moved away. The visitation was a nine-days' wonder, when it was driven out of people's minds by some other occurrence of local importance and forgotten except by the sufferers and their immediate friends, who never tired of talking of the mysterious affair.

The exact date of the occurrence of another exciting incident at the Goodwin cottage has escaped my memory. I only know that it must have been early in August, 1860, as the picnic excursion referred to was in the latter part of July. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin occupied adjoining rooms, the lady sleeping in the front bedroom with the child, and Mr. Goodwin occupying the back bedroom. It was a Sunday evening and they had retired early. In the middle of the night Mrs. Goodwin was awakened by what she afterward described as a "rustling sound." She listened with a wildly beating heart, but hearing nothing more was about to again seek repose when she distinctly heard a sound as of some one walking stealthily across the room.

"Is that you, George?" she asked, thinking that her husband had entered the room.

There was no response. She reached out her hand to strike a light, when her arm was grasped firmly and a man's voice hissed in her ear:

"Make a noise or cry out and you'll be a dead woman: Hush!"

The woman's heart stood still; her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She strove to speak but could not articulate a sound. Her voice had left her. She weakly struggled to rise and then fell back motionless on the bed.

What happened after that Mrs. Goodwin could never tell. She had an indistinct recollection of a noise apparently caused by some one moving about the room with short and stealthy footsteps; that was all.

Day was breaking when she returned to full consciousness and gradually it entered her mind that a stranger had been in the house during the night. She glanced timidly about the room, and as the daylight grew stronger and she discovered that everything was in its place and there was no one in the room save

herself and the child, she took refuge in the woman's favorite method of defence and—screamed!

Her husband, awakened by the scream, hastened in, revolver in hand, and after hearing his wife's story of the night's adventure, went for the police. A vigorous search revealed nothing. No door or window had been disturbed. All were as tightly fastened as when the family retired. There were no marks of footsteps in the garden and no evidence of the presence of a stranger in or about the house during the night. As on the previous occasion nothing had been stolen. All was darkly mysterious and the police could make nothing of the affair, for they had not the slightest clue. After a solemn consultation one of the constables remarked:

"It's our opinion that as nothing has been stolen, it is not plunder the thieves sought. They were after something or somebody. Have you an—er—er—that is to say, have you a pretty servant girl? You'll excuse me for asking the question, madam, but in the strict line of duty we have often to ask very disagreeable things."

Mrs. Goodwin assured him that there was not a servant girl, either pretty or ugly, on the premises. The men conferred together again for a few moments and then one said:

"Well, as you haven't a pretty servant girl, and as there are no signs to show how the man got in or out, we've come to the conclusion that this house is—is—haunted!"

Mrs. Goodwin again took refuge behind a scream and a faint, and the constables took their departure. The little cottage became known far and wide as "The Haunted House." Superstitious people who had occasion to pass it after dark hurried by, and many took to the muddy street, fearing to follow the sidewalk. The pretty little evenings that Mrs. Goodwin was in the habit of giving were discontinued indefinitely. Strange noises were said to be heard by the occupants. In the middle of the night Mrs. Goodwin, who no longer slept alone, would awaken her husband with screams of terror. She was always hearing footsteps in the dark, her arm was often grasped by a strong hand and a raucous voice whispered in her ear, "Make an outcry and you are a dead woman." She grew pale and thin and black half-circles under her eyes showed how

fearful was the strain upon her nerves. From a good-natured, well conditioned woman, rolling in good health, she was rapidly wasting away, under the strain. If a friend called to see her the visitor was constantly looking fearfully over her shoulder as if there was something dreadful behind her, something that meant to harm her. All said that they were not afraid of ghosts, yet no one offered to join Mr. Goodwin in an effort to bag his special household bogey. Two or three young fellows did undertake to sit up one night, but before the witching hour of midnight, with one excuse and another, they took their departure and did not return.

"What did you see?" was asked of one of these men.

"We didn't see anything," was the reply.

"What did you hear?"

"We didn't hear anything."

"Then why did you leave poor Goodwin to fight the ghosts alone?"

"Because we couldn't stand the creepy feeling that ran up our spine, and made our hair palpitate and set our blood on end."

At last the Goodwins decided to move, and lost no time in carrying out the resolve. They tried to let the cottage. None who knew the story would take it. A strange family did move in one day; but so soon as they learned the cottage's bad reputation they moved out again, and for a long time it stood empty.

Some four years later an English gentleman who had a mercantile interest in Victoria, visited Paris. He was strolling along a boulevard one morning and stopped to admire the Palace of the Tuilleries, now obliterated and its site occupied as a public square. His guide was showing him the window at which King Louis, who was guillotined during the Reign of Terror, stood to address the mob that was howling for his head, and from which he was torn and dragged to a prison which he only left for execution.

As they stood there, a gay party of gentlemen and ladies emerged from the palace and walked toward them. There were ten or twelve in the party, in the centre of which walked a stout, fat man, plainly dressed and wearing the tall, clumsy-looking hat, then much in fashion. His face had a sallow, unhealthy, expressionless appearance, not unlike a piece of paste when it is rolled out for the oven. He wore a heavily-waxed moustache brought to a pencil-point at each end and curled with an upward slant.

"L'Empereur!" exclaimed the guide in a low voice, as he removed his hat. "Monsieur will please uncover."

The Englishman removed his hat.

As the group passed leisurely and carelessly along, the visitor's attention was caught by the face of a most beautiful woman, who walked beside the emperor and engaged him in conversation. Her remarks must have pleased his majesty, for he smiled and nodded his head with approval, as he walked on.

The party disappeared and the Englishman, with his hat still in his hand, stood gazing with wide open eyes and mouth in the direction in which they had passed out of view. A word from the guide recalled him. He placed his hat on his head and soliloquized:

"I know that face—I know that woman—I have seen her somewhere. Who can she be?"

"Do you mean the lady who occupied the emperor's attention?" asked the guide, who had overheard the soliloquy.

"Yes."

"That is Madame Lassal. She is the emperor's very good friend. The empress is very jealous of her and seldom appears when Madame is in the company. She is the most beautiful woman in France—in Europe—and the cleverest. Madame has great influence with the emperor and, some people say, directs his policy. I don't know," he added with a shrug of his shoulder, "People will talk, you know. You can't help that; and they say that M. Lassal is to be made a Count and appointed Minister to Spain, or some other foreign country."

The Englishman never saw the beautiful woman again, but on his return to Victoria he told what he had seen while in France. Mr. Goodwin secured the services of the gravedigger and proceeding to the cemetery dug up the coffin that was supposed to contain the body of Lassal. It was opened and found to be filled with broken stones. There were no signs of human remains. It was plain that with the connivance of the family doctor Lassal's funeral was a mock one, that Mme. Lassal's grief was assumed, and that when her husband was supposed to be cold in his grave he was a sentient human being on his way in a sailing ship to France with his booty, for he was heavily indebted to San Francisco merchants.

That he was followed by his wife, who, by her beauty and wit got into the good graces of Napoleon and made the fortunes of both, was clear. Who and what the "ghost" was that startled the Goodwins and drew upon their pretty cottage the appellation of "The Haunted House" can only be conjectured. It is supposed that the woman left something very valuable behind—perhaps a costly gem—neglecting to bring it away with her, and that some friend adopted the burglarious method described to search for it. Whether he found it or not, was never known; but the cottage has been for a long time tenanted and no one has ever again heard that it was haunted.

Canada and Westminster Hall

By Rev. Dr. Campbell, Victoria.



THIS is an age of education, not only for the classes, but also for the masses in the English speaking world. Canada, although comparatively a new country, stands prominently among the most highly educated. Her educational system is thorough and practical, comprising what is best in the systems of England, France, Germany and the United States of America. The progress of education in Canada, particularly during the last century, is marvelous. The first school was opened in 1632, with only four pupils, at Quebec, which, with the exception of Jamestown, in Virginia, was the first permanent settlement in North America. The first grammar school was established in 1808, and the common school system was introduced in Upper Canada in 1816. There are now in the Dominion over 20,000 public schools, attended by 1,245,000 pupils, and taught by 31,000 teachers. Besides these, there are 21 universities and 56 colleges, attended by over 15,000 students. Canada has taken an honorable stand in carrying off Rhodes scholarships, a test of high scholarly attainments. This year that honor was secured by H. Logan, B.A., of Eburne, which reflects no little credit on British Columbia, the most westerly province of our great Dominion. The territorial extent and economic resources of British Columbia assure possibilities of development and growth of population which the most optimistic are not likely to overestimate. The province is as large as England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, and is a world of rich valleys, and not as some suppose, a "sea of mountains." The possibilities of her horticultural and agricultural products, her fisheries, her forests and her mines are immense. Her religious denominations, in spreading the Gospel of Christianity, the safety valve and balance wheel of the nation, have kept pace with the growth and development of the country. The Presbyterian church, of which Westminster hall is one of her theological colleges, is among the strongest numerically, financially and influentially of the Protestant churches in Canada, having nearly 4,000 preaching places, 300,000 members, besides adherents, and 1,800 ministers. She has had for many years five theological colleges, located in Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Winnipeg. The Presbyterian church of the Pacific slope finding that the nearest college, that at Winnipeg, was too far away to provide men for the mission fields of the West, through the synod of British Columbia and Alberta, in 1906 memorialized the general assembly to establish a college in British Columbia. The general assembly appointed a committee to consider the whole situation, and to gather information as to the probable cost of establishing and equipping such a college, and the amount of financial support it might count on in the

synod. In the following year, on the recommendation of the committee which submitted a strongly optimistic report, the assembly agreed that "a theological college be established in British Columbia, to commence work in the summer of 1908." Some of the members from British Columbia were of opinion that such a step was premature, and advocated instead the opening of a summer session, to be conducted by the professors of the colleges which had their session in the winter, as this would meet the present requirements in preparing men for the Western mission fields, and in a few years demonstrate to the church the wisdom of establishing a permanent institution. However, as soon as the assembly decided to establish a new theological college in the West, they loyally wheeled into rank, and took their place in the firing line to make the college a success. A senate and board of management were appointed, with authority at a joint meeting to nominate a principal, which resulted in selecting the Rev. John MacKay, D.D., pastor of Crescent Street church, Montreal, which nomination was unanimously ratified by the general assembly at its meeting last June in the city of Winnipeg. Principal MacKay is a native of Oxford county, Ont., but resided for some time in Bruce county. After a short but successful business career in Detroit, Mich., he studied for the ministry, and graduated with the Governor-General's gold badge from the University of Toronto in 1899. The next three years were spent studying in the Free Church college, Glasgow, from which he graduated in 1902, winning the highest honors possible, and taking the regular four year's course in three. The same year he was called to Crescent Street church, Montreal, one of the most important churches in Canada, where he labored with great success until called to the principalship of Westminster hall. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Montreal Presbyterian college, where he had given a course of lectures on Apologetics. During his course in Glasgow, Dr. MacKay accompanied Professor George A. Smith and a company of distinguished scholars on a tour of study and exploration through Palestine; and he also traveled widely on this continent and in Europe.

The first session of this, the infant college of the Presbyterian church, Westminster hall, has been very encouraging, and was closed with academical eclat in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, on the 29th of September. While the college is at present in the Terminal City, the understanding with the general assembly is that the permanent site shall be where the government of British Columbia may establish the provincial university. The principal was assisted during the session by professors widely known—Dr. Fraser, of Montreal; Principal Magill, of Halifax; Dr. Davidson, of the University of Toronto; Dr. Campbell, ex-moderator of the general assembly; Dr. Talling, of London; together with local men of

good scholarship, as Rev. Dr. T. Wardlaw Taylor, Rev. J. A. Logan and Rev. J. K. Wright, B.D.

Among the noted men who will give lectures during the session of 1909 is Professor George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D. Dr. Smith was born in India, where his father held a position in the Indian civil service. He was educated in Edinburgh University, and the New College, Edinburgh University, and he studied in Germany and France. He was for many years pastor of Queen's Cross church, Aberdeen, which he made one of the best known churches in Scotland. Dr. Smith is acknowledged to be the foremost Old Testament scholar in the English speaking world. His famous commentaries on Isaiah, and the twelve minor prophets have made the Old Testament a new book to hundreds of men in all communions. His Historical Geography of the Holy Land, and his epoch making work, in two volumes, on Jerusalem are without equal in any language. Besides his scholarship, he is generally considered to be the greatest preacher in Britain.

Equally great as a preacher and teacher with Dr. George Adam Smith, is the Rev. James Denny, D.D., of the same college, who will spend two months in British Columbia, and will give a full course of lectures on the New Testament. Dr. Denny was educated in Glasgow and in Germany, and after a very brilliant pastorate of Broughty Ferry Free church, Scotland, he was appointed professor of systematic theology in Glasgow Free Church college. A few years later he was transferred to the chair of New Testament Exegesis and Literature. He is the author of "Outlines of Theology," "The Death of Christ," "The Atonement in Modern Thought." In New Testament work he has contributed many commentaries and studies of different New Testament books, until his name is a household word wherever exact and reverent study of the New Testament is pursued.

Nowhere in the whole theological world could two more distinguished men be found, and it says much for Principal MacKay that he was able to induce them, although old friends, to come so far, and give lectures next summer at Westminster hall. It augurs well for the youngest college of the church. No doubt many pastors in British Columbia will so arrange their work next summer that they may be able to attend the lectures of these eminent Bible scholars. Sed non cuivis homini contingit audire Corinthum.

Mrs. Nabor—How is your husband going to vote this fall?

Mrs. Hardense—He will not vote at all. He says that in this age of trained men it is absolute folly to entrust the country to men who have had no experience in presiding at all. —Puck.